

building in the District of Columbia which was bequeathed to the United States and it cannot be disposed of without the passage of this legislation. Another item is that of a small piece of land in the Barge Office in New York City, which the Authority must secure in order to complete a tunnel. Another item is the authorization to proceed to complete a heating plant in the District of Columbia. The bill contains a miscellaneous group of items of a routine nature which must be acted on in order that the Government may proceed with its program. I may say that there was a unanimous report of the committee. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are members of the committee and voted to report the bill favorably. The bill was carefully considered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to make another inquiry. Has the money been appropriated to acquire these sites?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes; the money has been appropriated. This bill would provide authority to use the money.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to say for the RECORD that I attended the hearings, and I agree entirely with what the distinguished Senator from Arkansas has said. I believe the bill should be passed, because it is necessary to obtain the site and buildings provided in it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If the bill is not passed quickly the Government will lose the advantage of the contracts it entered into sometime ago, and the time limit on them is rapidly approaching.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5407) to grant to the Federal Works Administrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, and other matters which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 9, after "California", to strike out "to purchase and remodel buildings" and to insert "to purchase buildings either unencumbered or subject to existing leases where in his determination it is advantageous to do so and to remodel the same."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 8, after the word "and", to strike out "said sum is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purposes" and to insert "the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for the construction of projects outside the District of Columbia are hereby made available for this purpose."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 16, after the figure "\$2,000,000", to strike out the comma and the words "and said sum is hereby authorized to be appropriated for said purpose" and to insert "Funds for this purpose are hereby

made available from the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for the construction of buildings outside the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, on page 6, line 8, after the word "apply", to insert "to communications systems for handling messages of a confidential or secret nature, or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 12, after the word "operated", to insert "or occupied."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 14, to strike out section 8, as follows:

SEC. 8. The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall have exclusive authority in all buildings operated by the Public Building Administration to enter into contracts, upon such terms and conditions as he may find to be in the public interest and without securing competitive bids, for food services in buildings designed to include such facilities or where such services are subsequently found to be necessary to establish rules and regulations for the operation thereof; and to make all sanitary inspections in connection therewith.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to change the remaining section numbers.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill (H. R. 5407) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. CONNALLY. I move that the Senate take a recess until Monday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 3, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 1 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

##### FOREIGN SERVICE

TO BE FOREIGN-SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED, VICE CONSULS OF CAREER, AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Oscar V. Armstrong	Stephen A. Rynas
W. Wendell Blanche	Frederick D. Sharp 3d
William N. Dale	Albert W. Sherer, Jr.
Alfred le S. Jenkins	Levi P. Smith, Jr.
Curtis F. Jones	Gerald Stryker
Francis E. Meloy, Jr.	Richard M. Tynan
Alexander L. Peaslee	Stanley B. Wolff
Howard A. Reed	

## SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

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

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

O God, who only art our refuge and our strength, to the altar of Thy forgiving mercy we come with starved souls, hungering after Thee. As leap the spires of Thy glory, how low fly the thoughts of our desires, their wings too often brushing the very ground. In the sanctuary of Thy riches how foolish and futile seem the things for which we strive with panting breath; we are of the earth earthy. Lead us now, we beseech Thee, beyond the wonder of the morning to the gates which lead to peace and power. We ask it in the name of that strong and stainless One who without shame and in triumph wore the garment of our afflictions and limitations and who looks at us and through us in these troubled days with eyes majestic and with a smile that bids us hope. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, June 1, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 198)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, the bill (S. 1932) 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, in addition to conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina and waiving the statute of limitations, also waives the provision of the option requiring written notice on the part of the United States of its intention to exercise the option and contains a specific statement to the effect that Army officials notified the claimant that the Army had exercised its option.

While I would interpose no objection to the enactment of legislation which would merely waive the immunity of the Government to suit in tort and the defense of the statute of limitations, the bill under consideration goes much further than that. It waives substantive defenses of the Government, and, also, in effect, makes findings of fact concerning which there is conflicting evidence.

The fact that the hospital authorities made premature preparations on the assumption that a lease would be entered into does not create either a legal or moral obligation on the part of the Government to confer on the hospital the right to bring suit against the United States on assumptions of fact which are not supported by the evidence or by the actual events.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 31, 1946.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think there must be some mistake in connection with the veto of this bill, for I talked with the President himself about it and he told me to call the attention of those interested that he was going to sign the bill. Therefore, I do not know whether to ask that the bill be referred to the committee until after I have taken the subject up further with the President to see just what happened. There must have been some mistake somewhere. I wish to make that statement for the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire that the message and bill lie on the table for the present?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to have that action taken.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the message and bill will lie on the table and be printed.

LEO STUHR—VETO MESSAGE  
(S. DOC. NO. 199)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accom-

panying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

*To the United States Senate:*

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1604, entitled "An act for the relief of Leo Stuhr."

This bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Leo Stuhr, of Grand Island, Nebr., the sum of \$149.57, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment under the Commodity Credit Corporation's offer to make dairy production payments. Payments allegedly earned during the period from April 1, 1945, to and including June 30, 1945, are involved. This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make the payment notwithstanding section 243.5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation offer to make dairy production payments, which specifically provides for a definite limitation of time in which claims for such payment, and evidence in support of such claims, must be submitted.

Administrative regulations were in effect to provide for payment in those meritorious cases where, due to causes beyond the farmer's control, the application for payment was not submitted within the prescribed time. These regulations are most lenient. The producer in this case failed to present any evidence tending to show that his failure to submit his application for payment within prescribed time limits was caused by the result of causes beyond his control.

The county AAA committee composed of his farmer neighbors has disapproved his claim and denied his appeal, after a review of all evidence submitted.

The Congress has imposed limitations upon the amounts which the Commodity Credit Corporation may expend on various subsidy programs. If the Corporation is to maintain effective controls over the total amount of such expenditures, it is necessary that claims be filed promptly during the operation of each program, in order that proper adjustments can be made therein before the funds are exhausted. Should an exception be made in this case, it would be mandatory that the terms of the offer be disregarded with respect to any and all producers who might at any date present claims against the Government of the United States, thereby creating a potential liability against the Treasury of millions of dollars.

I must emphasize my belief that the field of special legislation of this nature must not be opened to relieve individual citizens from the consequences of their failure, without cause, to file their claims within the period necessarily fixed by administrative regulation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 31, 1946.

SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES  
AFFECTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY—  
APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], as

conferees on the part of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide on a temporary basis during the present period of emergency, for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national economy in the transition from war to peace.

USE OF COAST GUARD RADIO STATIONS  
FOR COMMERCIAL MESSAGES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 327 of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the use of Coast Guard radio stations for commercial messages, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PETITIONS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A petition of sundry members of the armed forces stationed at Yokohama, Japan, relating to the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON, Delegate from Hawaii, transmitting radiograms from sundry representatives of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, praying that hearings be held on the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide on a temporary basis during the present period of emergency, for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national economy in the transition from war to peace; ordered to lie on the table.

ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF PRICE  
ADMINISTRATION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Association, at Wichita, Kans., May 20, 1946, regarding the feelings of the represented industries toward the OPA and interference by other Government agencies.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the grain trade has been laboring under many burdensome Government regulations which the industry accepted as war measures; and

Whereas we consider that the shooting war is now over: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in order to get back to the principles of free enterprise on which this country was founded and progressed to the highest standard of living the world has ever known, that OPA be abolished with its expiration June 30, 1946, and not be renewed, and all other Government agencies restricting free industry be likewise abolished; be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Kansas Senators and Congressmen.

O. E. CASE, Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1547. A bill to provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of

historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1406).

By Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

S. Res. 268. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures for hearings before the Committee on Commerce; without amendment.

**PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate reports for the month of May 1946, from the chairmen of cer-

tain committees, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURPLUS PROPERTY,  
May 27, 1946.  
HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
President, United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.  
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 319, Seventy-eighth Congress, I

am transmitting herewith a list of employees of the Surplus Property Subcommittee (S. Res. 129) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address of the department or agency paying the salary of such employee, and the annual rate of compensation. In accordance with Senate Resolutions 77, 201, and 210, the department or agency so listed will be reimbursed by the subcommittee in the amount of the salaries paid to such employees.

Respectfully yours,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
Chairman, Surplus Property Subcommittee.

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Hilda Hamilton.....	705 18th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	\$2,890

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY  
PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS,  
JUNE 1, 1946.

Mr. LESLIE L. BIFFLE,  
Secretary of the Senate,  
United States Capitol,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIFFLE: I transmit herewith the list of employees of the Senate Small Busi-

ness Committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate. The Senate Small Business Committee, however, is reimbursing the agencies who have loaned these employees.

