

## OHIO

Charles N. Williams, Bartlett.  
Elmer W. White, Carroll.  
Joela P. Minnick, Grand Rapids.  
Lorraine A. Franco, Lansing.

## OKLAHOMA

Clinton C. Evans, Sand Springs.

## OREGON

William W. Wooddy, Corvallis.  
Hugh E. Watkins, Myrtle Point.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Clifford G. Douthett, Cabot.  
Jennie J. Rosini, Dunlevy.  
George J. Schnur, East Butler.  
Annie M. Riegle, Freeburg.  
John J. Burchill, Smokerun.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Elmer O. Bowyer, Dundon.  
Hezekiah H. Pine, Scott Depot.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God, whose temple is all space, the Lord and breath of things unseen, according to Thy name, so is Thy praise unto the ends of the earth. Thy right hand is full of righteousness; Thy name is clothed with immortal remembrance, to which the generations of men have come to light their torches of deathless hope. We would come thus with our prayers and dreams to the manger altar, as did the shepherds of old, and pay our homage to Him who walks the highways of the ages. In Him how beautiful are patience and long-suffering, and how unanswerable is the wonder of His love! Should the Star of Bethlehem cease to shine, what a black socket there would be in the sky of this weary world! O may the Christ be born in us, and formed in us, the light and hope of glory, our Lord Immanuel! Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kaigler;  
H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;  
H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;  
H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;  
H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;  
H. R. 936. An act for the relief of John Nisselson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.;  
H. R. 1234. An act for the relief of Percy Allen;  
H. R. 1236. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to quitclaim to Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co. subsurface mineral and water rights in 211.36 acres of land in the county of Los Angeles, Calif.;

H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;  
H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;  
H. R. 1348—An act for the relief of estate of Gordon T. Gorham, and others;  
H. R. 1481. An act for the relief of R. W. Wood;  
H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;  
H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of the estate of W. F. Smothers;  
H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriaque;  
H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Deweese, Mrs. Minnie Deweese, Raymond Deweese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;  
H. R. 1976. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Eagle Packet Co., Inc.;  
H. R. 1979. An act for the relief of the Ohio Brass Co.;  
H. R. 2054. An act for the relief of Rastus L. Davis;  
H. R. 2102. An act for the relief of Harry Goldstein and Joseph Mallardi;  
H. R. 2154. An act for the relief of John W. Magee and Florence V. Magee;  
H. R. 2306. An act for the relief of Charles W. Anderson, Roy Jefferds, and Gus Klockenkemper;  
H. R. 2321. An act for the relief of the Springfield Cooperative Bank;  
H. R. 2332. An act for the relief of Henry P. King and G. B. Morgan, Sr.;  
H. R. 2333. An act for the relief of Albarie Hospital, Dr. Z. D. Owens, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Evans Funeral Home, Esther Pendleton, legal guardian of Lloyd Pendleton, Duke Hospital, and Ephriam Daniels;  
H. R. 2401. An act for the relief of Hannah Hidde and Doris Hidde;  
H. R. 2420. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie U. Bolstad;  
H. R. 2465. An act to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 23 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner;  
H. R. 2510. An act for the relief of A. F. Fitzpatrick;  
H. R. 2553. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy;  
H. R. 2556. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's cobbler and barber shops at the United States Naval Academy;  
H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;  
H. R. 2666. An act for the relief of Oscar N. McLean;  
H. R. 2746. An act for the relief of Annarae Weiss;  
H. R. 2762. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie M. Campbell and Charles J. Campbell;  
H. R. 2965. An act to permit the inclusion of land occupied by Dibble General Hospital within the corporate limits of the city of Menlo Park, Calif.;  
H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;  
H. R. 3073. An act for the relief of Finck Cigar Co.;  
H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;  
H. R. 3167. An act to amend section 112 of the Judicial Code to change the times for holding the terms of the District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Washington;  
H. R. 3273. An act for the relief of Eric Fischer and Else Fischer;  
H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3203. An act for the relief of A. M. Strauss;  
H. R. 3490. An act for the relief of Hugo Effinger, in behalf of his minor son, William L. Effinger;  
H. R. 3574. An act for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934;  
H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;  
H. R. 3759. An act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army;  
H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;  
H. R. 3987. An act for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh;  
H. R. 3995. An act to extend the provisions of the act of July 14, 1945, providing for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to pilots and marine engineers of the Fire Department;  
H. R. 4100. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut;  
H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;  
H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;  
H. R. 4537. An act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes;  
H. R. 4683. An act to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands;  
H. R. 4717. An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;  
H. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States;  
H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946, of the Navy's V-12 program; and  
H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

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

H. R. 2223. An act for the relief of Catherine Bode;  
H. R. 2267. An act for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley;  
H. R. 2487. An act for the relief of Mrs. S. P. Burton;  
H. R. 4430. An act to authorize an investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal;  
H. R. 4439. An act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to international organizations and to the officers and employees thereof, and for other purposes; and  
H. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating January 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day.

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

S. 50. An act to permit settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, without administration of estates;

S. 323. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Gray;

S. 342. An act to amend section 5296 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the discharge of indigent convicts for non-payment of fines;

S. 343. An act to amend section 35 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended (11 U. S. C. 63), so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy;

S. 344. An act to prescribe and furnish to United States commissioners standard forms and dockets and to furnish United States Code and seal;

S. 345. An act concerning the method of payment of the compensation of United States commissioners;

S. 346. An act to amend section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C., sec. 597), prescribing fees of United States commissioners;

S. 400. An act for the relief of Elisabeth Anderson;

S. 683. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Nepple, as executrix of the estate of Earl W. Nepple, deceased, and Mrs. Marie Nepple, individually;

S. 991. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hill;

S. 1106. An act for the relief of Malcolm K. Burke;

S. 1288. An act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States;

S. 1400. An act for the relief of Robert R. Rowe, Jr.;

S. 1423. An act for the relief of Charles L. Phillips;

S. 1523. An act to modify the time limitations governing the award of certain military and naval decorations for acts performed during the present war;

S. 1551. An act relating to the sale of Government-owned shotguns to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard;

S. 1588. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lona Wilson;

S. 1590. An act to authorize the President to appoint Graves Biachard Erskine major general, United States Marine Corps, to the Office of Retraining and Reemployment Administrator, without affecting his service status and perquisites;

S. 1605. An act to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy and Marine Corps shore activities;

S. 1618. An act to exempt the Navy Department from statutory prohibitions against the employment of noncitizens, and for other purposes;

S. 1631. An act to provide for the payment on a commuted basis of the costs of transportation of dependents of certain persons entitled to such transportation, and for other purposes;

S. 1649. An act to authorize the construction of a new Federal office building at Nashville, Tenn.;

S. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution relative to the formation of an International Health Organization; and

S. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to preserve the status and perquisites of officers of the United States Army detailed to duty in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the

House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 576. An act to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (H. R. 4805) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes."

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 111, introduced by our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], with Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 9, after "day", strike out down to and including "ceremonies", in line 11.

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

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill passed the House by unanimous consent?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. And it went to the Senate. What is the amendment?

Mr. HOBBS. The amendment simply strikes out "inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in universities, colleges, schools, and churches or other appropriate places with appropriate ceremonies." It leaves in the merit and substance of the bill which is to declare January 5, 1946, his birthday, George Washington Carver Day, and authorizes and requests the President to have the flag displayed by those who care to.

Mr. MICHENER. It is only 1 day?

Mr. HOBBS. That is right.

Mr. MICHENER. In 1 year?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Not perpetually?

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have about 15 minutes on this.

The SPEAKER. The Chair may say to the gentleman that in that case the Chair will ask the gentleman from Alabama to withdraw his request.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not going to object to the bill. I just thought if there is going to be some debate I would like to have time on another subject. But I can get time later.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INVESTIGATION OF MEANS OF INCREASING CAPACITY AND SECURITY OF PANAMA CANAL

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4480) to authorize an investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, strike out all after "1409" over to and including "1947" in line 3, on page 2, and insert "He shall also make such study without drafting plans or sketches as he may deem desirable to permit him to determine whether a canal or canals at other locations, including consideration of any new means of transporting ships across land, may be more useful to meet the future needs of interoceanic commerce or national defense than can the present canal with improvements. He shall report thereon to the Congress, through the Secretary of War and the President, not later than December 31, 1947."

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

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain the amendment? I understand that the Republican members of the committee are in favor of the amendment.

Mr. BLAND. The ranking member, the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] has authorized me to say that he is not opposed to it; in fact, I think he concurs in it.

Mr. MICHENER. Does he concur in it? The gentleman has raised a doubt as to whether the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] does concur in it.

Mr. BLAND. He has agreed to it and authorized me to consent to its being brought up at this time. An explanation of the amendment will show that it does not change substantially the resolution as it passed the House. This language was used in the bill as it passed the House:

And such additional investigation as he may deem necessary and to report to the Congress, through the Secretary of War and the President not later than December 31, 1947.

When that passed we thought that would be sufficient authority to give the Secretary of War sufficient authority to investigate also Tehuantepec, the Nicaraguan, and various other projects that have been proposed before the committee at various times, making no authorization for surveys or anything of the kind, but based upon information already acquired by the War Department. That language is stricken out, and this language was put in which may be more specific, but is not any fuller or more complete, I think, than the language we used.

He shall also make such study without drafting plans or sketches as he may deem desirable to permit him to determine whether a canal or canals at other locations, including consideration of any new means of transporting ships across land, may be more useful to meet the future needs of interoceanic commerce or national defense than can the present canal with improvements. He shall report thereon to the Congress, through the Secretary of War and the President, not later than December 31, 1947.

I have also talked to representatives of the War Department that handles it, and they tell me they are agreeable to this amendment.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Who does the gentleman say is authorized to make this investigation; the Secretary of War?

Mr. BLAND. The Governor of the Panama Canal, under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

Mr. RANKIN. I am speaking about reference to other canals. Did the gentleman say the Secretary of War?

Mr. BLAND. It will be under the Secretary of War, if I recall. I do not have the substance of the resolution, but it is the Governor of the Panama Canal, under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

Mr. RANKIN. Many Americans have held their breath, and many more have breathed a sigh of relief that the Japanese were too stupid to attack the Panama Canal at the time they attacked Pearl Harbor. It seems to me that the time has come when we should have a sea-level canal. The Panama Canal is 85 feet above sea level. One bomb dropped in one of those locks would have put the Canal out of commission for months, and one bomb dropped on the locks in the Chagres River would have put them out of commission for years. I am not opposing this, you understand. I think the Panama Canal at present is inadequate, but it seems to me that the time has come in this atomic age, and with the world generally wreaking with hatred and vengeance and threats from various sources, for us to construct a sea-level canal that we can protect at all times against attacks from the air.

Mr. BLAND. The purpose of this resolution is to authorize the Secretary of War to investigate the possibilities of doing that very thing.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman recalls that the tidal range on the Pacific side is 15 feet at normal high water and about 2 feet on the Atlantic side. We do not want to dump the Pacific Ocean into the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. RANKIN. The authorities at Panama told me that the tide on the Pacific side was 18 feet and on the Atlantic side 18 inches. I realize there is that difference that would have to be overcome in some way, but I think it could easily be done if we had a sea-level canal.

Mr. BLAND. It is the purpose of this very resolution to make a study of that situation.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I do not intend to object to the request of the gentleman, but since the point has been raised of the necessity for a sea-level canal near Panama, may I call the attention of the gentleman to another situation in this country, that is, that one bomb dropped on the Soo locks at Sault Ste. Marie would absolutely have lost this war for us.

Mr. BLAND. That is not within the jurisdiction of my committee.

Mr. REED of New York. It is time that was investigated, too.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from New York that I was not advocating a sea-level canal at the Panama Canal, or on the Isthmus of Panama, because you would have to cut down 85 feet through those rocks, but I understand a survey has been made for a sea-level canal across Nicaragua.

Mr. REED of New York. I understand that.

Mr. RANKIN. That is not what I had in mind.

Mr. REED of New York. They made a survey there many years ago.

Mr. RANKIN. Just to show you the risk we ran this time, when I was down there in 1927 I protested to the authorities that we did not have an adequate air force. In 1937 I was in Hawaii and I protested then that we did not have an adequate air force in Hawaii. If they had knocked out one of those locks in the Panama Canal we would have had to go 13,000 miles farther to get around Cape Horn to get into the Pacific. It would have been a disaster that would probably have surpassed in importance the Pearl Harbor attack. If we are going to continue to spend money for this purpose, and I think we are, it seems to me we have reached the time when we need a sea-level canal that we can protect against such eventualities.

Mr. BLAND. This committee will make a report to the Congress for its decision.

Mr. REED of New York. If one bomb had dropped on the locks at Sault Ste. Marie you would not have built another battleship for this war. You would not have had the steel with which to do business in this war at all.

Mr. BLAND. That does not come within the jurisdiction of my committee.

Mr. REED of New York. I know it does not, but I am calling it to the attention of the House.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, since we are all agreed that this ought to be done, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4489) an act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to international organizations and to the officers and employees thereof, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2, over to and including line 7 on page 2, and insert:

#### "TITLE I

"SECTION 1. For the purposes of this title, the term 'international organization' means a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation, and which shall have been designated by the President through appropriate Executive order as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities herein provided. The President shall be authorized, in the light of the functions performed by any such international organization, by appropriate Executive order to withhold or withdraw from any such organization or its officers or employees any of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided for in this title (including the amendments made by this title) or to condition or limit the enjoyment by any such organization or its officers or employees of any such privilege, exemption, or immunity. The President shall be authorized, if in his judgment such action should be justified by reason of the abuse by an international organization or its officers and employees of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities herein provided or for any other reason, at any time to revoke the designation of any international organization under this section, whereupon the international organization in question shall cease to be classed as an international organization for the purposes of this title."

Page 2, line 19, after "enjoy", insert "the same."

Page 2, line 20, after "process", insert "as is enjoyed by foreign governments."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "they" and insert "such organizations."

Page 3, line 24, strike out "year" and insert "years."

Page 4, line 9, strike out "or" and insert "of."

Page 5, line 20, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 5, line 21, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 5, line 24, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 6, strike out lines 1 and 2 and insert:

"(16) Service performed in the employ of an international organization."

Page 6, line 6, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 6, line 7, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 6, line 10, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 6, strike out lines 11 and 12 and insert:

"(16) Service performed in the employ of an international organization."

Page 7, strike out lines 6 to 11, inclusive, and insert:

"(18) International organization: The term 'international organization' means a public international organization entitled to

enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act."

Page 7, line 15, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 7, line 16, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 7, line 19, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 7, line 21, after "organization" insert "entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act."

Page 7, line 1, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 8, line 10, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

Page 8, strike out all in line 15 after "Territories" down to and including "Government" in line 17.