Sincerely yours,  
JAMES E. MURRAY, Chairman.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL-BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

To the Senate: JUNE 1, 1946.  
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of May 1946, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
F. Preston Forbes.....	502 Four Mile Rd., Alexandria, Va.....	Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.....	\$7,175.00
Stella J. Groeper.....	1127 Branch Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	3,710.00
L. Evelyn Spicer.....	2515 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.....	do.....	3,380.00
Margie L. Strubel.....	4632 12th St. NE., Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,600.40

JAMES E. MURRAY, Chairman.

**COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

JUNE 1, 1946.  
To the Senate:  
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

name of a person employed by the committee who is not a full-time employee of the Senate or of the committee for the month of May 1946, in compliance with the terms of

Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen.....	1434 Saratoga Ave.....	District of Columbia government.....	\$3,970

KENNETH MCKELLAR, Chairman.

**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED**

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

By Mr. ROBERTSON:  
S. 2283 A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for money lost or stolen while they were on duty at the United States Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BALL:  
S. 2284. A bill for the relief of William B. Buol; and

S. 2285. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Malitch; to the Committee on Immigration.

(Mr. ANDREWS introduced Senate bill 2286, to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount

Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital," approved May 29, 1930, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:  
S. 2287. A bill to provide for the continuance in certain cases of disability compensation and waiver of premiums and disability payments under United States Government Life Insurance policies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PEPPER:  
S. 2288. A bill to permit public shooting on national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. O'DANIEL introduced S. J. Res. 165, requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June

of each year as Father's Day, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

**DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY**

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill recommended by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission of which Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3d, is chairman. I request that the bill, together with a letter from General Grant to the President of the Senate giving detailed information as to the whole project and the proposed plan for meeting the expense of its construction be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred, and the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2286) to amend an act for the acquisition, establishment and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, approved May 29, 1930, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital," Public, No. 284, Seventy-first Congress, approved May 29, 1930, is hereby amended as follows:

By striking from section 1 (a) the following language: "Provided further, That no money shall be expended by the United States for the construction of said highway on the Maryland side of the Potomac, except as part of the Federal-aid highway program."

By striking from the next proviso of section 1 (a) the following language: "and the construction of said roads."

By striking from section 1 (b) the following language: "The United States is not to share in the cost of construction of roads in the areas mentioned in this paragraph, except if and as Federal-aid highways."

The letter presented by Mr. ANDREWS is as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND  
PLANNING COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1946.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed a proposed bill to amend the George Washington Memorial Parkway Act approved May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482).

Section 1 (a) of this act authorizes the extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Virginia and Maryland shores of the Potomac River to Great Falls and provides for the construction of a free bridge at or near Great Falls. The George Washington Memorial Parkway includes the existing Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. Title to the lands so acquired vests in the United States.

Under previous parkway appropriations made to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the George Washington Memorial Parkway, that Service has expended something over a million dollars extending the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway on the Virginia side from Columbia Island to Key Bridge, and has also constructed an additional span to Key Bridge to permit the parkway to pass under that bridge, all from Federal parkway funds.

But as to the parkway on the Maryland side, the act provided that "no money shall be expended by the United States for the construction of said highway—from Fort Washington to Great Falls—on the Maryland side of the Potomac except as part of the Federal-aid highway program." This provision makes a very unfortunate and unjust discrimination against the State of

Maryland. On the Virginia side the parkway roads have been built and will continue to be built wholly from Federal funds, whereas under the above quoted provision all such roads built on the Maryland side will have to be built from joint State and Federal funds.

The right-of-way for the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side has been or is being acquired from the District line to the Great Falls at a total cost to date of approximately \$678,000, of which Maryland and private contributors have paid one-half. Approximately 1,637 acres have been or are now being acquired on the Maryland side, and all of the right-of-way necessary to construct the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side from Cabin John to Great Falls will be available for the construction of that portion on the Maryland side as a postwar project. It is very important, therefore, that this law be amended by striking out the above-quoted provision so that this parkway road from the District line to a point above Great Falls be constructed as one of the early postwar projects.

Section 1 (b) provides for the acquisition of lands in the Maryland metropolitan area, including the Anacostia River Valley and its tributaries, in a cooperative arrangement between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This section contained the following proviso: "The United States is not to share in the cost of construction of roads in the areas mentioned in this paragraph, except if and as Federal-aid highways."

One of the principal postwar projects of the Federal Government is the construction of a parkway road from Washington to the far side of Fort Meade and there to connect with a continuation of that parkway to Baltimore. Part of the parkway will pass through lands in the Anacostia River Valley which have already been acquired under the provisions of section 1 (b). It is necessary to eliminate this proviso in order that the parkway can be constructed through these lands.

Appreciating your referring this proposed legislation to the appropriate committee of the Senate, I remain,

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT, 3D,  
Major General, United States Army,  
Chairman.

#### FATHER'S DAY

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, some 35 years ago, while a patient in the Santa Rosa Hospital at San Antonio, Mrs. R. B. Loggins, of West Columbia, Tex., who had become interested in the matter, wrote a number of articles in reference to a special day of the year honoring fathers. The San Antonio Express, of San Antonio, Tex., published these articles. A beginning was made with the observance of Father's Day at several places and it has now spread over the entire United States.

The original idea was to make the first Sunday in May Father's Day. Later this was changed to the second Sunday in June, which is now generally observed as Father's Day. In a number of States the governor of the State officially designates that day as a special day honoring fathers.

Mrs. Loggins was one of the most active of the group whose labors resulted in the establishment of Father's Day,

and I desire to pay tribute to her and to the idea on which she has worked for a number of years. This movement has now become so generally known and so widespread in observance that I believe it would be eminently fitting at this time for the day to be recognized nationally.

I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day, reading as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day, and calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies.

I request that it be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 165) requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 5674) to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### AUDIT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on October 29, 1942, and many times since, I have called the attention of the Senate to the unconscionable conditions existing in the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Board, as indicated by the many reports which the Comptroller General has submitted to the Congress.

The reports of the Comptroller General, beginning with June 29, 1942, indicate gross negligence, wastefulness, collusion, and inefficiency in handling the affairs of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration.

On January 23, 1946, there was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, by Representative WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, a report by the Comptroller General on the financial affairs of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration up to June 30, 1943.

This report indicates that up to that time there had been a total of \$8,007,163,990.60 of funds improperly accounted for by these two agencies of government.

I believe that President Truman has been aware of conditions existing in the Maritime Commission for a long time.

This belief is amply borne out by the fact that he failed to reappoint one member of the old Commission and two others

resigned undoubtedly with the wholehearted approval of the White House.

After these three members of the old Commission, which has been constantly under fire by the Comptroller General's office, had resigned or were removed, the new Commission, consisting of Ray McKeough, John Carmody, and Capt. Edward Macauley, made much progress toward putting the Commission on an efficient and honest basis. Some inefficient and dishonest employees have been removed.

The courageous action of these three men was taken in the face of strong opposition from those who had participated in or condoned the looting of the United States Treasury by certain unscrupulous interests with which the old Commission had apparently cooperated.

If these three men had remained in control of the Commission and the War Shipping Board, I have no doubt but that they would have performed a thorough housecleaning.

However, Captain Macauley resigned because of illness. As a matter of fact, it had been made plain to him by men close to the seat of government that his resignation was desired. However, he resisted any efforts to remove him, but finally resigned of his own free will because of ill health.

Today, a new Chairman of the Commission, Vice Adm. William Ward Smith, is being sworn into office.

I do not question his integrity or his ability. In fact, I know little about him. I do question the appropriateness of placing one of the colleagues of the two vice admirals who were, to all appearances, removed from office in a position where in he may find it necessary officially to report that his former associates of equal naval rank with himself did not merit the trust imposed in them.

I would say frankly to the new Chairman of the Maritime Commission—and I say this without knowing whether or not he has any knowledge of the findings and charges of the Comptroller General of the United States, that more than \$8,000,000,000 of taxpayers' money was improperly accounted for by his former colleagues; that in accepting this position he is placing himself in what may be a most embarrassing situation.

Unfortunately, certain reports of the Comptroller General to the Congress also indicate the possibility of collusion between the Maritime Commission and the Navy in the misspending of public funds.

Therefore, Mr. President, realizing the embarrassment which the new Chairman of the Maritime Commission may encounter, I ask unanimous consent to submit for appropriate reference a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of this body which is authorized to investigate fully the affairs of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration and the many charges which have been made against these two agencies by the Comptroller General of the United States.