Page 8, line 25, after "fingerprinting", insert "and."

Page 9, line 1, strike out "and selective training and service."

Page 9, strike out lines 17, 18, and 19, and insert "inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: 'and (7) a representative of a foreign government in or to an international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act, or an alien officer or employee of such an international organization, and the family, attendants, servants, and employees of such a representative, officer, or employee.'"

Page 10, line 14, after "as", insert "a representative of a foreign government in or to an international organization or."

Page 10, line 15, strike out "officer" and insert "representative, officer."

Page 10, line 19, strike out "act" and insert "title."

Page 11, line 5, strike out "act" and insert "title."

Page 11, line 12, strike out "act" and insert "title."

Page 11, lines 17 and 18, strike out "immediate families residing with them" and insert "families, suites, and servants."

Page 11, line 18, strike out "act" and insert "title."

Page 11, line 23, strike out "act" and insert "title."

Page 12, after line 4, insert:  
"Sec. 10. This title may be cited as the 'International Organizations Immunities Act.'"

#### "TITLE II

"Sec. 201. Extension of time for claiming credit or refund with respect to war losses.

"If a claim for credit or refund under the internal revenue laws relates to an overpayment on account of the deductibility by the taxpayer of a loss in respect of property considered destroyed or seized under section 127 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to war losses) for a taxable year beginning in 1941 or 1942, the 3-year period of limitation prescribed in section 322 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code shall in no event expire prior to December 31, 1946. In the case of such a claim filed on or before December 31, 1946, the amount of the credit or refund may exceed the portion of the tax paid within the period provided in section 322 (b) (2) or (3) of such code, whichever is applicable, to the extent of the amount of the overpayment attributable to the deductibility of the loss described in this section.

"Sec. 202. Contributions to pension trusts.

"(a) Deductions for the taxable year 1942 under prior income-tax acts: Section 23 (p) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out the words 'January 1, 1943'

and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1942', and by striking out the words 'December 31, 1942' and inserting in lieu thereof 'December 31, 1941.'

"(b) Effective date: The amendment made by this section shall be applicable as if it had been made as a part of section 162 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1942.

"Sec. 203. Petition to The Tax Court of the United States.

"(a) Time for filing petition: The second sentences of sections 272 (a) (1), 732 (a), 871 (a) (1), and 1012 (a) (1), respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code are amended by striking out the parenthetical expression appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '(not counting Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday in the District of Columbia as the ninetieth day).'

"(b) Effective date: The amendments made by this section shall take effect as of September 8, 1945."

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

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, certainly these are formidable-sounding amendments. The bill comes from the Ways and Means Committee. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], and other members of the committee on this side are present. I hope the amendments will be thoroughly explained to the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the amendments sound formidable, but the meaning is simple when you get below the surface.

The essence of the amendments, except the three amendments put on as tax riders to this bill, limit the scope of the bill as passed by the House last month. It will be recalled that I explained when I called the bill up in November that the emergency for this legislation grew out of the prospects that the headquarters for UNO will probably be in this country. We do not know whether it will be Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, or "Tuskeehoma."

There is every evidence that the headquarters will be here, and when these foreign employees come we want to be in position to extend them what might be called southern hospitality. In other words, this legislation is absolutely essential to carry out the agreements we have made and which other nations have already extended to similar organizations. The Senate made these restrictions. We thought the language of the bill limited these privileges to these international organizations that had been specifically sanctioned by the Congress. The Senate thought we ought to make that plain, and one amendment makes that provision: They do not get the benefits, these tax exemptions and other perquisites, unless the Congress has sanctioned the organization. The next amendment provides that if some organization starts functioning here and goes beyond the scope for which it was created, let us say starts into business over here, the President by Executive order can withdraw the privileges from the employees of that foreign organization.

Mr. RANKIN. Ought not that to be written into law? Why should we wait for the Executive? Should not that be

written into law, that if they come here and engage in other business these privileges should cease?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. We have written it into law. Somebody has got to act in all law enforcement and we designate the President because he handles our foreign affairs under the Constitution; he acts for the Congress and the American people. It is written into this law and he is directed to withdraw from them these privileges if he finds they are violating the terms under which they were permitted to enter and to do business presumably for some international organization. It is a very hypothetical case, though, that representatives of Great Britain, for instance, who would be assigned to headquarters of the UNO would open up a shipping business in Boston or San Francisco. They just do not operate that way.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know. I saw in the papers the other day that the British Empire owns stock in General Motors, almost a controlling interest. I do not know whether that is true or not, but under the common law of England one corporation cannot own stock in another, and I do not believe the United States Government could own stock in a British corporation. Unless there is a great deal of hurry about this proposition—

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Well, there is.

Mr. RANKIN. Why?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Simply because we are going to recess today, as the gentleman well knows, and we do not propose to come back until the 14th of January. In the meantime final action has got to be taken as to whether UNO will have its headquarters here or somewhere else. Everybody thinks it would be very fine to have the headquarters of this international organization in this country.

I communicated with the State Department today and was told that it was highly essential for us to complete action on this.

Here is a report that is unanimously presented by the Senate Finance Committee, the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] reporting for that committee. These amendments were unanimously adopted by the Senate. They restrict what we have already voted for, and the vote in the House on our bill was unanimous.

Mr. RANKIN. I still contend that it should be written into the law that if they come here and then violate their exemptions and engage in other business here or engage in any kind of propaganda against this Government that they should automatically have these privileges withdrawn and be subjected to taxation.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. The law does take care of that as fully as we know how to put it in the law.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield. Mr. FOLGER. The Congress has spoken. All that this does is to give the

President the power to enforce it when it becomes necessary.

Mr. RANKIN. It does not make it the law.

Mr. FOLGER. That is the gist of it, is it not?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Absolutely. It is provided that the President shall withdraw from such organization or its officers and employees their exemptions or immunities provided they do something they are not supposed to do. The situation is fully taken care of.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I wish to inquire if the gentleman or his committee has taken any testimony as to how many organizations now in existence outside of UNO would come under the provisions of this bill?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. If UNRRA had to extend relief to us it would come under it. It also applies to certain foreign agencies of UNRRA. If the International Food and Agricultural Organization, which we have joined, should set up headquarters here, it would come under this. The only agency that we know of which would immediately function under this is UNO, but any international organization of which we are a member by action of the Congress and in which we participate, will come within the provisions of this act.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. There are quite a number of them already. This provides for additional organizations that may be formed?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I tried to explain that all of these amendments limited provisions that were unanimously passed by the House. It does not add any new organizations, it does not add any new powers. The language was deemed to be a little too broad in the items I have explained and the Senate limited them. I am asking that we accept the limitations adopted by the Senate. Those limitations, as I said, had the unanimous endorsement of the Senate committee, the Senate, the State Department, the Treasury Department, and the tax suggestions are approved by our committee and by our staff on internal revenue taxation.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But it does provide for the creation of additional organizations?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. It does not.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I mean for the recognition of such organizations?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. It limits what we have already done. The original bill provided that when there is an international organization which we have joined by act of Congress, we should extend to them the privileges of immunity in general that we extend to the diplomatic corps. One thing we did in this bill that the Senate took out was this: We gave them freedom from State and local taxation. That was taken out by the Senate committee and I am asking the House to agree to that. It limits what we have undertaken to do. Another

thing, it takes out the provision in our bill about selective service because that is covered by section 5 of our Selective Service Act.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I hope the gentleman will not feel a little over-anxious and irritated by these questions. You see, there is no report printed, there is no report before us, and we do not have the opportunity to know what is contained in this report. I should like to ask another question. Is there any estimate in the gentleman's mind as to how many persons this will grant these extraordinary privileges to in this country? How many persons?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. That question was asked last month when we had the bill before us and our answer was that we had no way of knowing how many persons, but we had no reason to believe that any foreign nation would send over here more persons than they needed to do the job, because they had to sustain them and pay them while they are here.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We went through that experience. It developed just before the war that Japan had 1 consul and 250 vice consuls with keen eyes, with keen minds, and with diplomatic immunity going about the people in this country and over in Hawaii. Who is going to be able to follow all of these organizations and all of these people with diplomatic immunities and find out where they are and what they are doing?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. The Senate thought that our bill was not strict enough on that score, so it put this first amendment in that if they brought more people over here than they ought to bring over here and they got to doing something which we did not approve, the President would withdraw these privileges from them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It has only been a short time ago when the newspapers were full of reports that people came here without diplomatic immunity as visitors, and that they had engaged in business, and that their profits had amounted to \$800,000,000, and escaped taxes.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. That was an entirely different category. They came over here not as representatives of their government engaged in an international organization of which we were members. They came over here as aliens on some kind of a temporary visa. Our tax laws did not reach them, and they participated, with a lot of others, in gambling on the stock market in New York, in which they made a good deal of money, I understand. But this bill has nothing to do with that.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. They did not have diplomatic immunity?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. They did not have any kind of immunity.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Yet they were able to accomplish this merely as aliens; that which they did accomplish. Now, will all of this group coming in here be immune?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I can say to my distinguished colleague that he has raised an entirely separate issue

that is now being investigated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as to whether these folks are taxable under existing law, and if not, whether legislation can be enacted to apply to them. The Ways and Means Committee expects to receive a report from the Bureau of Internal Revenue on this matter.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It has this to do with it: They did not have the authority that will be granted to these maybe thousands and thousands of people going over this country, some of them friendly, and perhaps some of them otherwise, to pry into and go about things—

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I just tried to explain to my colleague that this bill, if agreed to, would limit tax relief to the salaries paid by these organizations, and if they go into business they would not be exempt as to such income.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. They would have to be caught first.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Well, do you not have to catch any violator first?

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I believe that the gentleman said that the reason for urgency in connection with this bill was because the United Nations had accepted the invitation of this country to locate their international capital in the United States.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. MUNDT. As I recall, he listed the invitation of Boston and Tuskaoma and a couple of other Johnny-come-lately invitations—

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I did not mean to eliminate any great area like that which the gentleman represents.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sure if the United States uses sagacity they will adopt the Black Hills suggestion. The bill also covers that?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Absolutely.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thought I heard something about limiting the number of persons who were to come over. Should there not also be something in the legislation which would limit the kind of people who should be permitted to come here and be immune from our laws? I make that inquiry because I have in my hand here a letter dated December 10 written from Detroit in which it says, among other things:

The enclosed is a statement by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, urging support for the General Motors strike.

It is signed by Carl Winter, chairman of the Michigan Communist Party. Now are you going to let all those fellows come over here from Russia or any other place and join up with Thomas,

who has asked Attlee to aid in the General Motors strike, and let those people go on and do anything they want to?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. No. I tried to explain that if they come over to aid in the General Motors strike, they lose their immunity, but I do not think that we could tell Russia that they could not bring Communists over here to represent them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman think that those Communists should be permitted to come over here and take part in these strikes?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Absolutely not.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How are you going to stop it if this thing goes through?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Because we put in a provision that they lose their immunity if they do anything outside of the purposes of the organization that they represent.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If and when the President makes a finding.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. That is right.

In conclusion I wish to summarize the substantive amendments as follows:

First. The benefits of the bill are extended only to those international organizations in which the United States participates with the sanction of Congress. That was our intention.

Second. The President is authorized in the light of functions performed by any particular international organization to withhold or withdraw from such organization, or its officers or employees, any of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided for in the title, or to condition or limit the enjoyment by any organization, or its officers or employees, of any of such privileges, exemptions or immunities. This will permit the adjustment or limitation of the privileges in the event that any international organization should engage, for example, in activities of a commercial nature. Provision is also made for withdrawal of the benefits of the title from organizations which abuse such benefits.

Third. The bill omits the provision of the House bill which provided that international organizations shall be entitled to the same exemptions and immunities from State and local taxes as is the United States Government. There is considerable doubt as to the authority of the Federal Government to extend such exemptions and immunities so far as State or local taxes are concerned.

Fourth. The House bill exempted from the provisions of selective training and service persons designated by foreign governments to serve as their representatives in or to international organizations, and the officers and employees of such organizations, and members of the immediate families of such representatives, officers, or employees residing with them, other than nationals of the United States. The Senate bill omits reference to selective training and service, since this matter, so far as aliens are concerned, is already provided for in section 5 of the Selective Service Act.

The Senate bill also adds a separate title providing certain tax amendments

of an administrative nature. It was necessary to act on these amendments before December 31, 1945.

Fifth. The first tax amendment extends the time for filing claims for refund or credit with respect to war losses for the years 1941 and 1942. In a previous act we had extended this period to December 31, 1945, with respect to the year 1941. Since the whole war-loss matter is going to be studied by our committee and changes recommended it was deemed advisable to grant a further extension for both 1941 and 1942 through December 31, 1946.

Sixth. Another amendment corrects an error in the Revenue Act of 1942 with respect to pension trusts which omitted reference to the year 1942 and thereby created a hiatus in the statute. It is necessary to correct this situation now to prevent unnecessary paper work on the part of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Seventh. The last amendment deals with the period for filing petitions with The Tax Court of the United States. A taxpayer at the present time must file his petition with The Tax Court within a period of 90 days. Where the ninetieth day falls on Sunday or a legal holiday such Sunday or legal holiday is not counted as the ninetieth day. Due to the fact that the Government does not now conduct business on Saturday, it is necessary to amend the statute so that where the ninetieth days falls on Saturday, Saturday will not be counted as the ninetieth day.

All of these tax amendments have the approval of the Treasury Department and the joint staff. The Tax Court of the United States is particularly interested in having the last amendment referred to adopted as soon as possible.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DECLARATION OF RECESS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time today for the Chair to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

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

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman outline, if he can, the expected program for the rest of the day?

Mr. RAMSPECK. There is no further business so far as I know to be transacted by the House except to pass the sine die adjournment resolution when it comes over from the Senate.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand, the Senate has passed the resolution fixing the 14th of January as the return date.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is my understanding that they have adopted it, and the only thing left now is the sine die resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman mean that cuts off special orders?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Not at all.

Mr. MICHENER. I certainly would object if I thought the gentleman from Michigan or anybody else wanted to speak.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Certainly the gentleman from Michigan would not want to speak.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an article from *Life* by Charles J. V. Murphy and in the other a letter by Mr. Abe Fortas, Under Secretary of the Interior.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one a letter from a friend in Austria and in the other some facts about the workings of UNRRA abroad.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the work of one of his committees.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* of November 12 last.

Mr. WOLCOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *New York Times* in respect to the death of the outstanding economist, Dr. Edwin C. Kemmerer.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the subject of the program of loans to foreign countries.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article which appeared in *Yank* magazine giving a description of the benefits to be given by Canada to the Canadian GI's. It shows there are some things, I think, whereby we can improve on what we are doing for our own GI's.

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

There was no objection.

#### INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAM

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Affairs Committee recently held hearings on a bill, H. R. 4982, which would authorize the Department of State to continue to carry on an international information program.