A thorough investigation by an impartial and competent committee of the Senate will reveal that those unscrupulous business interests which in the last few years have succeeded in looting the United States Treasury of what will undoubtedly amount to several billion dollars are still attempting to control the affairs of the Commission and may succeed in doing so unless prevented by the Congress.

There is still an opportunity to recover what may amount to several hundred million dollars of United States taxpayers' money if such a committee as I propose is authorized to make a thorough and prompt investigation.

Failure of the Congress to interest itself in the Comptroller General's charges that billions of dollars of taxpayers' money have been improperly accounted for cannot help but increase the fears now held by many that an unscrupulous element of big business has nothing to fear from the Congress.

I earnestly hope that this body will allay such fears by promptly authorizing the investigation called for in the resolution.

I understand that a similar demand for an investigation of Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration affairs is being made in the House by Representative RICHARD WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, who has worked unceasingly in the public interest.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 276), submitted by Mr. AIKEN, was received and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States owes a definite obligation to the American people to insist that all appropriated money shall be properly accounted for; and

Whereas the Comptroller General of the United States has reported to the Congress, in an audit of and findings pertaining to the financial operations of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration up to June 30, 1943, which audit and findings are found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 23, 1946, pages 290-299 inclusive, that a total of \$8,007,163,990.60 of the money appropriated for the use of these governmental agencies has not been properly accounted for; and

Whereas no action or consideration of this failure on the part of the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration to properly account for this sum of \$8,007,163,990.60 has been taken by any standing committee or either House of Congress; and

Whereas it is imperative that the Congress ascertain the accuracy or the inaccuracy of this charge that the sum of \$8,007,163,990.60 has not been properly accounted for by these governmental agencies: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a special committee of seven Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the expenditure of, and accounting for, (1) all money appropriated for and expended by the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration and (2) all money received by such agencies from other Federal agencies and from other sources. Such study and investigation shall be made with a view to the determination of the facts as to whether or not the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration

have properly and adequately safeguarded the interests of the United States in the expenditure of, and accounting for, such money in connection with the acquisition of vessels, the charter hire or chartering of vessels, the placing of insurance and the payment of insurance losses, the allowance and payment of agency fees and other fees and emoluments, and with respect to all other matters relating to the expenditure of, and accounting for, such money which the committee may deem it appropriate to study and investigate. The committee shall report to the Senate, not later than 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

#### FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR CARTER GLASS

Mr. BYRD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 277), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Carter Glass, late a Senator from the State of Virginia, on vouchers to be approved by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 277, submitted early today by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], which deals with the funeral expenses of the late Honorable Carter Glass, and I request consent for its consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 277) was considered, and agreed to.

#### SENATOR SHIPSTEAD'S VOTING RECORD ON VETERANS' LEGISLATION, 1923-46

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, my voting record on veterans' legislation from 1923 to 1946 has been incorporated in a statement prepared by the Senate Library. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

Senator Henrik Shipstead's Voting Record on Veterans' Legislation, 1923-46

Congress	Session	Year	Page	Bill	Vote	Subject
68th	1st	1923-24	1972	H. R. 7959	Yea	Adjusted compensation for ex-servicemen.
			8871	H. R. 7959	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
			5333	S. 5	do	Increase pension for service in Civil War, Mexican War, and War of 1812.
			8422	S. 5	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
			7855	S. 2257	do	To extend, for 5 years after discharge, time for showing neuropsychiatric disease.
68th	2d	1924-25	4240	S. 33	do	Retirement of disabled emergency officers of World War I.
69th	1st	1925-26	12037	H. R. 12175	Yea	Hospitalization of disabled servicemen.
			12089	H. R. 12175	Nay	To allow unpaid premiums to be renewed by deducting 5 percent interest annually from "face of policy."
			7435	H. R. 8132	Yea	Granting pensions for service in war with Spain.
69th	2d	1926-27	4333	H. R. 16886	(Not voting)	Authorizing Veterans' Bureau to make loans to ex-servicemen.
			4336	H. R. 16886	do	do
			4547	H. R. 16886	Yea	Ibid. Vote on passage of bill.
			9674	S. 777	do	Disabled emergency officers of World War, retirement. Passage over veto.
			11496	H. R. 10381	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans' Act.
71st	2d	1929-30	12194	H. R. 13174	Nay	Bill to amend World War Veterans' Act, World War I. Raise amount of disability compensation.
			12196	H. R. 13174	Yea	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I, to provide that willful misconduct resulting in venereal disease will not preclude disability allowance.
71st	2d	1929-30	12198	H. R. 13174	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I.
			12198	H. R. 13174	do	Passage of bill.
			12418	H. R. 13174	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I. Conference report.
			5386	H. R. 1704	do	Adjusted certificates, increase loan basis.
			6230	H. R. 1704	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
72d	1st	1931-32	13274	H. R. 7726	do	Ibid. Immediate payment of face value of adjusted-service certificates.
			12173	do	do	Motion to strike out title VII of legislative appropriation bill relative to adjustment of veterans' benefits which would reduce compensation.
73d	1st	1933	4816	H. R. 5389	do	Veterans: Compensation or pension for service-connected disabilities—amendments:
			4816	H. R. 5389	Nay	1. Reduction not to exceed 15 percent.
			4832	H. R. 5389	do	2. Reduction not to exceed 25 percent.
			6014	H. R. 5389	Yea	3. Reduction not to exceed 25 percent.
			3308	H. R. 6663	do	Ex-servicemen, amendment relative to benefits.
73d	2d	1934	5400	H. R. 6663	Nay	Ibid. Motion to concur in House amendment.
			3066	H. R. 6663	Yea	Veterans' claims, restoring veterans' benefits.
			3394	H. R. 6663	Nay	Immediate payment of veterans' bonus.
			3214	H. R. 6663	Yea	War with Spain, amendment to independent offices appropriation bill to limit reductions of pensions to veterans of.
			8066	H. R. 3896	Yea	Adjusted-service certificate, payment of.
74th	1st	1935	6862	H. R. 3896	do	Ibid. Amendment.
			7052	H. R. 3896	do	Ibid.
			7068	H. R. 3896	do	Passage of bill.
			670	H. R. 9870	do	Adjusted-service certificates, payment of.
			700	H. R. 9870	do	Ibid. Amendment.
74th	2d	1936	703	H. R. 9870	do	Passage of bill.
			1015	H. R. 9870	do	Passage over veto of President.
			3081	S. 1767	do	Relief of returning veterans of World War II (GI bill of rights).
78th	2d	1944	3430	H. R. 4761	Nay	Vote on amendment to cut subsidy from \$600,000,000 to \$400,000,000 in Veterans' Emergency Housing Act.
			3353	H. R. 4761	do	Veterans' Emergency Housing Act amendment to strike out permission relative to guarantee by RFC for prefabricated houses.
79th	2d	1946	3354	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Strike out \$600,000,000 in subsidies for production of materials.
			3406	H. R. 4761	Yea	Ibid. Strike out provisions for price ceilings on existing homes and unimproved land.
			3420	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Provide for outright grant to veterans desiring to purchase homes.
			3433	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Passage of bill creating Housing Expediter and to prevent speculation and excessive prices sale of housing.
			3433	H. R. 4761	do	do

Prepared by Senate Library, May 31, 1946.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD AT ACADEMIC CONVOCATION OF ADELPHI COLLEGE, NEW YORK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on June 1, 1946, at the academic convocation of Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the chartering of the college, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LABOR BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON TEAMSTER

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "This is a time for cool heads, sober judgment," published in the Washington Teamster of Seattle, Wash., May 31, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR RADIO STATION LICENSEES WITH REGARD TO PROGRAMING—ADDRESS BY HON. THURMAN ARNOLD

[Mr. MITCHELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of rules and regulations for radio-station licensees with regard to programing, delivered by Judge Thurman Arnold on June 1, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective

Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Congress has passed and the President has signed a new bill affecting the selective service, namely, one which increased the minimum age and decreased the maximum age of those selected under the selective service and training act, an amendment is necessary so as to make Senate bill 2057 in line with the recommendations of the committee. So I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be read, and I offer the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, between lines 6 and 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

On page 1, line 7, delete "SEC. 2." and insert in lieu thereof "(b)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—  
Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hickenlooper	Overton
Austin	Hoey	Pepper
Ball	Huffman	Radcliffe
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Briggs	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Brooks	Kilgore	Robertson
Buck	Knowland	Russell
Bushfield	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capehart	Lucas	Smith
Connally	McCarran	Stanfill
Cordon	McClellan	Stewart
Donnell	McFarland	Taft
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McMahon	Tunnell
Ellender	Magnuson	Tydings
Ferguson	Maybank	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Mead	Wagner
George	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Mitchell	Wheeler
Green	Moore	Wherry
Guffey	Murdock	White
Gurney	Murray	Wiley
Hart	O'Daniel	Wilson

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr.

BAILEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an address entitled "Peace Forces," delivered by me at the Second Annual Commencement of the School of Advanced International Studies, Foreign Service Educational Foundation, on June 1. I offer it for printing at this place in the RECORD because in that address I discussed the peace forces which are within the United States, but which have world-wide scope, and which are within the special function of the Congress of the United States. Among such peace forces are those involved in the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Therefore I believe that the address may be of interest to my colleagues and perhaps to others.

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

#### PEACE FORCES

I speak to you about peace forces that are within the United States, but which have world-wide scope, because you have had training in this school of advanced international studies for development and employment of such forces.

The special knowledge you have acquired relating to affairs among nations, and the improvement of relations toward ultimate pacific settlements of controversies among them, especially qualifies you to give impetus to these forces.

I speak of policies and activities of the departments of Government, especially the executive, legislative, and military departments, and the laws that seem so difficult to enact, but which are so vital to the actual power, and the appearance of power, essential for leadership by this country.

A condition precedent to enactment of these laws by Congress is well informed public opinion, in which you will participate, and in which you ought to lead.

Graphically stated, the measures that are indispensable to the efficiency of our negotiations for the definitive treaties of peace, for the firm and effective establishment of the United States, and for the negotiation and ratification of the treaty among the American Republics, to be founded on the Act of Chapultepec, include the following:

#### I. APPROPRIATIONS SUFFICIENT TO IMPLEMENT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEW PROGRAM OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

These appropriations, now pending in Congress, are in danger. The activity is an old one for many of the great treaty powers, but it is practically a new one for us. It involves the transmission of news by radio, press, and motion pictures. Its objective is to give to the world a true day to day picture of the standards by which we live. This is a peace force of high value because no nation can excel our record for nonaggression, and for the encouragement of self-determination and independent sovereignty by smaller nations.

Moreover, this Nation has been the leading exponent of the capitalistic system of economy and of free institutions of government. By a true disclosure of what this Republican type of government has done to uplift the standard of living of the inhabitants of this great continent, we may lead other people to have faith that the pursuit of similar political philosophies might result in attainment of the higher level to which all peoples aspire. This is an element for peace because disparity in the possession of the good things of life is a cause of unrest.

Our way of life, our standards of living, are known to many people, but they are not known to many other people, among whom there is circulated propaganda to discredit the capitalistic system of economy and the republican form of government. Speeches of our statesmen are garbled in their reports, important events are not mentioned, or are given little significance, knowledge of our altruism is barred, our benevolence to them is misrepresented.

A specimen of distortion of facts about the United States is found in the following wireless to the New York Times, dated May 29:

#### "RUSSIAN ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF EXPANDING

"LONDON, May 29.—Certain circles in the United States 'are out for expansion in all seas and are eagerly preaching undivided American domination of the world', said a Soviet woman commentator, Ata Belskaya, in a broadcast over the Moscow radio in English today.

"We know, of course, that during the war the United States occupied bases in the Pacific and Atlantic and on the Mediterranean coast," she declared.

"No one denies that in wartime the establishment of naval and aircraft bases was dictated by military necessity.

"But the war is over and still American troops have not been withdrawn from these temporarily established bases. What it boils down to is that the United States is trying to keep these vantage points for good."

"Moscow, May 29.—A Tass dispatch reporting arrival of a United States military delegation in Copenhagen, Denmark, was carried by the newspaper Pravda today under the headline 'Americans endeavoring to maintain military bases in Greenland.'"

An example of petition to Congress representing public opinion is the following telegram from leaders of thought:

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 24, 1946.

HON. WARREN R. AUSTIN,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Another unfortunate manifestation of American withdrawal from her world re-

sponsibilities since the end of the war is the action of the House Appropriations Committee in cutting almost by half the budget for the State Department's overseas information and cultural program.

It seems inconceivable that we have so soon forgotten the tragic cost to us of our failure to promote an adequate understanding before the war of American policies of American objectives and, indeed, of the American people themselves. The popular conception abroad of America and Americans was as warped as it was harmful. Little wonder that Germany had such fertile ground in which to plant its idea seeds against the American people. Little wonder that so many millions had to be spent by us during the war in counteracting the effect of enemy propaganda against us.

The people of Europe today are hungry for information about America. They are receptive and responsive to a constructive program that can give them a better understanding of the American people and their foreign policy.

Such being the case we find the House Appropriations Committee recommendation that the State Department budget be cut from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000, a deplorable and potentially harmful action. At a time when we should be recognizing our opportunities and our obligations, we are apparently defaulting on both. It is to be hoped that the cut will be restored in full by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Norman Cousins, Jonathan Daniels,  
George Fielding Eliot, Mark Ethridge,  
Thomas K. Finletter, Ralph McGill,  
Harry Emerson Fosdick,  
Owen J. Roberts.

Therefore, one of the peace forces to which we ought to give vitality is this agency of information and culture which would furnish the evidence to all countries penetrated by radio and other means of communication the true character of the American Nation. The most probative evidence of this is the chronicle of daily life broadcast as news.

#### II. THE ENACTMENT OF SUITABLE STATUTES TO PREVENT STRIKES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, AND COMBINATIONS EITHER OF CAPITAL OR OF LABOR, THAT EMPLOY STARVATION OF PEOPLE AS A MEANS OF ATTAINING OBJECTIVES IN LABOR DISPUTES

Our Government ought to be able to go into its own sanctuaries for the exercise of its sovereignty and protection of its citizens under the law. It should not be denied access, as it now is, to its courts in labor disputes that threaten the health or safety of our people, or the sovereignty of our Government.

What does this have to do with foreign relations? I answer that it directly impinges upon our status and our attitude in the family of nations. Its practical impact occurred with respect to our shipments of coal to France. At the time this strike suddenly stopped all shipments of coal Europe was receiving 500,000 tons per week from us. The stoppage informed nations who are in negotiations with us that a great weakness existed in our Government; that our Government had barred itself access to its own courts in labor disputes; that by virtue of that a counterbalancing tyranny had arisen, a tyranny that defied Government in its effort to maintain the health and safety of the people.

The obvious effect of depriving our neighbors of the shipments of coal went far beyond physical inconvenience. It gave cause for derision of us by countries with an opposite ideology who have been declaring through their information and cultural systems for the past 10 years that republican government and capitalistic economy are failures.

Definitely, the answer is that strikes against the Government weaken our prestige and influence in our relations in the United Nations Conferences, in the consultative system with

the American Republics, and in our efforts to expedite the making of the peace treaties in Europe.

### III. REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS, SUCH AS SUBSIDIES, TARIFFS, EMBARGOS, EXCHANGE POOLS AND BLOCS, BILATERAL TREATIES AND INTERREGIONAL PREFERENCES

You will find exercise of your special knowledge in society's consideration of the immediate problems relating to payment of our enormous debt, and conversion from war conditions to our customary circumstances.

I believe that we have to take an advanced position as a people—one that has an immediate sales resistance, but, upon careful deliberation fully recommends itself. That is, we should gradually modify, or repeal, laws, executive orders, and regulations which were required for the conduct of war, but which are hostile to a long range commercial policy, and are a hindrance to production and employment.

This comprehends, as you at once recognize, the problem of what to do with OPA. This is a live problem, upon which your thought, expressed freely, will help to form public opinion. I think you ought to guide that opinion, so far as you can, in the direction of timing such changes as would have an effect upon the relations of employer and employee, producer and consumer, distributor and carrier, so that they shall be as rapid as possible without too great inflation. I cannot conceive of the change being made without inflation. It is one of the hazards of our national life, and it ought to be kept within control. This policy bears directly upon our international relations because it will help to determine the economic soundness and vigor of the United States.

Therefore, it is one of the peace forces.

It is a part of the effort to pay our war debt expeditiously and to foster an expanding economy at home and abroad. It also has for its purpose the leveling off of peaks and depths of fluctuation in the prosperity or poverty of nations by working toward a better balance of production and consumption, and toward wider distribution of the good things of life.

Currently, also, we should be developing a strong popular backing for an economic arrangement—a treaty or treaties, if necessary—by which the trade barriers, which have amounted to economic warfare in the past, will be reduced, and reciprocal procedures in international trade promoted. By these means, more free access to the natural resources of the world would be given all nations and an opportunity afforded to the greatest possible number of consumers to raise the level of their living.