During the past week several stories and speculations have appeared in the press, both in Washington and New York, criticizing this program. Many of the facts and impressions in these stories are found to be incorrect when compared with the testimony by the Department of State before a committee of this House.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I offer the following article by Assistant Secretary of State Benton, which appeared in the New York Times on December 2, 1945, which has facts:

**SELF-PORTRAIT—BY UNCLE SAM**

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS MAKING A NEW EFFORT TO GIVE THE WORLD A REALISTIC PICTURE OF AMERICA

(By William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State)

WASHINGTON.—Because we have risen to be one of the most powerful nations in the history of the world, we may reap envy, fear, and hate. We do not want such a harvest. Our national security is threatened by it. This was true before Hiroshima. It is even more true now.

The proposal for a State Department foreign information service, supplementing the Department's diplomatic activities, is a new idea for Americans in peacetime. In the critical years just before the war, and in the midst of the war itself, it became painfully clear that accurate, well-balanced information about the United States was urgently needed in many countries. Nelson Rockefeller discovered this in South America. The Office of War Information encountered it across the globe. Along with its "psychological warfare" activities directed at enemy countries, the OWI found that it was equally necessary to provide information about America to the people of Allied and neutral countries.

Is it any longer important to us in peacetime what the peoples of other countries think of the United States? Does it really matter what a New Zealand farmer, a Chinese peasant, a French businessman, or an Argentine school teacher knows about our life, our customs, our aspirations, our foreign policy?

Some Americans, contemplating our great power, would say no. Others—and I am among them—believe that foreign opinion about the United States may determine our future peace and security and the peace and security of the world.

We have committed ourselves to a policy of active participation in world affairs. We do not intend to forsake that policy. It will involve us in new problems, carrying the risk that our strength will be feared and our intentions misunderstood. The solution will not be less active participation. It can only be the active promotion of understanding.

Fear and misunderstanding of America will act against our own security because it may cost us friends and Allies in time of crisis. It will also act against the world's progress toward international security. The successful development of the United Nations Organization, upon which we are placing so much hope, is not something which will occur of itself. The United Nations Organization is simply an instrument. The value of that instrument will depend upon the spirit in which it is used. And that, in turn, will depend basically upon a better understanding of each other among the peoples of the world: the peoples are going to have a great deal to say about the policies which their governments will advocate in the Security Council and in the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization.

There was a time when foreign affairs were ruler-to-ruler relations, when the rulers dealt privately and secretly with one another through their ambassadors. Even when absolute rulers gave way to representative governments, the relations often continued to be secret and private through ambassadors. These government-to-government relationships prevailed until the First World War.

Since 1918 the relations between nations have constantly been broadened to include, not merely governments but also people. The peoples of the world are exercising an ever-larger influence upon decisions of foreign policy. This is as it should be. It means we must address ourselves to peoples as well as to their governments.

President Truman summarized the situation on August 31, when he declared that we must try to give the peoples of other countries "a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government." Pursuant to this declaration, the overseas program of the OWI and the information activities of its companion agency for Latin America, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, were transferred in September to the State Department. The Department is now developing an international information service for peacetime. This service will be on a much more modest scale than in wartime, though the need is at least as great, now that force of arms is no longer the one dominant factor in world affairs.

The enterprise is now organized temporarily as an Interim International Information Service. It is being carried forward in the midst of a process of liquidation. More than 3,000 OWI personnel in the overseas branch have been released since July 1. By January 1, 6,000 will have been laid off. By spring our outposts overseas will be only a fraction of their wartime strength.

The transition to a long-range program, on which we are now operating, has six main aspects:

First. As an immediate aftermath of the war emergency information, jobs remain to be done under military control in Germany, in Japan, and in parts of the world where American troops are awaiting transportation home. This is part of our occupation duty in Germany and the Pacific.

Second. The Overseas News and Features Bureau of OWI is down to one-sixth its former size. It maintains a news service in areas where there is no commercial service. Even in areas where an American commercial press service has an office the IIS is supplying the full texts of speeches, acts of Congress, and official documents which otherwise would be sent overseas only in excerpts.

Third. We are operating short-wave radio programs beamed throughout the world. These are carried today in 18 languages, less than half as many languages as during the war. In parts of the world, such as the Balkans and eastern Europe, which have been cut off for years from normal contact with America, and in areas in southeastern Asia and China recently liberated from the Japanese, there is no other means of interpreting America. The radio "Voice of America," heard by millions during the war with indescribable hope, has not been silenced and should not be silenced.

Fourth. We are continuing to arrange for the distribution of documentary motion pictures portraying democratic processes and the American way of life. These will be prepared in various foreign languages. Some of them will be distributed abroad in theaters by the motion-picture industry. The others will reach nontheatrical audiences through our foreign-service establishments.

Fifth. The department is continuing the United States information libraries abroad, one of the most widely approved projects of OWI and OIAA. These will operate in

connection with our embassies, legations, and consulates. In them American residents abroad and foreign readers find American histories, biographies, novels, technical works, periodicals, and official documents. Elmer Davis has told me he felt that nothing developed during the war so strongly warranted continuing support.

Sixth. Our large wartime exhibits have been curtailed, but we are maintaining smaller, less expensive photographic displays of American life. The Government owns a magnificent collection of millions of pictures, now being indexed and arranged in the Library of Congress.

The wartime spot-news operation (consisting of that news which would be considered useful by the discriminating newspaper editor) has been severely cut, so that IIS now sends out little spot news as such, except to Germany, Austria, and Japan. Such news—particularly that about the American scene—is sent by wireless for use by such German newspapers as have been licensed and approved by AMG. The German news service is also supplied in this way. This spot news is used by our radio stations in Germany. With Japan, spot news is sent by wireless from San Francisco.

The information (as distinguished from spot news) sent out by IIS consists of a cross-section of editorial comment from the American press—texts of important speeches and documents, such as speeches of the President; full texts of bills before Congress and the most recent report of General Arnold; unsigned columns and signed columns from American newspapers explaining acts of the United States Government and attitudes of the American people in regard to economic, agricultural, social, and cultural subjects.

Some of this information is sent by wireless—operating on a 3-hour-a-day, 3-hour-a-night schedule. The wireless is monitored by 30 overseas outposts. Informational material sent by plane and ship consists of feature articles, film strips, exhibits, photostats, and photo offsets of stories as they appear in the American press.

IIS short-wave involves a six-point program which:

1. Tells the world news in brief.
2. Gives American reaction to world news in American editorial and radio comment.
3. Employs statements of American official policy—Presidential statements, statements by Cabinet members and known leaders of all walks of American life.
4. Presents news of American internal developments.
5. Gives news from the Far East and from the American zone of occupation in Germany.
6. Presents commentaries, radio features, and dramatizations depicting the American way of life and the development of American agriculture, science, education, and art.

The utilization of film strips has begun to diminish. These are being used by the IIS, particularly in the Far East, to project what is going on in America. They cover a wide range of subjects—from our public schools to our industries. IIS is at present using these film strips to show how we live; with emphasis upon our agriculture and our public-health projects.

These media have been especially useful because they have been able to reach large audiences. Film strips can be used many times without replacing them. They cost less than \$2 a showing. In one instance 300 prints of a subject were shown to different audiences, with their accompanying lecture, at a cost of approximately \$500. A film strip usually contains from 70 to 100 frames, with titles in both English and the language of the country in which it is to be shown.

With three exceptions, the OWI and OIAA magazines and booklets have ceased publication. The exceptions are two magazines for Germany, published in cooperation with the Army, and one for Russia, a fine, forthright illustrated magazine about the United States. Except for the Government's magazine America, American magazines are not available in Russian editions. "When America appears it is a great day in Moscow," Brooks Atkinson wirelessed the New York Times on October 26. "The portrait it gives of America is enormously exhilarating." In countries where United States magazines can circulate freely the department is cooperating fully with private American publishers in overseas distribution.

The long-range program of the Department, not yet drawn up in detail, will follow the general lines now evolving in the transition program. Private initiative and private facilities can do a very big part—indeed, an overwhelming proportion—of the job of disseminating abroad information about America. The more of it they will do, the better. The Government should not undertake to do what private press, radio, and motion-picture organizations do better, or what our tourists, salesmen, technicians, book publishers, play producers, and universities do regularly and well. The soundest procedure is for the State Department to determine, and to keep determining as conditions change, our information needs area by area, then to support and help private industry to do everything it can to meet these needs. The remainder of the job will devolve upon the Department.

In news distribution the Government will progressively retire from the field, which it moved into as a war necessity. My hope is that the Associated Press, the United Press, and International News Service, highly competitive organizations, will greatly expand their world coverage. Before very long governmental overseas news will be limited mainly to such background information as full texts of Presidential statements, acts of Congress, or reports like that of General Marshall, which have proved of great value to foreign editors, writers, and organizations, and which are essential to our embassies and missions abroad.

In short-wave radio the role of private enterprise is under study. This is a much more complex problem. There is no profit in short-wave radio. The Government must put up the money. Other Governments are using short-wave on an increasing scale. Technical efficiency grows from day to day. We cannot retire from the field. We have not yet determined how to operate it or who should own and control it.

The motion-picture industry's sales abroad, estimated at about \$90,000,000 annually, are said to provide 30 to 40 percent of the industry's gross revenue. As every traveler knows, the people of other countries have gained their strongest impressions of us from the movies. These impressions have not always been full and fair. There is no thought by the State Department of "censoring" American films which are exported. It is in touch with the industry, which in wartime has shown a real desire to produce pictures for export which are broadly representative of American life. The Department may produce some inexpensive documentaries under contract for use abroad. Col. John Hay Whitney is advising with me and the Department in this area. He has had experience in Hollywood and served as head of Nelson Rockefeller's OIAA film division before entering the Army.

Exports of American books and magazines will be encouraged through our information libraries and through other means. Before the war hardly 3 percent of the output of American publishers was sold abroad.

To carry on all these activities three or four American information officers should presently be maintained by the State Department in each of the smaller countries, 10 to 20 in the larger countries, backed up by a compact and efficient service organization at home. Our future expenditures may be modest compared to the amounts reported being spent and under consideration by some other Governments. We need to open our own doors and minds, and invite a greater inflow of knowledge about other countries and peoples. International information must be a two-way traffic. We do not intend to take part in any sort of international "information race." Nor do we propose to depend on other nations to speak to the rest of the world on our behalf.

Neither do we intend to engage in "propaganda." We shall profit most by a frank portrayal of ourselves to the people of other countries, from Russia to the Argentine. We must be candid, truthful, and balanced. We must give the bad with the good, in a form complete enough to show, for instance, that, far from being a land of universal wealth and material ease, the United States has problems of poverty and maladjustment, and that we are well aware that our political democracy does not yet function perfectly.

Because the immediate and pressing problem is to recast the wartime information program to peacetime needs, I have here emphasized information. For the long pull what are loosely called "cultural interchanges" are even more important: the exchange with other countries of students, professors, scientists and technicians, of knowledge and of skills. That is also a part of the State Department's program, but it is another article. The President has said, "The nature of present-day foreign relations makes it essential for the United States to maintain informational activities abroad as an integral part of the conduct of our foreign policy."

We must not pin our faith on our power and our might, nor even on our righteous intentions, if we do not explain them. With the development of the atomic bomb and other terrifying weapons of destruction, we must place our small and inconspicuous wagers on these long-range, practical measures which hold some reasonable hope and promise that the world can learn to live in peace and understanding.

#### REVENUE ACT OF 1945

Mr. REED of New York. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that there is now available in the document room House Document No. 383, containing questions and answers relating to the Revenue Act of 1945. There are 70 copies there for each Member.

#### OUR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Mrs. ROGERS 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 gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa (at the request of Mr. CUNNINGHAM) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include therein a letter addressed to Congress by Mr. Louis J. Kehoe, of Washington, Iowa.

Mr. DE LACY (at the request of Mr. SAVAGE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article from Pic magazine entitled "Young Blood in Washington"; and in the other to include an article entitled "An Eye Witness of the Indonesian Situation."

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. DOYLE) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and to include therein some material from the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by John W. Owens appearing in the Baltimore Sun.

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

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a captain and a private in China on why we should take our marines out of China.

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address to be made tonight by him and in another instance to extend his remarks and include an extract from a letter.

#### PROPOSED HEADQUARTERS FOR UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr. LARCADE. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, in the debate which just preceded my appearance here with reference to H. R. 4484, my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] failed to mention the fact that the great city of New Orleans in Louisiana had been mentioned as being considered as the headquarters of the United Nations Organization. May I say that I hope this Organization will select this magnificent place for the site of the headquarters, because I am sure that anyone who has been in New Orleans will realize, on account of its climate, beauty, charm, hospitality, facilities, historical background, and many other advantages, including its geographical location, being close to the Latin-American countries, that it is the best place in the United States for the headquarters of this Organization.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the American Lumberman.



**A HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENT SEEKS ADVICE  
IN PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE**

Mr. JENSEN. 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 Iowa?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from a high-school student of Guthrie Center, Iowa, who has asked me a question which I find rather difficult to answer to any degree of certainty just at this time. I hope that either General Hershey, the Director of Selective Service, or someone can give this ambitious young American a good and right answer to his question. Also I am sure there are millions of young Americans who would like to have Neil Rowley's question answered so they, too, can plan more securely for the future. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include his letter with my remarks. Even though the selective service law expires June 30, 1946, who can assure us the law will not again be renewed, at least if the present conditions of unrest in Europe and Asia are not settled in due time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. The letter is as follows:

GUTHRIE CENTER, IOWA,  
December 10, 1945.

HON. BEN F. JENSEN,  
Member of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am a student at Guthrie Center High School who will graduate May 1946. In March I will be 18. Since I was a small boy, I have had an ambition to become a doctor. In high school I have taken subjects to advance this career. I have science, Latin, mathematics, and English, to further this career.

Next year I would like to go to college and take premedics. After sending for college catalogs I've struck a rut. I've been advised by mother not to plan any farther until I know about the plans of the draft.

Certain of my teachers have told me that I could go to college, take ROTC and serve my term in the services after I get my degree. This seems like a favorable combination if it could be done. I have sought advice from several people but nobody seems to have definite information.

In my class of around 90 there are about 25 students hoping to go to college. Over half of these are boys. Several of them will be able to begin for a while, which they plan to do, while others will be unable to start at all because of age.

In the class room, we have had considerable discussion on this subject and have come to the conclusion that, since the peace has been signed, fellows of 18 should receive their training after their education, but before they're 25. It is known the Army gives an education but none of a professional nature.

At present I am stuck in my planning and would like an idea on how to plan ahead. And, if possible, how well can I plan on becoming a doctor to serve my country?

Sincerely yours,

NEIL ROWLEY.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

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

**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1793. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saurders Memorial Hospital.

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

S. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution extending the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, providing for an investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack.