I regard this positive economic campaign as one of the most effective peace forces operating against the attack of totalitarianism upon the Western Hemisphere.

I have a deep feeling that we could not long stay at peace if a bitter conflict should develop between totalitarianism and free institutions.

For these reasons, this peace force seems to me to be a very important one.

### IV. LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES PROMOTING ACTIVITIES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION, THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I cannot do more than name these forces in the scope of a commencement address, but I could not omit them from mention because of their place in the over-all mobilization for peace.

I call to your attention the fact that in all of these organizations there is activity at the present time of conspicuous character, and all of them are striving for such relations among the nations with respect to their specific purposes, that each country

may be aided only so far as necessary to get it upon its feet following the devastation of war, and enable it to provide its own means of living and progress.

These organizations open up vistas of thought of leadership in technical skills and information, as well as afford access to materials of which these countries are in short supply.

### V. AN IMPORTANT PEACE FORCE CONSISTS OF AID AND RELIEF IN THE FORM OF MONEY, CREDITS, FOOD, COAL, AND OTHER COMMODITIES

Peace is placed in jeopardy by the threat of famine or other conditions due to greatly inferior advantages of one or more nations. The prevalence of peace in the world is dependent upon the happiness and welfare of the whole family of nations.

The foregoing categories relate to a real change in our national attitude and represent progress away from extreme nationalism toward an expanding activity in the world. The attainment of social and economic objectives should raise the standard of living of all peoples and remove some of the causes of war.

There is another category of items which bear directly upon the authority of the voice of the United States of America in negotiations of all kinds, for in the present state of civilization, power is the element which persuades nations at conference with each other regarding short- or long-term arrangements.

This brings us to the vitally important legislation upon which Congress has yet to decide:

The extension of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Universal military training.

Unification of the armed forces.

Control of atomic energy and the secrets relating to nuclear fission, until there have been set up and put into effective operation in the United Nations safeguards against the use of such energy for destructive purposes.

Your firm convictions, effectively voiced to your neighbors, that these difficult and controversial statutes ought to be passed promptly, would promote the type of peace force that is needed. The lack of this peace force was felt by our negotiators and delegates in London, and New York and Paris.

What consternation must Russia have felt on witnessing her greatest ally bowing in subservience to an isolationist minority? She could draw no other conclusion than that the United States could be expected to fall in the occupation of Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan, and China, and that she could not carry out her express obligations under the United Nations Charter.

People who have suffered military aggression and the devastation of modern war have little faith in promises without works. Representations without apparent power to make them good have little persuasiveness.

After her desperate exposure to German aggression during the last 30 years, in which she was ravaged and looted in two wars, Russia is security-conscious. The conduct of the United States being inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, Russia is interested in buffer states for her security.

Moreover, the disintegration of our military efficiency following the brave promises made at Potsdam naturally raised a serious question in German minds whether to follow the leadership of Russia, which maintained its power, or America, which reduced it.

During the 12 months since we listened to that really great commencement oration by Acting Secretary of State Grew, entitled "The Responsibility of Power," we have observed the disintegration of our military power in the occupation of the enemy territory.

When Mr. Grew addressed us a year ago, this Nation possessed the most exalted leadership that any nation in all history had

attained. The magnificence of its power gave its voice wings that swept round the world, uplifting the aspirations and hopes of mankind.

But, by our ineptitude, and our surrender to fatigue, we have, in 12 short months, fallen from these heights, apparently unmindful that the victory is not attained, and that it cannot be attained in any such state of lassitude and weakness.

It seems that to you there is no greater challenge than to sound the trumpet to rally again the stamina of this Nation around the standard of security and peace, and advance to the goal of such organizations for pacific determination of controversies, for the complete outlawry of the use of mass destructive weapons for any purpose whatever, for the maintenance of only those military forces which can prevent a situation developing into aggression.

I have for years called such forces peace forces because they so greatly resemble the peace officers of the common law whose primary duty is prevention of disturbance of the peace, but who also have a part in remedies for injury.

For this purpose there is no need of mass destructive weapons; for this purpose there is no need of armies and fleets and air wings great enough to wage war.

We must stay in the fight until the enemy is pacified completely—until he is qualified to join with us in the United Nations as a member in good faith. Cooperation for a peace must prevail by virtue of its intrinsic character—its new relationships to all the countries and governments of the earth.

It seems to me that the experience of 12 months carries a lesson of great persuasiveness. It is that the United States has the greatest responsibility of all the governments which have met in the conferences for peace treaties, hemispheric unity, and universal world organization. This responsibility is a result of the morals by which we are held, by the kind of life that we live, and the effect in happiness and wealth of many kinds which we enjoy above the people of any other part of the globe.

Therefore, we ought, forthwith, to pass the several statutes for restoration of the military effectiveness of the United States.

I congratulate you upon your graduation from the School of Advanced International Studies, and wish for you the opportunity of full exercise of your natural and acquired knowledge and skill in this critical hour of the world. No class graduating from such an institution of learning as this could have a higher challenge than that which is your commencement gift.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I realize that the bill now before the Senate is a very vital measure. I know that the whole country has been considering it for months. We have now reached the point where, in my opinion, we must speed up legislative action on this measure, for we are approaching the deadline of July 1, when the entire Selective Service Act will expire unless new legislation is agreed to by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President.

Briefly to place before the Senate the critical position of our armed forces at the moment, and particularly the Army, let me say that in the best judgment of national headquarters a total of only 12,000 men will come in by way of selective service during the month of May. I have complete figures for the first 3 weeks in May. I have not been able to obtain the exact figures for the last week.

In addition, I point out that, of the 12,000, most of them already appear in the figures which I shall shortly give, representing total volunteers during the



month of May. We must realize that these men come into the Army and are immediately given an opportunity to volunteer for a specific length of time, the minimum being 18 months, in accordance with the bill which Congress passed last fall. They may also volunteer for a 2-year period or a 3-year period. Volunteers and inductees for the first 3 weeks in May total 32,750. We must add to that number some of those who remained in the Army as inductees; but certainly the total number of volunteers for the month of May will not reach a figure larger than 43,000. The figure of 43,000 for the month of May tells us absolutely that we are not getting the volunteers necessary to maintain the strength of the Army, as everyone knows it is to be on July 1, namely, 1,550,000, reduced progressively during the next 12 months to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. I may say that I have word from the War Department to the effect that on July 1st it will meet the figure of 1,550,000. It may be off a few thousand; nevertheless it will meet, on the line, the promise made to the Congress and to the country.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Volunteers for the month of May are estimated to reach the number of approximately 43,000. Going backward a little, in the month of April the number was 63,000; in March 73,000; in February 93,000; in January 113,000; in December 131,000; in November 184,000. That shows that we are reaching a low point in connection with volunteers, and that something must be done about it.

I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask the Senator one question regarding the assumptions upon which the size of the Army contemplated in this bill is based. I notice, for example, that the fifth assumption, as stated in the report of the committee, is that we shall be relieved of occupation responsibilities in Austria and Italy by conclusion of peace treaties affecting those countries. I ask the able Senator whether the failure to conclude peace treaties respecting Austria and Italy will require a revision of the figures upward?

Mr. GURNEY. It certainly will. The senior Senator from Michigan knows that situation much better than I, and he knows that if we cannot conclude peace treaties, our occupation forces in Germany and other places cannot be reduced, or come home as soon as we thought might be possible, even when the Military Affairs Committee reported the bill. In my opinion, the situation which we face at the moment is much more critical than it was on April 11, when the Committee on Military Affairs approved Senate bill 2057.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the other assumptions upon which the size of the Army is based confront as much jeopardy as does the fifth assumption—

Mr. GURNEY. We all know that the jeopardy on April 11 was even greater

than we at that time thought possible, because on April 11 the committee felt that Congress would surely renew selective service in one form or another, and would not exclude from the reservoir of manpower, the 18- and 19-year olds, who constitute the only reservoir from which we can expect to maintain our armed strength at anywhere near the requirements on which that assumption was based. The House has since made the minimum age 20 and the maximum 29.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I was about to observe that if the fifth assumption is typical of the others, certainly the total armed forces contemplated in this measure represent not only a minimum, but a very dangerous minimum.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is correct.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator mentioned the fact that the Army expected to meet its reduction. I wonder if the Senator intends, at a later time, to speak of the Navy and Marine Corps reductions, or whether he has any word from the Navy and Marine Corps as to their attitude and as to how this measure will affect them indirectly.