**JEWISH WAR VETS WOULD DENY BENEFITS OF GI BILL TO SERVICEMEN IN SOUTHERN STATES**

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include excerpts from a letter from the Jewish War Veterans, and also a resolution adopted by them.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a communication from the Jewish War Veterans, the second of its kind I have received in the last few weeks, includes a resolution demanding that the Federal Government deny the use of any funds appropriated for carrying out the GI bill of rights to any college or institution of learning which discriminates against any veteran because of race, color, creed, or country of origin.

In other words, this little group of self-appointed leaders who, in my opinion, are doing the Jewish race an irreparable injury, would deny the use of GI funds to every ex-serviceman in the Southern States, white or black. For they know we have separate schools for the two races in every State from Maryland to Texas.

It is most unfortunate that they would pass a resolution of this kind to deny the benefits of the GI bill to millions of the finest fighting men the world ever saw.

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

**PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATION  
COMMITTEE**

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 49, which is now on the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Senate Concurrent Resolution 45, agreed to December 20, 1945, is amended to read as follows:*

"That the limit of time required, under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, for the submission to the Senate and House of Representatives of the report of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack be, and the same is hereby, extended to February 15, 1946; and such resolution is hereby continued in full force and effect until such date."

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

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain just why this is necessary? As I understand it, the two Republican members of that committee appointed from the House are favorable to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. COOPER. That is correct. I fully explained the situation to the gentleman from Michigan a few moments ago. All Members of the House on the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee are in full accord with this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS TO THE SPEAKER**

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity on the part of my colleagues from Wisconsin, most of them having been here from 4 to 7 years, to extend to you, as the Speaker, our very best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

I wish to say personally that every year I am here the more I sympathize with the position you hold, and the higher the regard which the Members of this House from Wisconsin hold for you. If there is anyone who should have a Merry Christmas, it is the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

**THE PRICE OF CITRUS FRUITS**

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER], was kind enough to call me up and say he was going to put some more citrus figures in the RECORD. I was unable to get here because, under the conditions of the session yesterday, the special orders were called earlier than had been anticipated. It was a coincidence that I was then listening to the Secretary of Agriculture speak before the National Press Club, as were other Members of the House and members of the Committee on Agriculture. It was also a coincidence that during that speech a question was asked him concerning present prices of citrus fruit, as to whether there had been inflation, as to whether there was anything unusual, or what the condition was, to all

of which he gave very definite and correct replies.

I have no thought of going into this matter in detail. I should like, when the House returns in January, to submit a statement to the entire House which will indicate exactly what has happened and furthermore, which I believe is more important, to indicate what attempt is being made by the OPA to use the situation today in its favor, for I am convinced that the OPA, especially its Administrator, Mr. Bowles, is very much more interested in the continuation of his agency than he is in present conditions in the citrus market.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I believe, in fairness to the gentleman from Wisconsin, the gentleman from California should not feel that it was any attack upon his particular industry. As I understand, the gentleman from Wisconsin used citrus fruit only as an indication of the shadow of things to come in the whole general problem of what is going to happen to this country if we have a rise of all food prices.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have the same high regard for the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BEMILLER] that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] has. The only thing I wish is that OPA would give him correct figures, and also that correct marketing interpretations would be drawn from them. For example, in the gentleman's speech yesterday he said:

California oranges during the pre-November 19 period when the new crop was being marketed sold for an average price of \$4.42 a box.

He concludes from that, because there was a rise last Tuesday to \$6.34 a box in some sizes and markets, that this is uncontrolled inflation. First of all, there were no California new-crop oranges on the market at that time. That is simply a misstatement to the gentleman from Wisconsin, which he in turn put into the RECORD.

Second, I want to call attention to the statement that the price was \$4.42 a box at that time, prior to November 19, which I have not been able to check but I will take for granted it is correct. It was about there, from \$4.38 to perhaps \$5—the ceiling was \$5.60, and it is a normal thing that at that time of the year the prices should be down. With or without the ceiling they would have risen.

You must remember that the Department of Agriculture, and the citrus growers from all parts of the United States, asked that the ceilings be removed on October 1. That is when the ceiling should have been removed. Had it been removed at that time some of the present situation might have been avoided. With its usual delay, the OPA did not get around to removing ceilings until the 19th of November, which was just at a time when the demand was beginning to rise on all types of fruits and choice vegetables for the

Christmas trade. It is a normal thing that it should rise. Second, I point out to you that in the hearing before Judge Collett, to which the gentleman from Wisconsin referred, he does not say but I think he should, that advertisements were exhibited from 100 cities in the United States, all of which indicated that the price of the average orange, to the housewife, was less since the ceiling prices had been removed.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from California, who comes from a citrus-producing district, and knows this subject thoroughly.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to point out that there was another factor involved in the November 19 date; namely, it came before the new crop began to come on the market, which is now coming on the market, and one of the contentions of the people in the industry, and I think quite properly so, was that the new crop was going to be a very large one and that therefore the balance between supply and demand was inevitably going to adjust the difference.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is a large crop. The date on which the OPA removed the ceilings was late. It came prior to the holidays, it came when we were having the car shortages, as the gentleman will remember, using all the cars possible for returning soldiers and for their supplies. Finally, we ran head-on into the present snow and storm conditions in the United States, but with all these things involved, I am pointing out that the hearts of the gentlemen who seem to be bleeding for the citrus industry or for the housewife who is presumably bothered about inflation, are not as a matter of fact bleeding for the housewives but for the people who may stay at the Waldorf or the Ritz, and such places, where the choice fruit is being bought. My heart does not bleed very much for those buyers, because the taking away of the ceiling price so that these few choice sizes may go above the ceiling, as indicated, makes it possible for all the rest of the citrus crop, which is 80 percent of the crop, to go below the ceiling price, whereas otherwise the ceiling would have to hold them all up, little and big.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In other words, as the gentleman pointed out, the average price was not inflated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The present schedule of prices, without ceilings in effect, reflect much more accurately the real value of the different sizes and grades of fruit than was the case before?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe that the small sizes which have been in such preponderance and which in some instances have not been able to be disposed of at all through the channels of distribution in the past will be able to make the market, under the circumstances, and will sell at somewhat less than they did before?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think they are selling under the old ceiling now in most markets, an analysis of the market shows that, and certainly they will sell, as soon as they come in, as the gentleman says they will.

Finally, I want to point out that these high inflationary prices which the gentleman from Wisconsin yesterday pointed out amount to 2 cents per box of oranges, which means 2 cents for 220 oranges. In one instance he showed an increase of 98 cents for 220 oranges or more. That is not inflation, in my opinion, especially when anyone in the room experienced in marketing knows this is a seasonal rise, which will drop in another week or so.

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

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. The Members of the House who are acquainted with the California people are quite well aware of the fact that this price is not due to any effort on their part nor to any inclination on their part to profiteer, but is due to natural laws; but while we are on that subject of prices I wonder if the gentleman will yield to the Member from California [Mr. VOORHIS] to explain to some of us who are interested in eggs just how it is or why it is that the price of eggs is now 70 cents a dozen, as fixed under OPA regulations, yet the Department of Agriculture, another branch of the Government, is calling for the killing of I do not know how many hens, 100,000 or 100,000,000. It does not seem to me that we are going to get a lower price and hold down the cost of living and hold down the cost of eggs when the Government asks us to kill off these hens.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We are getting a little off the subject, but if the gentleman wishes, I would like to point out that we had a session in the Committee on Agriculture on the subject of poultry and eggs, as the result of which a subcommittee pointed out to Mr. Bowles that the figures he provides to the Members of Congress are not to be relied upon. Mr. Bowles has since then sent to me a further statement, which he has asked me to put in the RECORD. I shall be glad to do that, but I am waiting until after the first of the year, because I am compelled to point out that in Mr. Bowles' "correcting statement" he again misuses the figures by using only those which involve storage poultry and not fresh poultry, which his own experts at the meeting said was in surplus.

I now yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The only reason I am asking to yield is to answer the gentleman from Michigan's question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And the only reason I asked the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] to answer the question is because I know of his ability and his love for the OPA and how he always appears as an advocate of its policy.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Please do not take up my time to praise the OPA on the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was not praising the OPA. I am praising the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. He deserves it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank my colleague very much. I am sure I understand why the gentleman from Michigan wanted me to answer the question. We can discuss that some other time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, put it on the record.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Oh, no.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is not a top military secret?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. We will do that after awhile. But I would like to say this, that the retail price of eggs is in my judgment way out of line with the price received by the producer of eggs.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then why kill the hens?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Just a moment. I do not agree with killing hens. I think we ought to go ahead and produce eggs, and if we have more than the American market can absorb at a fair price, I think there are plenty of people in the world that need them very badly right now. If you do that, it will be necessary, to be fair with the egg producers and the poultrymen, to make certain that they have a fair support price for their commodity.

I would like to point out further that insofar as the consumers complain about the high price of eggs, that the main thing they ought to be interested in is the possibility of narrowing the spread between what the farmers get and what they pay, rather than complaining, as they many times do, about the farmer getting too much, which he is not.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would it not be nice if the OPA and the other regulatory bodies would let us know a little more in advance what the prices are going to be so that we can have eggs and chickens?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe that would help a great deal.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BUFFETT. I have not read a great deal of the propaganda that has been published in the papers about the rise in the prices of citrus fruit, but from the testimony here today I come to the conclusion that the final result of the elimination of price control is a lower price in the aggregate for citrus fruits.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For the average housewife; not perhaps for the high-priced hotels in New York and Chicago.

Mr. BUFFETT. Of course, what we are interested in is the price to the ultimate consumer, the housewife, who represents the average consumer in this country.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is true.

Mr. BUFFETT. If that is correct, let me ask the gentleman one further question. Does he know of any greater disservice to the American people than for

those in the employ of this Government to mislead the American people through propaganda, relating to our finances and inflation, by telling them that the prices went wild and got out of control, and all that sort of hog wash, when a natural situation will correct it?

Mr. PHILLIPS. When I came here, I remember hearing of somebody who said that he would rather be right than be President. After being here 3 years, I have come to the conclusion that there are more people who would rather retain their jobs than be right.

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

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

Mr. ELLIOTT. Last week I attended a meeting in Judge Collet's office, where the citrus industry was represented, and very definite information was brought out that 90 percent of the citrus fruit was selling below the ceiling price, and I believe 10 percent above, and that was Florida grapefruit.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Indian River grapefruit.

Mr. ELLIOTT. And that was being purchased by the large hotels and large restaurants principally in the city of New York.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. ELLIOTT. And that there will be 30,000,000 more boxes of oranges this year than we had last year. So it is a case of supply and demand, and the price naturally will come down if we will permit the free flow of the citrus fruits onto the market.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is no question but that the removal of the price ceilings will eventually be beneficial.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would like to come back to the egg business.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would rather stick with citrus fruits, if the gentleman does not mind.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. This is a statement that should be made at this time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You cannot get orange juice out of eggs.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is, that the egg producers of the Eastern States, and the splendid egg producers of the State of California have, through their own ingenuity, and I am not criticizing them, been able to figure out a formula—a much nicer word than cartel—so that they have an advantage in the market places. They have been able to do that, and the people in the Midwest who produce eggs have not been able to meet that up to this time. That is reflected somewhat in the attitude of the OPA and these other agencies.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I did not realize that we had any great advantage, except the sunshine, over Wisconsin eggs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am wondering if the gentleman from California is not of the same opinion I am that the citrus situation has been used by OPA to perpetuate itself. I mean it is being used as one of the arguments why OPA should be continued.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is not a very pleasant thing to say, but I think the gentleman is entirely right that if this did not fit into the OPA's self-perpetuation program you would not hear very much about citrus right now.

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

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman said he wanted to stick to citrus fruit. He said, too, if I remember, that you would not get very much orange juice out of eggs. You are getting quite a lot of lemon juice out of this OPA situation, I should think.

I only wanted to caution the gentleman that if the OPA follows the same procedure with reference to your citrus fruits that it has with the egg situation, you want to watch them or they will be cutting down your trees out there in order to hold down the price.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have to watch the OPA all the time.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio, the chairman of the Republican Food Study Committee.

Mr. JENKINS. I recognize in the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] one of the great experts in this House on citrus fruits.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; the gentleman could have gotten recognition without that compliment.

Mr. JENKINS. Yesterday I made a speech on the same subject. I should like the gentleman, because of his superior knowledge on that subject, to exhaust this citrus proposition, because it is almost a scandal.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Before the gentleman came in I said that I did not want to take the time of the House today, but that I have daily reports from the markets right up to the most recent that are obtainable, and I will present them to the House as soon as we get back in January, because I think this propaganda campaign of the OPA should be exposed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman said eggs had nothing to do with orange juice.

Mr. PHILLIPS. They come with the same meal; that is the most important connection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They are both very vital and they both are full of vitamins. I should like to point to the superiority of Massachusetts eggs. The eggs produced in my own district are very good.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If that is an invitation for me to come up and try the Massachusetts eggs, I should be very glad to do so.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I hope the gentleman will, and will stay a very long time. May I say that we feel the OPA has been very difficult in the whole kerosene and oil situation, which has become bad, because we cannot cook the eggs and have to depend on orange juice.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentlewoman's point is very well taken. Let no one here misunderstand me. It was necessary that we have certain price controls in time of war. I think all of us are agreed on that. What we would like to have had, which would be too long to discuss here, is the type of control so well described by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] in his earlier report.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems manifestly unfair that we in the New England States should have to pay one-half a cent more for kerosene and fuel oil than they do in some other sections of the country and also much more than is paid abroad.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. May I ask the gentleman if he is having the difficulty we are experiencing in my State with reference to securing proteins for feed in the poultry industry and also in the dairy industry. Dairymen write and wire me almost every day that they are just at their wits' end to find protein feeds, and they are going to have to close down. I assume that is true in California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is a separate subject.

Mr. ANGELL. The gentleman was talking about eggs.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is no less serious a subject, but we have gotten a little bit off citrus.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does the gentleman from Washington want to mention citrus, eggs, or kerosene?

Mr. SAVAGE. I know the California citrus is good and I know the Massachusetts eggs are all right, but if anyone wants apples or salmon, come out to the State of Washington.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the report has just come over the wire of the death of General Patton, which I know will throw a sad blanket on this final day of this session of the Congress.

#### ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY HOUSING NEEDED FOR RETURNING VETERANS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, supplementing the discussion we had the other day concerning the question of temporary housing for veterans, at which time it was remarked there is a bottleneck in the handling of returning vets on the Pacific coast, I would like to include in my remarks in the RECORD an article published in the Los Angeles Times which was also published in the Los Angeles Examiner, showing there are some 5,400 veterans who arrived at San Pedro Harbor from the Pacific who were unable to be housed on shore and were put back on board the ships they came over on across the Pacific. There are some 10,000 additional men due to arrive soon which will add to the problem.