Mr. GURNEY. I may say to the Senator that all branches of the armed forces have definitely stated their full belief in the necessity for enacting this legislation. I shall be glad to answer particularly questions as soon as I have concluded my basic argument.

Mr. MAYBANK. My point is this: The Senator has stated that the Army intended to meet the reduced figures. If the Army should meet the reduced figures and, as was so ably explained by the Senator, the number of volunteers has fallen off to such an extent, does not that mean that many of those who have served long and faithfully in the Army overseas, and many of those who are fathers who have been absent from their families for many years, will not have the opportunity to return as early as they had been led by the Army to believe they would return if this measure had passed?

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is entirely correct.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to have the able Senator give us, if he can do so, the actual number of men in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. As to the number in the Army at the moment, I should make a rough guess of 1,700,000. I shall try to get the exact figures soon. As I previously stated, I am advised that the Army will meet the figure 1,550,000 on July 1.

In the bill recommended by the committee the maximum strength of the Army is fully set forth, and the corresponding figure is set forth for the Navy, as Senators will note if they look at page 2 of the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand what is proposed to be the strength of the Army on July 1, 1946, and then on July 1 of the

following year; but I was anxious to know just what number of men are now in the armed forces.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall obtain those figures for the Senator, and shall get them exactly, and shall report them as soon as I am able to.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I would ask that I first be permitted to present my basic argument on the bill, and then I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wished to answer the question just asked by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GURNEY. If the Senator has the information requested, I shall be glad to have him furnish it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This information was given me last week, by the War Department. The total strength of the Army as of May 1, 1946, was 2,091,404 men. The estimated strength as of May 20, 1946, was 1,960,000 men.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the figures just given by the Senator from West Virginia are, of course, a few weeks old. I shall try to obtain figures which are more nearly up to date.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. When the Senator obtains for us the figures as to the strength of the Army today will he be able to get the figures for the strength of the Army on VE-day and the relative strength of officers and enlisted men on the same date? We constantly hear that the enlisted men are getting out of the Army, but that the officers are staying in it. When we go into the matter of continuing the draft I think we should know the relative strength of officers versus enlisted men at the present time and when they were actually counted.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to obtain that information, and I shall offer it a little later.

Mr. President, I have been receiving, of course, some letters from various States of the Union, possibly from all of them, and I have been receiving a few letters from my own State of South Dakota. For the information of the Senate I believe I can outline my feelings regarding the necessity for the proposed legislation by reading a reply which I sent only last Friday to a constituent in my own State. It reads as follows:

MAY 31, 1946.

I have read your thought-provoking letter containing sharp criticism of the United States Army with considerable interest. Your letter induces me to make several broad observations which I think should be pointed out.

First of all, the Army has just concluded a magnificent victory over adversaries who had all the advantages at the start of the conflict. This has been done with a minimum loss of life.

I think we must also face the fact that there are still thousands of men in the Army and Navy who served during wartime when they were asked to risk their lives. These men cannot be released so that they may rejoin their families unless replacements are forthcoming. These replacements can only come from the 18- and 19-year-old group, as it is the only untapped reservoir of men left.

Let me interpolate here to say that the Director of Selective Service in my State advised on about May 1 that there were available for induction only 427 men in the category of those approved by the House of Representatives. I wish to point out the figures for a few other States:

California, only 9,000; New York State—we would think there would be more there—2,198; New York City, 2,500. The total for the entire United States available for induction in the age group authorized in the joint resolution which was approved on May 14 was 71,860.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, does the Senator have the Michigan figure there?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; for Michigan the figure is 3,087.

For Minnesota it is 1,921.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the entire list inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

*Estimated number of registrants 20 through 29 years of age available for induction as reported in a national survey made Apr. 16, 1946<sup>1</sup>*

State:	Number
Alabama.....	500
Arizona.....	400
Arkansas.....	425
California.....	9,000
Colorado.....	300
Connecticut.....	105
Delaware.....	100
District of Columbia.....	800
Florida.....	1,238
Georgia.....	1,500
Idaho.....	150
Illinois.....	8,516
Indiana.....	200
Iowa.....	2,100
Kansas.....	352
Kentucky.....	476
Louisiana.....	1,340
Maine.....	100
Maryland.....	510
Massachusetts.....	130
Michigan.....	3,087
Minnesota.....	1,921
Mississippi.....	2,204
Missouri.....	2,000
Montana.....	450
Nebraska.....	300
Nevada.....	0
New Hampshire.....	60
New Jersey.....	1,850
New Mexico.....	268
New York State.....	2,198
New York City.....	2,500
North Carolina.....	535
North Dakota.....	320
Ohio.....	3,500
Oklahoma.....	2,398
Oregon.....	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	3,500
Rhode Island.....	226
South Carolina.....	1,707
South Dakota.....	427
Tennessee.....	400
Texas.....	3,000
Utah.....	300
Vermont.....	352
Virginia.....	3,100
Washington.....	1,200
West Virginia.....	600
Wisconsin.....	1,450
Wyoming.....	35
Total.....	71,860

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 50 percent of these registrants would be found physically and mentally unacceptable for military service.

Mr. GURNEY. I now return to the letter which I had commenced to read:

It is also necessary that we maintain a strong army and navy so that we can fulfill our international responsibilities. I think it is more than coincidence that the Paris Peace Conference failed almost simultaneously with House emasculation of the selective-service law.

There is no question but what there is a certain amount of immorality in the Army. There are immoral men in every walk of civil life, and it would be strange indeed if the pattern of moral conceptions were any different in the Army. I have always felt that a boy's moral behavior was the responsibility first of his home, second of his church, and third of his school. Boys of 18 who have had the proper influence from these institutions will not fall into evil ways as the result of Army service.

I have introduced a bill in the Senate calling for extension of selective service in essentially its wartime form. It does not alter the minimum wage of 18 for inductees, but it does exempt fathers, and limits the period of service to 18 months. If this legislation is passed, it will enable young men to enter college when they are 19½ years old and continue uninterrupted. This, I am sure, would result in less dislocation than if they were allowed to enter at 18 with the prospect of military service hovering over them after 2 years.

Thank you again for your very interesting letter.

Sincerely yours,

CHAN GURNEY.

Mr. President, the case for extension of the Selective Service Act must rest finally on the fundamental proposition that it is necessary in the national interest. We have the assurance of the President, Secretary Byrnes, Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal, General Eisenhower, and Admiral Nimitz, and of the Military Committees of both Houses of Congress that it is necessary.

We can agree with General Eisenhower also that—

Any gamble with the peace and security of the United States at this time is a gamble with the peace and security of the world.

I do not believe that anyone wants to take that gamble.

It seems to me that there are two overpowering reasons for extending the Selective Service Act at this time, as urged by those with whom rests the responsibility for protecting the peace we have won. These reasons are:

First. It is necessary in the opinion of men whose judgment we can trust to extend the act at this time to make certain that we can raise and maintain an Army of the minimum size required to do the job assigned it.

Second. It is necessary to strengthen the hand of the President and Secretary of State in their handling of our foreign relations.

There should be no partisanship and no politics in an issue so vital to the national security as this. We are all Americans. We may have our family fights on domestic issues. But when it comes to war or to the making of peace or to the broad fundamentals of foreign policy, we have always found it possible as a people to rise above partisanship and do what we thought right in the national interest. I am satisfied that we shall do this now.

The way to get peace in a world still suffering from the shocking aftermath of war is not suddenly to throw down our arms while others remained armed. We know now that we have demobilized too fast since hostilities ceased. We yielded too readily to a natural desire to have our sons brought home as rapidly as ships could carry them. In doing so we have literally wrecked the Army that won the war. This has occurred in the short space of less than a year.

When I say "we" did this, I mean all of us. We were all at fault. Not a single responsible voice was raised in any quarter to protest in time against this debacle. Now that the damage has been done it is our job as Americans to repair it and supply the men necessary to rebuild the Army and to put it again on a solid footing.

#### MANPOWER RESERVOIR EMPTY

No one likes to draft 18-year-old boys for military service in war or peace; but when we reach the point where our manpower resources are exhausted except for 18-year-olds, there is nothing else to do. We are told, in effect, that the manpower reservoir, once filled to overflowing by selective service, has so dried up that except for the 18- and 19-year-olds there are only 50,000 or 60,000 I-A's who can be called into the Army. These 50,000 or 60,000 men are the left-overs after the list has been combed and recombined for physically fit men not clearly entitled to deferment. We are told that every other man in this remaining pool of I-A's above 19 years of age has been repeatedly rejected as physically unfit, or is indispensable on the farm, or holds a key position in industry or science, or has dependents whom he must support, or is unavailable for other good and sufficient reasons.