I am just emphasizing this to prove the necessity of the 100,000 temporary units which we provided for the other day and to prove the further necessity of additional units which we will certainly have to make appropriations for in the near future. It is deplorable that these men who have come from the battle fronts in the Pacific find it impossible to find a place to live within the United States when they arrive here.

The newspaper article is as follows:

#### SNARL KEEPS RETURNEES ABOARD SHIPS—PACIFIC VETERANS ARRIVING TOO FAST—10,000 DUE TODAY

Piling up like a log jam, servicemen returning from the Pacific pose a serious transportation problem that yesterday became even more critical.

Nearly 5,400 veterans of the Pacific, war weary and champing at the bit to get home, were forced to remain aboard their ships at Los Angeles Harbor yesterday because staging areas were too crowded to handle them.

And there are approximately 10,000 more expected to arrive aboard 20 ships that are scheduled to steam into the harbor today.

The servicemen who languished in the harbor yesterday were aboard the U. S. S. *General Howze* and the U. S. S. *Olmstead*. They held their noses and booed when the delay was announced.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an explanation and a copy of the medical service bill which passed the Senate yesterday and which is on its way to the White House, much to my pleasure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Appendix on two subjects and include certain excerpts.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include, first, an editorial from today's Daily News on Stand By MacArthur, and, second, a news article entitled "Why Mac's Popular With Jap People."

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks and include therewith certain excerpts.

#### ROBERT RAMSPECK

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately because of weather conditions and other matters, I could not be present on the day when the exercises were held in commemoration of the services of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]. He rendered distinguished service for many years as a ranking member on the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. His seat has been on my right for many years. Much of the success, if we have achieved success, and I hope we have, has been due to the gentleman from Georgia. His patience and intelligent knowledge of matters has helped all of us very much and they have helped me more than I can say. He has been very helpful to me and to the committee. He is and has been my personal friend through all of his years of service on the committee, and my burdens have been materially lightened because of his assistance.

For the committee as a whole I can voice our great regret at his departure. We wish him well in all of his undertakings. He has borne heavy responsibilities with remarkable ease and his adjustment of his many tasks to expeditious handling attest his outstanding ability as an executive and promise success in the broad field of business which he now enters.

All of his comrades love him and this House without him will not seem the same. I lose a valued friend, the House loses a wise and sound counselor and adviser, and every Member of the House loses a comrade of great charm.

To him, I extend my best wishes for all the days that are to come, and for him I hope they may be many.

#### GERALD D. MORGAN

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I feel we ought not permit the House to close its session today without an expression from

some of its members on the services of Mr. Gerald D. Morgan, of the Office of the Legislative Counsel, who will leave us at the close of the year to go into private practice. The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries is particularly indebted to him for his aid and help. The ship-sales bill was only one of the many bills on which he has rendered service to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

As an evidence of the regard which this committee had for him I include a copy of a resolution which we spread upon the minutes of the committee and sent him:

Committee Resolution 6

Whereas Gerald D. Morgan, Office of Legislative Counsel, assisted the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries in its work in preparing and reporting the ship-sales bill (H. R. 3603), and in considering the bills (H. R. 4486 and H. R. 1425), which culminated in H. R. 3603; and

Whereas the work of this committee absorbed the time, attention, and study of the committee for 37 days and 41 sessions, on all of which days Gerald Morgan was present, assisting in the deliberations of the committee, and in addition to that time Mr. Morgan spent much time and gave much valuable assistance by personal interviews with the chairman and other members of the committee, and by his untiring patience, faithful diligence, and intelligent research contributed materially to the work of the committee in reaching a report on the bill and in securing its final passage in the House; and

Whereas the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries desires to express, though inadequately, its appreciation of the great service rendered to it by Mr. Morgan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That (1) the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries unanimously spread on its minutes this expression of its gratitude for the services of Gerald Morgan and its thanks for the work so effectively, intelligently, and patiently performed by Mr. Morgan, and (2) the committee extends to Gerald Morgan its thanks for the fidelity, patience, intelligence, and ability with which he has assisted the committee in its labors, and (3) that a copy of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to Mr. Morgan by the clerk of the committee.

OCTOBER 26, 1945.

As chairman of that committee, I do not know how I could have gotten along without him. Not only did he attend the committee meetings night and day and work with us in the committee room, but when I was temporarily indisposed he came from his office to help me and gave of his private time, night and day, in aiding me to solve some of the problems involved in that measure, reviewing with me the evidence, and discussing with me the points at issue in our considerations before the committee.

He has been of valuable service to every committee which he has attended. Without any disparagement of the other members of the Office of Legislative Counsel, I really do not know what I could have done without Jerry Morgan.

God speed him in his departure from this House. May he have success throughout his life, which he certainly

will have if he conducts his law practice as faithfully as he has his service here. He will and cannot do otherwise. From the bottom of a deeply grateful heart I can only say God bless him.

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

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I want to add my word to what the gentleman from Virginia has said about Jerry Morgan. He certainly will be missed in the drafting service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts from statements and certain letters.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, this morning there came to me from a constituent a letter from the chairman of the Michigan Communist Party. It reads as follows:

LAWYERS BUILDING, DETROIT,  
December 10, 1945.

DEAR FRIEND: The enclosed is a statement by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, urging support for the General Motors strike. You may find this of interest in your efforts to consolidate the ranks of labor in this present situation.

With best regards,  
Fraternally yours,

CARL WINTER,  
Chairman, Michigan Communist Party.

With that came a statement entitled "Labor Must Rally Reserves, Unite on Strategy To Win GM Fight—Foster." "From the Daily Worker, Monday, December 3, 1945."

Among other things, that statement has a caption on the second page: "No illusions on Truman."

Then follows this:

The second major thing that organized labor could do to help the GM strikers is to bring strong pressure to bear against the Truman administration looking toward a favorable settlement of the General Motors strike. There must be no illusions as to President Truman's position.

This was written on December 3, and before the President announced, as he did yesterday, that his Fact-Finding Board should take into consideration the question of profits, and I assume, later at least, the question of prices, which to my mind means in the end regimentation.

I continue to read:

In view of the many serious concessions made by the President to the great monopolists, both in their imperialistic foreign program and their wage-cutting domestic policies, it would be folly to expect that he of his own volition will adopt a line of real pressure to force the corporations to concede the workers' major demands.

I will refer later to claims made by General Motors, and claims made by the bargaining representatives of UAW-CIO; also a statement as to wages in the steel mills.

Then this statement from Foster continues:

Unfortunately in many sections of the country union leadership on this fact is not yet clear. There is a dangerous tendency to depend upon the President. Labor on the contrary must realize that it can compel favorable Government action only if it brings all its political strength upon the respective Representatives and Senators and upon the entire administration.

That being interpreted as I understand it means that if we do not do what the Communist Party wants we will not be here next year if they can help it.

Then the statement contains this paragraph:

The split in the labor movement is a great handicap to the workers in the present general wage movement. This is true despite the broad AFL rank and file support for the GM strike. At the head of the AFL and the mines unions, and to a certain extent of some railroad unions, are reactionaries of the type of Green, Woll, Hutcheson, Lewis, Dubinsky, etc., who, far from wishing to adopt a joint wage strategy with the CIO unions, would be glad to see these organizations defeated or even destroyed by the employers.

That letter from the head of the Michigan Communist Party comes from Detroit, where you remember that in the General Motors strike at the present time in violation of the State law the pickets are keeping clerical employees, office workers, even the office workers who want to go in to make out the pay checks, out of the factories; where you recall in the sit-down strikes there was a policy of lawlessness and of violence instigated by the Communists.

The Communists were condemned way back in 1925 by Lewis. They have been condemned time and time again by Green, and yet today they are one of the moving forces behind the CIO in the General Motors strike.

Labor disputes and strikes throughout the country carry the seeds of class consciousness and worse, of industrial strife, of mob violence, of lawlessness, which, if they come to full fruition, will bring us unemployment and depression when we should have prosperity, peace, and happiness for all.

There are no reliable, up-to-date figures available in either the Labor Department, or any other department of the Government, giving the number of strikers.

It is extremely difficult to make an accurate estimate from the news reports because the details of the picture change so rapidly from day to day. From the over-all situation, as reported by the press, it is apparent that 175,000 of the regular General Motors employees are out on strike; an additional 30,000 to 50,000 Ford employees have been on strike for some time. There are other strikes throughout the country. It is safe to say there are more than 300,000 employees on strike.

The figures which have been given do not include all of those who will be missing pay checks because of the strikes.

When General Motors or any other large corporation closes because of a strike, there are hundreds of thousands of others indirectly affected by the shut-down. Employees in supplier plants, those making radios, electrical equipment, generators, half a dozen or more items which go into an automobile or a truck, are automatically thrown out of work.

Throughout the country there are several thousand automobile dealers who are without new cars. As a result, mechanics and many others will feel the loss of a pay check or a sale.

When the workers in the General Motors factories do not receive their pay checks, then the sales of the butcher, the baker, drop off—businessmen all down the line sustain a loss.

The GM strike has lasted a little over 4 weeks. According to the union, 175,000 strikers lost in wages \$7,910,000 a week, at the rate of \$45.20 per striker per week, or a total of \$31,640,000, figuring a 40-hour week at an average pay rate of \$1.13 per hour.

The corporation contends that, if the strikers had continued on the job they would, with overtime, have averaged \$51.22 a week. Accepting the union's figures, the 4-week strike has cost the employees more than 13 times what the 175,000 workers would have gained if the demand for a 30-percent increase in hourly pay had been granted in full.

If this strike should run 16 weeks workers will lose in wages more than they can gain in a full year of 40-hour weeks, if the 30-percent increase is granted in full. But, after all, that is their business. They have the right to strike and if they wish to do so and to take the loss, neither you nor I have a legal right to complain.

The union claims that GM has made a profit which would justify a 30-percent wage increase without increasing the price of its cars and it insists that the workers are entitled to the increase because of the increased cost of living.

GM in a paid ad states that the average hourly paid worker during the last year of the war, working 45.6 hours per week, earned \$56.93 per week and that the union has now turned down a proposal which would give the average GM worker \$63.44 per week, or \$6.51 more for the same number of hours' work per week.

I am not expressing any opinion as to the merits of this or any other labor dispute, for, like millions of other Americans, I have no adequate knowledge of the facts.

We all know that the loss of the purchasing power of \$7,910,000 does not help the businessman, nor does it buy groceries for the families of the strikers.

Every thinking American with the welfare of his country at heart must have given serious consideration to what may happen if the steel workers go on strike.

Their union insists that the companies with which they deal, and those companies employ 95 percent of the workers

in the steel industry, can well afford to grant a wage increase of \$2 a day, while the companies insist that if any such increase is granted the price of steel must go up.

OPA so far has refused to permit any increase in steel prices. The workers have voted to authorize a strike to be called at 12:01 on January 14, 1946, if their demands are not met. If this strike takes place and continues for any appreciable time, more than 2,000,000 workers will be idle, the industries of this country will be paralyzed.

It does not need an expert to convince the average citizen that, if the fires in the steel mills go out, industry and business throughout this country will be strangled, will cease to operate.

The administration has ordered a large additional tonnage of steel sent abroad. There are very few industries in the country who are not dependent upon steel in some form. It is not an exaggeration to say that if the GM strike continues, or if the steel workers go on strike, there are very few pocketbooks in the hands of American citizens which will not shrink.

Our industrial system is so vast, is so tied together, is so interdependent that a major part of it cannot be cut off without affecting the whole. Shut down the steel mills and you have stopped the heart of America's industry. End the flow of steel and you have drained the industrial lifeblood from the Nation's economic arteries, production and full employment ends, unemployment and a depression follow.

In spite of the rather gloomy possibilities of the situation which has been outlined, neither the administration nor the Congress has done anything to lessen the causes of labor disputes. Administration activities encouraged such disputes, delayed the solution of others.

Recently, President Truman, acting sincerely as we all believe, sent to Congress a message calling for the establishment of a fact-finding board, which was to make investigation of the facts out of which an industrial dispute arose, make public its findings and recommendations in the hope that, if the public had confidence in the board, public opinion swinging behind one or the other of the disputants would force a just settlement.

Congressional legislative counsel attempted to put the President's recommendation into effect. Unfortunately, in drafting the bill it gave to the proposed fact-finding committee the search-and-seizure power forbidden by the Constitution. Under that power any employee of the board could examine at any time or place the confidential files and records of the union, of the employer, and neither union nor employer will willingly submit to that procedure, no doubt for the reason that business and union secrets, methods, and plans for the future might be disclosed to competitors.

Yesterday, the President stated that the question of profits should be considered by the fact-finding board when

making recommendations for the settlement of a dispute.

To this, the corporations strenuously object, saying that no outsider has the right to determine how much of their gross income or of the net profit should be set aside for research, for extension, for rehabilitation of their plants, for advertising, or for a half dozen other items.

It is the contention of the public generally, as I get it, that, if the corporations are making an excessive profit, after a fair adequate wage has been paid to the workers, then the surplus should be taken by the Government through taxation; that the Government itself has, may I put it, an increased cost of living; that it is in the red and that it must have additional revenue if it is to continue to function.

There is no indication so far that, if the fact-finding board learns that the company is losing money, as Ford claims to be at the rate of some \$30,000,000 per year, a lesser wage will be acceptable to the workers.

The President will have extreme difficulty in getting through Congress, in the face of union and management opposition, legislation giving any board authority to act as snoopers or as over-all arbitrators of company profits or union wages.

Regimentation, and that is what the President's plan would mean in the end, is bitterly opposed by union leaders, who claim it will bring what they term involuntary servitude.

Management sees in it Government's supervision of their business; an attempt to place either union leaders or Government officials in control of private business.

Profits are not the answer in a wage dispute and the unions, if they thought the proposition through, would be the first to admit it. If there were no profits, no union bargaining agent would be willing to admit that a worker should have a less than subsistence wage. Such a proposition would be unthinkable, for the worker, like the business, who cannot make both ends meet, would starve to death or go on public relief.

The Washington News of this noon calls attention to the fallacy of the theory that profits are a controlling factor in the wage picture. That editorial is as follows:

#### ABILITY TO PAY

On the subject of industry's ability to pay, about which President Truman had something to say yesterday, it would be short-sighted and perhaps fatal not to look at the industrial picture as a whole. It is not merely a matter of General Motors or Ford or any other concern of conspicuous success and solvency.

Ours is not just a profit system. It is a profit-and-loss system. If all business operated automatically at a profit, the problem would be comparatively easy. But it's not that simple unfortunately.

The hard fact is that more businesses go broke than succeed.

Here are some figures from the record: Nearly one-third of new business enterprises fail in their first year. Another 14 or 15 percent fail in their second year. And

very nearly 70 percent are gone by the end of 5 years.

At the beginning of this century there were 1,174,000 independent businesses in this country. By the end of 1940 the number had increased to 2,156,000. To achieve this net gain of less than 1,000,000, a total of 16,000,000 new business enterprises had been established—an average of 400,000 a year. Which shows the high failure rate.

Without torturing the subject statistically it is obvious that when we talk about ability to pay we must consider all the industrial story—not just a part of it. We must observe the graveyard as well as those who still breathe and live and have their being. We must remember the haberdasher who went broke along with the merchant who got rich.

Lacking such a view of the entire scene we are out of focus. And we may fall on our faces.

The Senate committee to which the bill, drawn in answer to the President's message, was referred, stuck it in a pigeonhole until after the holidays.

The House Labor Committee acting upon the suggestions of labor leaders, Green, Lewis, and Murray, by a vote of 10 to 7, turned down a motion supported by Republicans to hold hearings, consider the President's recommendation, attempt to improve it and report out forthwith what it considered to be remedial labor legislation. Blocked by Democratic votes influenced by labor leaders, the committee then voted unanimously to continue hearings upon reconvening in January.

We all know that for its enforcement law depends upon public opinion. We know the overwhelming majority of our people believe in justice and fair play.

The NLRA is the basic so-called labor legislation. It was passed at a time when labor was at a disadvantage—employers almost all-powerful. It prohibited certain practices by employers. It imposed penalties upon them. It compelled them to abide by the contract it made with a union. It contained no prohibition whatever against labor unions, their officers or their employees. It imposed no penalties upon unions or union members for the violation of the contracts they sought and willingly entered into.

Under the provisions of the NLRA, neither the employer nor the individual member of the union is able to obtain "equal justice under law," which is the legend engraved in marble over the portal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington.

Until the NLRA and one or two other laws are amended so as to place employees and employers on an equal footing with labor unions, labor organizers, and labor politicians, the disputes will continue—may increase. The public, as a whole, will suffer.

I have offered several amendments to this law which if adopted would go a long way toward imposing equal responsibility upon both parties to a labor dispute.

As to strikes vitally affecting the public health and welfare; that is, strikes in public utilities, the corporations responsible for those services cannot shut down,

order a lockout; if they did they would lose their franchise. Unions should not be permitted arbitrarily to shut off the transportation, the water supply, the lights, the electricity of any community.

Into every contract between a company and a union furnishing transportation, light, heat, or power, or any other necessary public service, there should be written a provision that neither the company nor the employee could end the services without giving at least a 30-day notice of intention so to do. Every picket line which, by force or violence, prevented would-be employees who sought to restore such public service by entering its plant, should be outlawed.

The interest of employees and employers should be protected, but the interest of the general public is superior, must come first, and laws to bring that end must be enacted and enforced.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We have read in the press time and time again articles to the effect that Michigan has an antipicketing law. Is that correct?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; it is not an antipicketing law. The law to which I think you refer is section 17 of Act 176 of the Public Acts of 1939, which provides:

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any employee or other person by force, coercion, intimidation, or threats, to force or attempt to force any person to become or remain a member of a labor organization, or for any employee or person by force, coercion, intimidation, or threats, to force or attempt to force any person to refrain from engaging in employment. Violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

We do not bar picketing in Michigan at all; it is just the violence and the blockading of the factory gates.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Has that act been passed upon by the high court of Michigan?

Mr. HOFFMAN. So far as I know, it has never come for consideration before the Michigan Supreme Court. There is no question as to its validity. It has not, however, always been enforced. For example, the other day the pickets permitted some of the clerical workers and some of the management officials who were inside the plant and who had been imprisoned there for 15 hours to leave. They said, "You can go home, but if you go home you cannot go back in." In another case there was a picket line around the gates and there was a conference between the captain of the pickets and the captain of the police—this was at Flint—and it was agreed—now, note that—it was agreed that clerical workers could go into the factory if they would go around the picket line. That action on the part of the pickets was a violation of law. The picket line would not move out of the way and would not let them in, but the employees could go around to the back door and get in that way or they could go around the picket

line and get into the plant. The workers said if that is the way it is, we will go home.

My point is that the Communist Party, as we all know, carries on through a program of violence. There is no question about that. They use force. They destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property in preceding strikes. Now, they will soon be at it again because the other day Reuther said, in answer to a question, that the UAW-CIO had not thrown all of their forces into the strike—that they would throw in their "panzer" divisions later. He did not go on to explain, but we all have a thorough idea of what he meant. Here you have an official of the Communist Party, the chairman of the Michigan Communist Party, coming along and telling everybody to get in behind this strike. No doubt but he wants them to follow the usual communistic procedure.

I was hoping, before we laid it aside, that the Labor Committee would take up the President's suggestion. When the question came up in the Labor Committee whether to meet on the following Monday—this was on Saturday a week ago—with three other Republicans I voted to meet again on Monday to consider the President's bill to see if we could not bring out some sort of legislation which would aid in settling the strikes, benefiting the people as a whole, for after all, while the right of the employers and the employees must be protected and preserved, the one great right that must be protected is the right of the public.

I do not advocate the outlawing of strikes in all instances, but as I stated before the Labor Committee, when you come to a situation involving a public utility furnishing transportation either of goods, or passengers, or if there is involved messages or communications or a public-service corporation furnishing light, power, or water to a community, in my judgment we must have some legislation which will prohibit the employees from going on strike. We all know that a corporation engaged in that sort of enterprise cannot quit. If it did it would lose its franchise. Yet in the Labor Committee, when the President's proposition came down providing for a 30-day cooling-off period while negotiations were pending, before that committee came John L. Lewis, then came William Green, comparatively mild and conciliatory in his attitude, apparently reasonable; then came Phil Murray.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, each and every one of those gentlemen made the statement that if we compelled even these public-service-corporation employees to wait before going on strike, that

meant involuntary servitude. That is silly.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. On this President's proposition, the gentleman says he voted to continue the hearings on the following Monday?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Until a decision has been made by the gentleman's committee on that bill. What is the gentleman's opinion as to whether or not if the President's bill were adopted it would help the situation in Michigan and in other parts of the country?

Mr. HOFFMAN. In my judgment, we should have a fact-finding board that can be made effective without the power of subpoena. I realize, as does everyone, that the effect of the findings depends to a large extent on the character of the men on the Board and their fairness. If we get a fair report as to a situation in Michigan, for instance, the law-abiding citizens of Michigan will be influenced to a very large degree by the statement of that Board; and public opinion will have a tremendous effect on the disputants. But findings from any board will not have any effect on the Communist Party or upon the Communist Party members. They do not care about settlement, they do not want settlement; they want trouble.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does the gentleman believe if the President's program is submitted and becomes law that it would be helpful and bring about better feelings and better conditions between management and labor in the solution of this problem?

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman says "the President's program." I cannot go along with his program.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I mean as submitted in his message before the gentleman's committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think an unbiased board made up of citizens in whom the public had confidence would be of help, but I would not go along, nor will management or labor, if I interpret their testimony right, go along with the interpretation now placed upon that plan with the additions which have been made to it. None of them will go along with the proposition to let any committee go into the books of the union or the books of the corporation, and employers will not agree that profits are to be used to pay wages when profits are needed to meet competition or necessary expansion or to induce new investment of funds.

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

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include resolutions.

#### STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and

S. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution authorizing the signing of enrolled bills and joint resolutions after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

#### ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 47.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Friday, December 21, 1945, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned sine die.*

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

#### SIGNING ENROLLED BILLS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resolution (S. Con. Res. 43), which was read by the Clerk:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Acting President pro tempore of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate and found truly enrolled.*

The resolution was agreed to.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I present a resolution (H. Res. 469) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, That a committee of two members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.*

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] as a committee to wait upon the President.

#### RECEIPT OF MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding

ing the adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the Speaker be authorized to appoint commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extension of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of the Congress.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

#### THE LATE GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes, and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, less than an hour ago I conferred with Speaker Rayburn, and it was agreed that later in the day we would send a message to Gen. George S. Patton expressing the hopes of the House for his speedy recovery. Since that time I have learned that General Patton has passed away.

He will go down in history as the outstanding military leader developed in this war; a great military genius, a patriot, a man of courage and vision, who never sent a soldier where he was not willing to go himself.

He has been maligned and abused by the "smear bund" here in Washington, and throughout the country. That I may expose some day, but I will not take the time to do it at this hour.



When I found what was going on, and realized the reason for these unjust attacks on this great military leader, I took the floor and, in my humble way, helped to drive those scavengers to cover.

General Patton came to see me when he was in Washington. I am the only Member of either House that he called on. He said, "I came to thank you for defending me on the floor of the House. When I was engaged in the defense of my country on the battlefield, I could not defend myself." I said, "General, you do not owe me anything compared with what I owe you, because in my humble judgment if it had not been for your genius, your courage, your vision, your inspiration, your boldness, your leadership, we would probably have lost a million more men than we did lose in this conflict." I said to him, "I have watched your career ever since you were in training in Louisiana, through the north African campaign, where you whipped Rommel for the first time. To me you have manifested the qualities of genius displayed by Stonewall Jackson and Nathan Bedford Forrest." He said, "I simply took the tactics of Forrest and Jackson and applied them to mechanized warfare."

That is an answer that will go down in history alongside of that of Forrest when he answered General Morgan's question as to how he won the Battle of Murfreesboro. If he had been a West Pointer he might have said, "I moved by interior lines and hit the enemy at his weakest points." But Forrest was not an educated man. He simply said, "I took the short cut and got there first with the most men."

In these attacks on General Patton he was accused, among other things, of slapping a soldier. Probably I ought not to relate what he told me, but I am sure he would have told you the same thing. He said, "I was going through a hospital where about 350 of my men were shot to pieces, some with their arms shot off, some with their eyes shot out, some with their faces shot to pieces, or their legs shot off." He said, "I am more or less a sentimental human being. When I came out I saw this fellow sitting on a box crying. I thought he was shot. I laid my hand on his shoulder, and I said, 'What happened to you?' He said, 'Nothing; I just can't take it.' I just lifted him up and said, 'Do not be yellow. Get out and get back into the ranks.'" He said, "I did not slap him. I had my gloves in my hand and I waved them in his face this way." He said, "That was all I said." I referred to the doctors and nurses running in, and he said there was not a word of truth in that report. He said the fellow went back to his place in the ranks, as he had told him to do.

It was only when a certain change in commanders in one of the armies in continental Europe was suggested that the smear bund, under the inspiration of an individual hero in Washington, spread that campaign of smear and slander against General Patton in order to keep him from being placed in another com-

mand in the place of a general whose command seemed to be "bogging down."

I could refer to many instances of his courage and daring. Probably none would exemplify his character more than the time he led his troops across the Sure River. The ground was frozen and covered with snow. It was necessary to get across that river. German snipers were shooting at everything they could see. I said, "General, your swimming that river was a rather daring feat." "Oh," he said, "I did not swim that river." I said, "Keep your mouth shut; everybody thinks you did." He said, "I waded it. They had submerged what we called a rubber foot walk, and I knew we had to get across. I could not tell my men to go in that river unless I was willing to go myself. I said to the man next in command, 'I am going across there.' He said, 'You will do nothing of the kind. You will not live to get half way across.' I said, 'Yes; and you are going with me.'" Which he did.

So he started across, and the water came up to his chin. Everybody looking on thought he was swimming, and he might just as well have been swimming, because he was in that icy water up to his neck. The German snipers were shooting at him all the time. As it happened, none of them hit him or his companion.

When he came back there was not a man in his command who was not willing to follow him across where he gained a foothold which helped in the drive that finally brought the war to a victorious conclusion. They charged here that General Patton made a drive and lost a large number of men trying to save his son-in-law, Colonel Waters. General Patton did not even know that Colonel Waters was in that prison. At this point, let me say that he would have done the same thing no matter who was there. He went to rescue those men and did it; and as it happened Colonel Waters was one of them.

I want to say a word about Colonel Waters while I am at it. He has one of the finest war records I have ever read. Some day I hope to put it in the RECORD to let you know that he was not depending upon his relationship to General Patton for his position in this war. He is one of the outstanding heroes of the entire conflict.

Thomas B. Aldrich once said:

Somewhere—in desolate wind-swept space—  
In twilight-land—in no-man's land—  
Two hurrying shapes met face to face,  
And bade each other stand.  
"And who are you?" cried one agape,  
Shuddering in the gloaming light.  
"I know not," said the second shape,  
"I only died last night."

General Patton passed away today. But he is entering that great galaxy of men of genius in the military history of mankind such as Stonewall Jackson, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Napoleon, Hannibal, and Caesar, into which august company he will be properly admitted and will easily take his place as one of the greatest of them all.

Shakespeare said:

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,  
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs,  
And then grace us in the disgrace of death;  
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,  
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
That honour which shall bate his scythe's  
keen edge,  
And make us heirs of all eternity.

While General Patton was making the drive to save his men and to win the war, regardless of criticism at home, he was making himself the heir of all eternity and writing his name high upon the scroll of fame to become an immortal hero to the children of this and future generations.

He was a gentleman of the highest type, and a patriot whose life was devoted to the welfare of his country.

He was a soldier who placed duty above all other earthly considerations.

He was a military genius of the highest rank and an American who loved his country with a passionate devotion that knew no bounds.

He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his like again.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MRS. GEORGE S. PATTON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, since you and I conferred, Gen. George S. Patton has passed away. I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker send a message of condolence on the part of the House to Mrs. Patton.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker will comply with that request, without objection.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I speak of the passing of Gen. George Patton, an old and valued personal friend from my childhood days. He was courageous from the time he was a boy; a man who disciplined himself from the time he was young; a man who, as a boy, always wanted to be a great soldier. He disciplined his body. He disciplined his mind, in order that he might be a leader of men, an officer who could physically and mentally lead his men through all sorts of dangers, through every battle; a man who could lead his men to victory.

Mr. Speaker, a year ago last September I saw General Patton at his headquarters. I did not expect to see him, but I was told he had asked to see me. I did not feel he would have time to see or talk to anyone. Other officers were living in comfortable quarters in an old house, where there were fireplaces. General Patton was living in a shack on wheels. I can see him now, a strong and virile figure running down the steps of that shack to bid me welcome. It was not because I was an old friend that he wanted to see

me, but because he wanted to discuss with me certain things, certain types of equipment that he needed for his men in order to beat Hitler. So for 1 hour he told me how he thought supplies might be brought to the front, how supplies might be sent from this country to him and to those at the front who needed them so desperately. For weeks, Mr. Speaker, he had been running with a tremendous shortage of gasoline, of trucks, and jeeps, and tanks; and he described where he thought those tanks and jeeps were available and how they could be sent to aid his men. It seems sometimes, Mr. Speaker, as if he and his men were possessed of supernatural strength; they went so fast and won so many victories with so few supplies.