What then could the Army do if we were to end the induction of 18- and 19-year-olds, or declare a moratorium on inductions, or otherwise render ineffective the law by nullifying amendments? The answer is very simple. The Army could retain combat veterans in the service. It could call others back to service. It could refuse to release fathers, and compel inductees now in the Army to serve longer than 18 months. On that basis it would be easy enough to guarantee the existence of an Army of the size required.

But the Army is not proposing and does not intend to do any of these things. We are committed to a policy of releasing fathers, discharging all combat veterans as soon as they can be brought home, and limiting the service of all inductees to 18 months. We shall stand on that policy. It is a sound policy.

#### PAY INCREASE ASSURED

The House of Representatives has approved increased pay for men and officers. The Senate committee recommends raising the pay of enlisted men to make the military service more attractive. A little later on, possibly this afternoon, when we reach the stage of discussing the rates of pay in the Army and the Navy, I shall have a suggestion to make. With the passage of one of the pay bills now before Congress, the Army plans to launch an even more intensified recruiting drive than the one now in

progress. The purpose of this drive will be to obtain an all-volunteer Army. Everyone wants only a volunteer Army and Navy. There is no argument on that score. Everyone knows that in time of peace a volunteer Army and Navy is better than a draft Army and Navy. Everyone believes further that for policing occupied countries, men of mature years are better than younger men.

But suppose in the application of the present policy governing discharges, and in spite of pay increases and the recruiting drive now planned, the Army still finds itself short of a sufficient number of men to fill its ranks. What then?

Suppose further that we fail to extend the Selective Service Act, or so restrict it as to make it relatively ineffective as a means of bringing men into the Army, thus advertising to the world the fact that we are taking the gamble of which General Eisenhower spoke. What then?

Could we in that event escape responsibility for what might happen as a result of our refusal to underwrite the national security and back up our foreign policy by the passage of this bill? I think not.

#### WORLD NOT YET AT PEACE

Civil war rages in the Far East.

Small nations are fearful for their own national security.

Hundreds of millions of human beings in Germany, Italy, and the Balkans, in India and China, are dying day by day like flies or are threatened with starvation. Other millions are rioting or fighting for what little food there is.

The forces of violence released by war are still on the march in many parts of the world. Pestilence and famine are everywhere. Great armies remain under arms for no reason associated with peaceful purposes or the requirements of peace.

Far from being at peace, we are confronted with a world containing more explosive elements than at the time World War II started. It would be literally easier to go to war now than then.

It is our responsibility as a nation to do our utmost to preserve what little peace there is, to prevent an outbreak of another war, and to try through the UN and otherwise to build a permanent peace.

So much for the background against which we are asked to consider this measure.

#### STATISTICS CONFUSING, REQUIREMENT CLEAR

Other speakers will, no doubt, discuss the various provisions of the House bill, as well as restrictive amendments which may be offered in the Senate. For the present I shall confine myself to the bill as reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs. In doing so, I shall confine myself also to what I regard as the basic facts. I shall attempt to explain the significance of this measure as it is understood by those of us who support it.

It may be admitted that the various estimates and statistics dealing with manpower resources and requirements are confusing. Some of them are conflicting. It is possible, by using some of the figures and ignoring others, to make

out a case for almost anything—for extension, for repeal, for any one of a dozen proposals tending to hamstring Selective Service and the War and Navy Departments, and raising a question as to our good faith as well as the Army's ability to carry out its mission.

If we do our duty, we shall sweep all confusion aside and stick to the clear and simple requirements of the situation in which we find ourselves. We shall remember that it is not a question of extending selective service for a few weeks in order to force into the Army large numbers who may or may not be required to make up a deficit 18 months or 2 years from now.

We shall recognize that it is a question of guaranteeing that the Army will be able from month to month to maintain that strength which all have agreed to be necessary to the national security.

We shall extend the Selective Service Act for 1 year, from May 15, and we shall not restrict the operations of the Selective Service System in any way.

In doing so, we can be certain that a wholly volunteer Army will be raised if possible, and that not one man will be inducted unless he is actually needed. We can be certain that not one will be inducted if there is a volunteer to take his place. The President and the most responsible men of the Army and the Navy uphold this policy.

If, on the other hand, we fail in our duty, and there are no men available through selective service to meet an emergency, we can be doubly certain that we alone will be responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be.

#### WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO

Now, as to the bill before us. What would it do?

First, let us see what it would do, and then what it would not do; for, in considering this problem, I think we should take note of some of the misrepresentations injected into public discussions of the subject, as well as of the provisions of the bill itself.

Five things would be accomplished by extension of the Selective Service and Training Act as proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs.

First, it would assure us of an Army of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947, following monthly reduction from a total of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946.

Second, it would make it possible to maintain the interim postwar Army at 1,070,000 until we can determine the size of the permanent military force required ultimately to serve peacetime needs and fulfill our obligation to the United Nations organization.

Third, if accompanied by a pay increase as recommended by the Military Affairs Committee and the War and Navy Departments, it would stimulate volunteer enlistments to the point where relatively few inductions would be necessary, thus holding out the hope of an all-volunteer Army and Navy for the immediate postwar period and beyond.

Fourth, it would make it possible to cut to 18 months the period of service for all inductees as well as those who wish to volunteer for a short enlistment.

Fifth, it would permit the release or exemption from service of all fathers, and speed the return to civil life of many men now in the Army who would become eligible for discharge under the 18 months' limitation on service.

That is what it would do.

The legislation itself fixes the size of the Army and limits the service of inductees to 18 months.

Experience proves that the law operates to stimulate volunteer enlistments.

#### WHAT THE BILL WOULD NOT DO

On the other side of the picture, there are certain things the legislation would not do. These are:

First, it would not take needed farm workers from rural areas during the harvest season or work-year unless they could be spared, with necessary replacements in sight.

Second, it would not take high school or college students who had actually entered on their school work for the year until the end of the school year.

Third, it would not "irrevocably foist conscription on the country," or "militarize the United States," or "lead to war," or bring about any of the other evils predicted by radicals and pacifists and propagandists in their efforts to defeat extension. On the contrary, it would give us an Army which, together with our trained reserves, would constitute almost the only hope of peace, security, and freedom from foreign dangers and domination during the next few years.

It is to be hoped that extension of the Selective Service and Training Act will be accompanied by an increase in service pay. Such an increase would supply an additional incentive to voluntary enlistments. We want a 100 percent volunteer Army in peacetime if we can get one. This is one way to help get it.

#### WHY IT IS NECESSARY

Why is it necessary to extend the Selective Service Act? Why cannot the Army get a sufficient number of volunteers to meet its requirements without drafting anyone, especially if the pay of the armed forces is to be increased?

There is a simple, all-inclusive answer to these questions. The answer is that we do not know and can only guess at the number of volunteers the armed forces may expect to get in the next year or two, either with or without the Selective Service Act on the books and with or without a pay increase.

All the figures which have been cited either in support or in opposition for extension are, after all, only guesses. That is all they can be. But there are some facts that we know.

We know that the rate of enlistments is declining about 20,000 a month.

We know that enlistments are stimulated by the knowledge that men of draft age are liable for military service. We know that without the Selective Service Act we cannot guarantee an Army of 1,070,000 from midyear of 1947 on.

We know that unless the act is extended the number of those volunteering for military service will be substantially less than if the act is extended.

Estimates of the shortage in manpower which would be faced without selective service range all the way from 170,000 to 400,000 as of January 1, 1948. The whole point of this conflict in estimates, based on separate studies by different authorities, is that no one can say definitely what the shortage will be. It cannot even be said with complete certainty that there will be a shortage, especially if the pay of the armed forces is to be increased.

We know that all the factors and all the studies and all the experience of our armed forces point to the probability, if not the certainty, of a shortage which in less than 2 years might wreck the Army, defeat our national purposes, and threaten the security of the Nation unless Selective Service is extended by Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

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

Mr. AIKEN. I notice the Senator intends to propose several amendments to the pending bill and those amendments have to do with the pay of the men in the different services. Are the proposed pay increases on a percentage basis, and about what do they amount to on a percentage basis?

Mr. GURNEY. There are about 11 proposals for increases in the rate of pay for men in the armed forces. I intend to go into that matter fully as soon as we reach it. But the Committee on Military Affairs recommended a 30-percent increase for privates and privates first class in the Army, and a decreasing percentage of increase for the higher ranks of enlisted men. The committee did not recommend an increase in the pay rates of officers. After the Senate Military Affairs Committee considered the bill and made their recommendations the House of Representatives passed a bill increasing the pay of privates 50 percent, from \$50 to \$75.