He had always one objective in mind and that was to win through with the smallest loss of our United States men. He was tough and rough, as you might think, but curiously gentle. I am going to tell you a story about him. I think it shows an innate gentleness that one likes to associate with strength and great fighting ability. He went to five different commands with another great general to award decorations. Every time it came his turn to speak he was so moved he could not express himself adequately. Because he knew what untold hardships they had suffered and how richly they deserved the award.

When I left he gave me a captured German dagger to bring back to his wife. He was ever gentle and thoughtful of her and his children. Their love was a great love and she as a woman was as gallant as he. It seems hard, Mr. Speaker, that General Patton should go now. We would like to know that he won his last battle. Yet I know he had a premonition that this would be his last war. And so, Mr. Speaker, I know that Members of the House, the general's boys and all fighting men will join me in our respects and farewell to our greatest fighting general. While it is his last war, may we also hope it will be the last this country will have to fight.

The SPEAKER. While we are waiting for the committee appointed to report to the President of the United States, I desire to say that I join with the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts in expressing my deep regret at the passing of a very great soldier and a very great man. He was the type of character that would have his ups and downs in life. He had his, but all in all his was a great, a grand, and a serviceable life, not only to his country but to humanity and the good people everywhere.

Before we receive the report of the committee to wait upon the President, may I say further that personally I deeply appreciate the words the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] stated earlier in the day. Such expressions as his and the kindly fashion in which I have been treated by the gentleman and all Members of the House, in these very arduous, these very onerous days, have made a position difficult enough in normal times, terribly difficult

in times like those through which we have passed in the last 48 or 50 months, more tolerable, and, I may say, pleasant.

Some people like to say that the Congress has a session and does little, that it leaves much to be attended to on programs that have been proposed. I have been here a long time, I have seen long sessions and short sessions of Congress; I do not think the House of Representatives in any 3- or 4-month period in the almost 33 years of service I have had in this body, has done more, has passed more important and far-reaching legislation in that time than has the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress from September 5 until today. When you call the roll of those measures and those things accomplished, we have a right to be proud of ourselves.

I have never been the type or the character of man who did things, then went out and apologized for them. I am just not built that way. I defend the Congress of the United States at home and abroad, because the House of Representatives, this part of the Congress I have known so long and so well, is made up of men and women of high character and good ability. As you separate and go to your homes, I hope that you may have a happy holiday. You deserve it, each and every one of you, because you have worked hard in the interest of things that will bring peace and make a better country for all of us in which to live.

#### REPORT FROM COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join the committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and ask him if he had any further communication to make to the Congress, has performed that duty.

The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress, but that he wishes the Members a Merry Christmas.

THE LATE GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that he has sent the following telegram to Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr.:

DECEMBER 21, 1945.  
MRS. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.,  
Washington, D. C.:

As the representative of the entire membership of the House of Representatives and at their suggestion I send you our deepest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished husband General Patton. His life was big and useful. His great career of service to his country assures that he will always be considered as an outstanding American. Again sympathy and regards.

SAM RAYBURN,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 50. An act to permit settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard,

and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, without administration of estates; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 323. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Gray; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 342. An act to amend section 5296 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the discharge of indigent convicts for non-payment of fines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 343. An act to amend section 35 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended (11 U. S. C. 63), so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 344. An act to prescribe and furnish to United States commissioners standard forms and dockets and to furnish United States Code and seal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 345. An act concerning the method of payment of the compensation of United States commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 346. An act to amend section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C., sec. 597), prescribing fees of United States commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 400. An act for the relief of Ellsabeth Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 683. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nepple, as executrix of the estate of Earl W. Nepple, deceased, and Mrs. Marie Nepple, individually; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 752. An act to amend the act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), as amended, relating to the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 991. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hill; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1106. An act for the relief of Malcolm K. Burke; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1288. An act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1400. An act for the relief of Robert R. Rowe, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1423. An act for the relief of Charles L. Phillips; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1523. An act to modify the time limitations governing the award of certain military and naval decorations for acts performed during the present war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1551. An act relating to the sale of Government-owned shotguns to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1588. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lona Wilson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1590. An act to authorize the President to appoint Graves Blachard Erskine, major general, United States Marine Corps, to the Office of Retraining and Reemployment Administrator, without affecting his service status and perquisites; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1605. An act to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy and Marine Corps shore activities; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1618. An act to exempt the Navy Department from statutory prohibitions against the employment of noncitizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1631. An act to provide for the payment on a commuted basis of the costs of transportation of dependents of certain persons entitled to such transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1649. An act to authorize the construction of a new Federal office building at Nashville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution relative to the formation of an international health organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to preserve the status and perquisites of officers of the United States Army detailed to duty in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H. R. 3749. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3995. An act to extend the provisions of the act of July 14, 1945, providing for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to pilots and marine engineers of the fire department;

H. R. 4780. An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended; and

H. R. 4805. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 576. An act to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States" approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification;

S. 1471. An act to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; and

S. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize an additional appropriation for the purpose of providing housing for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3749. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4780. An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

#### ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution 47, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution 47, the Chair declares the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress adjourned sine die.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 47, adjourned sine die.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

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

H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kaigler;

H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;

H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;

H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;

H. R. 936. An act for the relief of John Nisselson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.;

H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Matthew Mattas;

H. R. 1234. An act for the relief of Percy Allen;

H. R. 1236. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to quitclaim to Chanslor-Canfield Midway Co. subsurface mineral and water rights in 211.36 acres of land in the county of Los Angeles, Calif.;

H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;

H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;

H. R. 1348. An act for the relief of Gordon T. Gorham, and others;

H. R. 1481. An act for the relief of R. W. Wood;

H. R. 1793. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States court for the eastern district of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital;

H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;

H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of the estate of W. F. Smothers;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriaque;

H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Deweese, Mrs. Minnie Deweese, Raymond Deweese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;

H. R. 1976. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Eagle Packet Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1979. An act for the relief of the Ohio Brass Co.;

H. R. 2054. An act for the relief of Rastus L. Davis;

H. R. 2102. An act for the relief of Harry Goldstein and Joseph Mallardi;

H. R. 2154. An act for the relief of John W. Magee and Florence V. Magee;

H. R. 2306. An act for the relief of Charles W. Anderson, Roy Jefferds, and Gus Klockenkemper;

H. R. 2321. An act for the relief of the Springfield Cooperative Bank;

H. R. 2332. An act for the relief of Henry P. King and G. B. Morgan, Sr.;

H. R. 2333. An act for the relief of Albe-marle Hospital, Dr. Z. D. Owens, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Evans Funeral Home, Esther Pendleton, legal guardian of Lloyd Pendleton, Duke Hospital, and Ephriam Daniels;

H. R. 2401. An act for the relief of Hannah Hidde and Doris Hidde;

H. R. 2430. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie U. Bolstad;

H. R. 2465. An act to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner;

H. R. 2510. An act for the relief of A. F. Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 2553. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy;

H. R. 2556. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's cobbler and barber shops at the United States Naval Academy;

H. R. 2578. An act for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock;

H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;

H. R. 2666. An act for the relief of Oscar N. McLean;

H. R. 2746. An act for the relief of Annarae Weiss;

H. R. 2762. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie M. Campbell and Charles J. Campbell;

H. R. 2965. An act to permit the inclusion of land occupied by Dibble General Hospital within the corporate limits of the city of Menlo Park, Calif.;

H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;

H. R. 3073. An act for the relief of Finck Cigar Co.;

H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;

H. R. 3167. An act to amend section 112 of the Judicial Code to change the times for holding the terms of the District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Washington;

H. R. 3273. An act for the relief of Eric Fischer and Else Fischer;

H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3303. An act for the relief of A. M. Strauss;

H. R. 3496. An act for the relief of Hugo Effinger, in behalf of his minor son, William L. Effinger;

H. R. 3574. An act for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;

H. R. 3759. An act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army;

H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;

H. R. 3987. An act for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh;

H. R. 4100. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut;

H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;

H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;

H. R. 4480. An act to authorize an investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal;

H. R. 4489. An act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to international organizations and to the officers and employees thereof, and for other purposes;

H. E. 4587. An act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4683. An act to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 4717. An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;

H. R. 4857. An act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces;

H. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating January 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day;

H. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946, of the Navy's V-12 program; and

H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

The SPEAKER, under the authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48, on January 4, 1946, signed the enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 90. An act for the relief of the estate of George O'Hara.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

A message from the Senate, received by the Clerk of the House on January 2, 1946, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 90) entitled "An act for the relief of the estate of George O'Hara."

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE 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, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 21, 1945:

H. R. 3995. An act to extend the provisions of the act of July 14, 1945, providing for an adjustment of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to pilots and marine engineers of the Fire Department; and

H. R. 4805. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

On December 22, 1945:

H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kaigler;

H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;

H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;

H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;

H. R. 936. An act for the relief of John Nisselson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.;

H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Matthew Mattas;

H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;

H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;

H. R. 1236. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to quitclaim to Chanslor-Canfield Midway Co. subsurface mineral and water rights in 211.36 acres of land in the county of Los Angeles, Calif.;

H. R. 1234. An act for the relief of Percy Allen;

H. R. 1348. An act for the relief of Gordon T. Gorham and others;

H. R. 1481. An act for the relief of R. W. Wood;

H. R. 1793. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States court for the eastern district of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital;

H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriaque;

H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of the estate of W. F. Smothers;

H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Deweese, Mrs. Minnie Deweese, Raymond Deweese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;

H. R. 1976. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Eagle Packet Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1979. An act for the relief of the Ohio Brass Co.;

H. R. 2054. An act for the relief of Rastus L. Davis;

H. R. 2102. An act for the relief of Harry Goldstein and Joseph Mallardi;

H. R. 2154. An act for the relief of John W. Magee and Florence V. Magee;

H. R. 2306. An act for the relief of Charles W. Anderson, Roy Jefferds, and Gus Klockenkemper;

H. R. 2321. An act for the relief of the Springfield Cooperative Bank;

H. R. 2332. An act for the relief of Henry P. King and G. B. Morgan, Sr.;

H. R. 2333. An act for the relief of Albe-marle Hospital; Dr. Z. D. Owens; Dr. W. W. Johnston; Evans Funeral Home; Esther Pendleton, legal guardian of Lloyd Pendleton; Duke Hospital; and Ephriam Daniels;

H. R. 2401. An act for the relief of Hannah Hidde and Doris Hidde;

H. R. 2430. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie U. Bolstad;

H. R. 2465. An act to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner;

H. R. 2510. An act for the relief of A. F. Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 2553. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy;

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H. R. 2578. An act for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock;

H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;

H. R. 2666. An act for the relief of Oscar N. McLean;

H. R. 2746. An act for the relief of Annarae Weiss.

H. R. 2762. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie M. Campbell and Charles J. Campbell;

H. R. 2965. An act to permit the inclusion of land occupied by Dibble General Hospital within the corporate limits of the city of Menlo Park, Calif.;

H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;

H. R. 3073. An act for the relief of Finck Cigar Co.;

H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Giselle Sante;

H. R. 3167. An act to amend section 112 of the Judicial Code to change the times for holding the terms of the District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Washington.

H. R. 3273. An act for the relief of Eric Fischer and Else Fischer.

H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3303. An act for the relief of A. M. Strauss;

H. R. 3496. An act for the relief of Hugo Effinger, in behalf of his minor son, William L. Effinger;

H. R. 3574. An act for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;

H. R. 3759. An act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army;

H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;

H. R. 3987. An act for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh;

H. R. 4100. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut;

H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;

H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe.

H. R. 4480. An act to authorize an investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal;

H. R. 4489. An act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to international organizations and to the officers and employees thereof, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4587. An act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4683. An act to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 4717. An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;

H. R. 4857. An act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces.

H. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating January 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day;

H. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946, of the Navy's V-12 program; and

H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

A message from the President of the United States received by the Clerk of the House reported that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 19, 1945:  
 H. R. 2737. An act for the relief of the estate of Harry Leon Black.

On December 20, 1945:  
 H. R. 4129. An act to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies, and for other purposes.

On December 21, 1945:  
 H. R. 608. An act to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States.

On December 28, 1945:  
 H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kalgler;  
 H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;  
 H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;  
 H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;  
 H. R. 936. An act for the relief of John Nisselson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.;  
 H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Matthew Mattas;  
 H. R. 1234. An act for the relief of Percy Allen;  
 H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;  
 H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;  
 H. R. 1348. An act for the relief of estate of Gordon T. Gorham, and others;  
 H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;  
 H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of the estate of W. F. Smothers;  
 H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriaque;  
 H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Dewese, Mrs. Minnie Dewese, Raymond Dewese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;  
 H. R. 1979. An act for the relief of the Ohio Brass Co.;  
 H. R. 2054. An act for the relief of Rastus L. Davis;  
 H. R. 2102. An act for the relief of Harry Goldstein and Joseph Mallardi;  
 H. R. 2154. An act for the relief of John W. Magee and Florence V. Magee;  
 H. R. 2306. An act for the relief of Charles W. Anderson, Roy Jefferds, and Guy Klockenkemper;  
 H. R. 2332. An act for the relief of Henry P. King and G. B. Morgan, Sr.;  
 H. R. 2333. An act for the relief of Albe-marle Hospital, Dr. Z. D. Owens, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Evans Funeral Home, Esther Pendleton, legal guardian of Lloyd Pendleton, Duke Hospital, and Ephriam Daniels;  
 H. R. 2401. An act for the relief of Hannah Hidde and Doris Hidde;  
 H. R. 2430. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie U. Bolstad;  
 H. R. 2465. An act to amend section 20 of the Act of May 23, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner;  
 H. R. 2510. An act for the relief of A. F. Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 2553. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy;  
 H. R. 2556. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's cobbler and barber shops at the United States Naval Academy;  
 H. R. 2578. An act for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock;  
 H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;  
 H. R. 2666. An act for the relief of Oscar N. McLean;  
 H. R. 2746. An act for the relief of Annarae Weiss;  
 H. R. 2762. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie M. Campbell and Charles J. Campbell;  
 H. R. 2965. An act to permit the inclusion of land occupied by Dibble General Hospital within the corporate limits of the city of Menlo Park, Calif.;  
 H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;  
 H. R. 3073. An act for the relief of Finck Cigar Co.;  
 H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;  
 H. R. 3167. An act to amend section 112 of the Judicial Code to change the times for holding the terms of the District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Washington;  
 H. R. 3273. An act for the relief of Eric Fischer and Else Fischer;  
 H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;  
 H. R. 3303. An act for the relief of A. M. Strauss;  
 H. R. 3496. An act for the relief of Hugo Effinger, in behalf of his minor son, William L. Effinger;  
 H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;  
 H. R. 3749. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes;  
 H. R. 3759. An act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army;  
 H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;  
 H. R. 3987. An act for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh;  
 H. R. 3995. An act to extend the provisions of the act of July 14, 1945, providing for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to pilots and marine engineers of the Fire Department;  
 H. R. 4100. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the district court for the district of Connecticut;  
 H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;  
 H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;  
 H. R. 4430. An act to authorize an investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal;  
 H. R. 4587. An act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes;  
 H. R. 4683. An act to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands;  
 H. R. 4780. An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended;  
 H. R. 4805. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4857. An act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces;

H. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating January 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day;

H. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946, of the Navy's V-12 program; and

H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

On December 29, 1945:

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;

H. R. 1236. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to quitclaim to Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co. subsurface mineral and water rights in 211.36 acres of land in the county of Los Angeles, Calif.

H. R. 2321. An act for the relief of the Springfield Cooperative Bank;

H. R. 3574. An act for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near eBan Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934; and

H. R. 4489. An act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to international organizations and to the officers and employees thereof, and for other purposes.

On January 3, 1946:

H. R. 4717. An act to establish a department of medicine and surgery in the Veterans' Administration.

DISAPPROVAL OF BILLS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The message also announced that the President had vetoed the following bills of the House on the dates indicated.

REDUCING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

H. R. 4407. I am withholding my approval of H. R. 4407, "Reducing certain appropriations and contract authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes."

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to approve this legislation. In response to my communication of September 5, 1945, and in conformity with their own careful plans, the Appropriations Committees of the House and of the Senate held extended hearings and gave mature consideration to the readjustment of executive programs and finances to the problems of the reconversion period. The Congress has acted expeditiously and considerably to develop the basis for the continuing peacetime operations of the Government. It has demonstrated a fine spirit of economy in reducing appropriations without complicating the delicate adjustment from wartime to peacetime functions, and without sacrificing the basic progress which has been made during the war years in the long-term development of Government activity.

So far as the basic purpose of this bill rescinding appropriations is concerned, I am in thorough agreement with the action of the Congress. Far from wishing to sacrifice the care and effort which have gone into its development, I shall by Executive action preserve the full values of these rescission provisions in the

exact terms which the Congress itself has approved. If these provisions stood alone I should gladly approve the bill. I have asked the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to place these rescission amounts in a reserve, nonexpendable status, and so to advise the departments and agencies concerned.

In addition to its effect on appropriations, however, the bill contains provisions which require our system of public employment offices—now unified in a single national system—to be broken up within 100 days, and transferred to operation as 51 separate State and territorial systems.

While I believe such a transfer should be made at the proper time, I am convinced that this bill requires that it be made at the wrong time, and in the wrong way. Such a dispersion and transfer at this time would immeasurably retard our reemployment program. And as the basis for Federal-State cooperation, in a fundamental program of national importance, the provisions of the bill dealing with the public-employment offices are unsound and unwise from any point of view.

So far as the timing of the transfer is concerned, the period designated by this bill—the next 100 days—is the most disadvantageous that could have been chosen. It will result in a disrupted and inefficient employment service at the very time when efficient operation is most vitally needed by veterans, workers, and employers.

Our local public employment offices are now, and will be during the next several months, in the midst of the peak work load in their history. This is because the offices are now engaged in counseling and placing millions of applicants who require individualized service. These applicants include able-bodied veterans seeking assistance in their readjustment to civilian life, handicapped veterans requiring even more time and guidance in finding the jobs most suitable for them, and unemployed war workers who are confronted by difficult readjustments because of substantial reductions in job opportunities at their wartime skills and wage rates.

At such a time any change in management and direction is necessarily disruptive to the service. A change which would replace our present single and unified management by 51 separate managements would be very harmful. Even with every effort by the States to promote a smooth transition, the transfer of some 23,000 employees to new conditions of employment, and the adjustment of operations to the requirements of 51 different State agencies, will inevitably cause confusion and delay.

In my reconversion message of September 6 to the Congress I pointed out our national responsibilities and problems in connection with reemployment during the reconversion period. During this period displaced war workers and the veterans who are returning to civilian life at the rate of more than a million per month will need, and have a right to

expect from their National Government, an effective job-counseling and placement service. These problems and responsibilities cannot, in a period when millions of veterans and other workers are moving across State lines, be met adequately through 51 separate and independent public employment service systems, linked only by the necessarily remote and indirect influence of a Federal agency financing the State systems through grants-in-aid.

For these reasons, I now repeat my recommendation that the transfer of our public employment offices to State operation be postponed until June 1947. The administration is committed to returning the service to State operation, and that commitment will be carried through. But this is not the time.

Apart from the timing of the transfer, the provisions of H. R. 4407 which govern the basis for Federal-State cooperation in the maintenance of public employment offices do not assure that an adequate service will be available in all States.

The bill provides for the operation of public employment offices by the States under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. Operating costs would be met entirely by the Federal Government. These provisions of the bill would remain in effect for only a few months—the balance of the current fiscal year.

The bill precludes the granting of funds to any State which is unable, or unwilling, to comply with the provisions of the bill or any requirement of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the bill.

A Federal-State cooperative program for a national system of public employment offices financed entirely by Federal funds must at least provide assurance as to two basic objectives: The Federal Government must be sure that the essential services are being provided through the States' employment offices, and it must know that the offices are being operated with reasonable efficiency. Under such a program, the Federal Government is not interested in prescribing minute or insignificant details concerning the State operation, but it does have a stake in the preservation of reasonable standards.

H. R. 4407 provides no effective protection for this national interest. If any State, for any reason, cannot or does not meet the minimum requirements, Federal grants cannot be made. But at the same time the Federal Government itself is precluded from continuing the operation of public employment office facilities in the State.

This means, in effect, that when there is a substantial failure to provide essential services or to meet minimum standards of efficiency, the Federal Government must choose between two alternatives which are both unsatisfactory. It must either acquiesce in the substandard operation—or, by withholding funds, it must deprive all of the State's employers,

workers, and veterans of a service they need and to which they are entitled.

At a time of such acute emergency—when employment offices are needed to provide veterans with the services with which the Congress has required they be provided, and needed also to assist other unemployed workers in securing peacetime jobs—I cannot approve legislation which, under some conditions, may offer only a choice between a substantially substandard service or no service at all.

It seems clear to me that a matter of such grave importance as our public-employment system deserves not only permanent legislation, but legislation carefully and separately considered. Issues of such a difficult and vital nature should not be dealt with as riders to appropriation bills.

The fact is that our present legislation governing the operation of our cooperative Federal-State employment service system, enacted in 1933, needs thorough revision in the light of changed conditions. Several bills now pending before both Houses of Congress—H. R. 4437, S. 1456, and S. 1510—are designed to accomplish this. Enactment of such permanent legislation is essential before a transfer back to State operation can be achieved in an efficient and orderly manner.

Adequate and uniform standards of service must be maintained and proper security for the personnel of the organization itself must be provided in a permanent way, if it is to keep and attract the caliber of personnel able and eager to perform its important tasks.

Only in this way can we provide a sound and permanent basis for Federal-State cooperation in the maintenance of a postwar system of public employment offices which will meet the needs of veterans, employers, workers, and the Nation as a whole.

While I object to the specific measure which this bill proposes to carry out with respect to our employment service, I object even more strongly to the legislative method employed for its enactment. To attach a legislative rider to an appropriation bill restricts the President's exercise of his functions and is contrary to good government.

In view of my past legislative experience, I realize the obligations of the President to the Congress as a coordinate branch of the Government. At the same time, I must be equally aware of the constitutional responsibility of the President to the people, and of the obligation of the Congress to help him discharge that responsibility.

The Constitution has placed upon the President the duty of considering bills for approval or disapproval. It has always been possible for the Congress to hamper the President's exercise of this duty by combining so many subjects into a single bill that he cannot disapprove an objectionable item without holding up necessary legislation.

Partly in order to prevent this practice, it has long been considered a fundamental principle that legislation on a

major issue of policy ought not be combined with an appropriation measure. The present bill directly violates that principle. I am obliged to withhold my approval to some very excellent legislation because of the objectionable practice which has been followed by attaching this rider which I cannot possibly approve.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 22, 1945.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

H. R. 1793. I have withheld my approval from H. R. 1793, a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital.

It appears that in 1942 the Army Air Forces desired to construct a hospital at the Army air base at Florence, S. C. Dr. John D. Smyser, who was the medical director and superintendent of Saunders Memorial Hospital, located in that city, offered to lease the hospital to the United States.

A series of negotiations took place between Dr. Smyser and representatives of the War Department, which resulted in the execution by Dr. Smyser of an option to lease the Saunders Memorial Hospital to the United States for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter, subject to a right of termination by the Government at any time upon 30 days' notice. The War Department later reached the conclusion that it would be less expensive to construct a new hospital than to acquire and rehabilitate the Saunders Memorial Hospital, and declined to take up the option or to enter into a lease. No contract either to lease or purchase the premises was ever entered into by the Government.

It is asserted that in the meantime Dr. Smyser had made arrangements to turn over the hospital to the United States and had discontinued certain activities in the institution. The bill under consideration authorizes the board of trustees to file suit against the United States as though, contrary to fact, the option had been taken up and a contract had actually been entered into. If a contract had actually been entered into, no special legislation is needed to enable the claimant to file suit against the Government. On the other hand, to denominate a transaction a contract by legislative action when, in fact, no contract exists would give rise to an obligation on the part of the United States where actually there is no such obligation. The option taken by the United States created no obligation to enter into a lease or to purchase the property. No lease was actually made and no legal obligation arose on the Government toward the Saunders Memorial Hospital. The fact that the hospital authorities made premature preparations on the assumption that a lease would be made does not create either a legal or a moral obligation on the part of the Government to confer on

the hospital the right to bring suit against the United States on the supposition that a contract had actually been made.

In view of the foregoing circumstances I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 29, 1945.

EAGLE PACKET CO., INC.

H. R. 1976. I have withheld my approval from H. R. 1976, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Eagle Packet Co., Inc.

The bill would vest the Court of Claims with jurisdiction to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Eagle Packet Co., St. Louis, Mo., against the United States, for damages sustained by the steamboat *Golden Eagle* and its cargo, in June 1941 when the vessel struck the submerged end of a dike in the Mississippi River, and was beached.

The record in this case establishes that about 9 o'clock on the night of June 14, 1941, the *Golden Eagle* was en route up the Mississippi River from Sheffield, Ala., to St. Louis, Mo.; that a short distance north of Chester, Ill., the vessel struck the submerged end of a dike, which was one of a series of dikes that had been constructed at that point by the War Department for the purpose of stabilization of the river channel in aid of navigation; that on the night of the accident a Government light which would ordinarily be at the end of one of the lower dikes for use as a range light in navigating this particular stretch of the river, had been moved landward, and that notice of this change in the position of the range light had been published by the United States Coast Guard for the information of river pilots. A Government board, convened to investigate the sinking of the *Golden Eagle*, after hearing witnesses, including testimony of the ship's master, concluded that the accident could have been avoided had the master been more attentive to his duties as pilot and had exercised reasonable care and skill in maintaining the course he had set.

The facts seemingly are not in dispute, nor do they present such difficulty as to warrant burdening the court with the duty of determining liability in this case. On the contrary, it would appear that the Government was diligent and timely in putting shipping interests on notice of the changed position of the range light, and that responsibility for the damage to the vessel rests solely upon the claimant's agent.

For these reasons, I feel that I cannot lend my approval to this measure.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 29, 1945.

R. W. WOOD

H. R. 1481. I have withheld my approval from H. R. 1481, "For the relief of R. W. Wood." It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$382.41 to R. W. Wood of 1811 D Street NE., Washington, D. C., in settlement of his claims against the

United States "for salary not paid while under suspension at Army air base, Key Field, Miss., from January 21 to February 27, 1944, inclusive, while serving as associate civil engineer and superintendent of construction."

It appears that Mr. Wood was employed as an associate civil engineer and superintendent of construction at the Army air base, Key Field, Miss., at a salary of \$3,200 per annum; that on October 23, 1943, he was suspended from duty without pay by the commanding officer at Key Field for a period not exceeding 90 days pending results of an investigation relative to charges preferred against him for the misappropriation of Government property; that upon the expiration of the 90-day suspension, on January 21, 1944, military authorities at the base extended the suspension; that on February 1, 1944, following advice from the district attorney that the case was closed, the suspension was terminated and Mr. Wood was restored to duty; that he thereafter tendered his resignation, which was accepted without prejudice, to take effect upon the termination of his accumulated annual leave, namely, on February 27, 1944; and that he was therefore in a leave-with-pay status, and was paid, for the period from February 1 to February 27, 1944. It further appears that extension of the suspension beyond January 21, 1944, was improper, and that it would be appropriate, therefore, to compensate Mr. Wood for the period January 22 to January 31, 1944, both inclusive, in the amount of \$106.34, representing his base pay and overtime during that period.

The payment to Mr. Wood in the amount of \$382.41, as proposed by the bill, includes, as stated in the bill, not only the period from January 21 to January 31, 1944, but also the period from February 1 to February 27, 1944, for which latter period Mr. Wood has already been paid. Approval of the bill would result, therefore, in a duplicate payment for that period.

I therefore feel obliged to withhold my approval of the bill, but I would not be opposed to the enactment of legislation which would compensate Mr. Wood for the period January 22 to January 31, 1944, both inclusive, in the amount of \$106.34.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 29, 1945.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

882. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a report reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 282 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months by the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

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

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, a report of a committee was delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1201. A bill to provide for trials of and judgments upon the issue of good behavior in the case of certain Federal judges; without amendment (Rept. No. 1470). 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:

Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 5100. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 with respect to the payment of certain benefits; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 5101. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of July 6, 1945, Public Law 134, Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 5102. A bill to exempt from income tax certain payments made to seamen on

account of their internment by the enemy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 5103. A bill to prohibit the exportation of logs, lumber, plywood, and certain lumber products until the housing and other construction requirements for lumber are being currently met; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE:

H. R. 5104. A bill to authorize the coinage of 10,000,000 silver dollars in commemoration of the victorious conclusion of World War II; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

H. R. 5105. A bill to authorize the coinage of 10,000,000 silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of Pearl Harbor; to the Committee on Coinage, Weight, and Measures.

**MEMORIALS**

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide an appropriation to assist the Virgin Islands in developing its tourist trade; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Hungarian National Assembly, eulogizing the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

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

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 5106. A bill for the relief of John Ritter Dunham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 5107. A bill for the relief of M. Edmund Nicolas; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5108. A bill for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5109. A bill for the relief of Lewis M. Burford; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5110. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Monnie L. Bingham; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5111. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mildred L. Bupp; to the Committee on Claims.

**PETITIONS, ETC.**

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

1436. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Peace Campaign, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to conditions in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.