Mr. AIKEN. Is that a separate bill?

Mr. GURNEY. That is a separate bill, and is now on the desks of Senators. The House also recommended an increase of 20 percent in the pay of junior officers and 10 percent in the pay of officers above the junior grade. I hope to reach the pay section of this bill a little later this afternoon or tomorrow.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator intends to go into it in more detail, I shall not ask him to go into it now.

Mr. GURNEY. I will have placed on the desk of each Senator a complete schedule of the proposals which have been made, 11 in all.

#### WHY AN ARMY OF THIS SIZE?

Why do we need an Army of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947? What will we do with it?

The answer to these questions is short and simple: Our Nation and the world at large are in a period of transition from war to peace. In this interval the Army has been given certain tasks. Other tasks lie ahead. These tasks together call for a minimum force of the size indicated. These are General Eisenhower's estimates. They are supported by staff studies. Secretary Patterson has accepted the estimates. They will govern

the size of the Army until it is possible to say what size Army will be required in peacetime, following the discharge of our wartime obligations.

#### WHAT ARE THE ARMY'S PRESENT TASKS?

In the main they are:

First. Occupation of former enemy territory.

Second. Training of new recruits and replacements for men now in the service.

Third. Maintenance of communications and of Army installations in the United States.

Fourth. Manning of overseas Army bases, particularly air bases.

Fifth. Maintenance of adequate intelligence and research organizations, that the United States may be prepared to meet any dangers which may arise in the future.

Sixth. Protection of American territory against attack.

Seventh. Support of the UN as a contribution to world peace.

This outline of Army tasks is based on certain assumptions. These assumptions are (a) that peaceful occupation of Japan and Germany will continue for some years, (b) that peace treaties will soon be signed.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and I had a little conversation back and forth at the start of my remarks, which indicated to me that possibly peace treaties will not soon be signed.

The other assumptions are (c) that our allies will share the responsibility for occupation, both before and after the signing of peace treaties, (d) that we shall continue to use prisoners of war and people of other countries to perform overseas duties under American direction, (e) that surplus property on hand at the end of hostilities will be disposed of promptly and in orderly fashion, and (f) that the UN will prove an enduring and effective instrumentality for peace.

No one who is acquainted with the magnitude of the job given the Army will question its size. With the sole exception of France, the Army now planned is smaller than those of any of our allies. Russia alone has announced plans for an army three times the size of ours. Thus, we are not planning an Army which threatens the security of any other nation. In no sense would it approach the force required for war. The proposed American Army, cut to 1,070,000 men by July 1, 1947, would be an interim army required for the transition job to be done between war and peace. It would be held at that figure until the world shakes down to what we hope will prove a peaceful basis.

It is the present plan to use 400,000 of the 1,070,000 men in the Air Forces. The remaining 670,000 would be in ground and service forces. These two forces would be scattered from Alaska to Panama, and in Europe and across the Pacific. On the basis of geography alone, the estimate of requirements is low. Approximately half of the Army would be on duty outside continental United States. The other half will be required for training and other duties in the United States.

#### USE OF THE ARMY OVERSEAS

Much has been made of the circumstance that the United States now maintains military forces in many countries throughout the world where we never had troops before. This is misleading. The facts are:

First. Most of these troops in these countries were employed there only temporarily, while the "fighting war" was on. They are being pulled out and brought home as rapidly as we can close up our wartime bases.

Second. American forces still to be found in most foreign countries number only a few hundred or a few thousand at most. They are not being kept on foreign soil for any purpose other than to protect or dispose of surplus property or clean up other wartime jobs before coming home, or they are there for the necessary service of supply and to maintain the line of communication of our occupation forces.

Third. It is not the policy of the United States to keep military forces in any country which, in addition, does not welcome their presence.

While the war was in progress we sent troops to India and Burma to help open the back door to China. We sent them to help train the Chinese armies. They were sent to Africa, Italy, France, and Germany to fight. We sent them to England for training. We sent them to countries of the Near East to build and operate a supply line to Russia. We sent them to Australia both for training and to protect that country. We sent them to build up and maintain air bases all around the world to keep our lines of communication open.

Now, except for occupation forces, practically all of them are coming home, or are home. We are even closing up air bases in South America, Cuba and temporary bases in the Caribbean.

The whole world knows that the United States is peacefully disposed. It knows that we want to be good neighbors and that we will go as far as any other nation to preserve the peace of the world. The United States has committed itself to a policy of peace and to the support of the UN as an instrumentality of peace.

The first postwar elections in Japan, held this month under American supervision, were wholly peaceful. Germany likewise is being encouraged to elect her own local officials. The small American force which remains in China is not only a stabilizing political influence, but is assisting in the evacuation of Japanese troops and nationals. The United States has assumed an important responsibility in helping restore independence and self-government in Korea. It will be necessary to maintain a relatively small force in the Philippines, where Japanese guerrillas are still fighting in the mountains, until an adequate force of Philippine Scouts can be raised and trained to take their place.

Aside from these overseas activities, we must give thought to the security of our country, both internally and externally. It will always be necessary also to maintain Army and Navy bases in Panama and the Caribbean.

There is nothing in any of these facts, any of these plans, or in any Army estimates to justify the conclusion that the United States is being militarized or that it is a threat to any other nation, or that the War Department is asking for an extension of the Selective Service Act in preparation for another war, or that we are "undermining UN by unilateral action to rearm."

Exactly the reverse is true. We are demobilizing, not remobilizing. A positive need of Selective Service is to allow the continuance of an orderly reduction in Army strength.

It is the policy of the War Department to recruit and maintain the future Army from volunteers, to the extent that this is possible. Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower have both said they would prefer to get the entire strength of the Army in this manner. But until it can be demonstrated that it is possible to raise a volunteer Army of the required size—and I think it is now demonstrated that we cannot get it—it will be necessary to keep the Selective Service Act another year. They are convinced that the force recommended is the absolute minimum required for the job immediately ahead.

If in the coming year the world should settle down to peaceful pursuits and normal relationships, and if Congress should approve a pay increase for the Army and Navy, and if this in turn should increase the rate of volunteer enlistments to the point required to maintain the Army at 1,070,000, it should not be necessary to extend selective service beyond May 15, 1947.

But these are intangibles. They are the expression of a hope.

Right now we are faced with facts, and must deal with them, realistically. The facts call for extension of selective service now.

The Army needs young men for training. It needs bright, quick, active, enthusiastic men. This is an age of technology. No army in the world is so highly mechanized as the American Army, and mechanization is only beginning.

Rockets, jet propulsion, pilotless planes, the achievements of science—these are the weapons of the future. In the hands of a Nation like ours, they are the safeguards of the future.

This is the age of air as well as the age of science. Where can our young men get mass training in these fields except in the Army and Navy? It is an opportunity for them as well as the salvation of the country.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE A LIFE PRESERVER

At this stage of our history the Selective Service Act is like a life preserver on a ship sailing uncharted seas. We may not need it, but if we do, we shall need it desperately. We cannot afford to take the chance of throwing it overboard because some think the sea looks smooth today.

All statistics aside, this is what the issues comes down to in its final analysis.

We play safe if we extend the act as proposed. We gamble with disaster if we do not.

To restrict the age limits as was done in the House is to punch holes in the life

preserver, to rip its cover, and then hope it will keep us afloat.

Do opponents of extension want to so cripple the Air Force that planes cannot fly because there are no trained mechanics to service them?

Do they want to so weaken our occupation forces as to permit militarism again to rear its head in Germany and Japan?

What shall it profit us to play politics with the national security now if to do so may plunge us into another war?

Regardless of all other considerations, we must avoid another war if possible. We must, if we can, avoid sending our young men again into battle in our lifetime. We have been plunged into two world wars within 25 years, each more destructive than any of its predecessors. World War II lasted twice as long as World War I.

We were unprepared for World War I and only half prepared for World War II. God forbid that there should be a World War III.

But, for the sake of our young men—for the sake of these young men whom we are proposing to train now as soldiers of peace—let us be strong and let us be prepared, so that we can say to all the world: The United States wants peace, but not because it is weak.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.  
Mr. TUNNELL. I wish to ask the Senator a question in order to understand clearly what is meant by certain language. I believe I understand its meaning, but I wish to ask a question concerning language on page 2, in subsection (b) of section 3, as follows:

Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this act of 18 months or more.

Does that mean at the time he is inducted?

Mr. GURNEY. No; it means that on October 1, 1946, which is about 4 months from now, if he has at that time put in 18 months of service he will be discharged absolutely.

Mr. TUNNELL. When his total service amounts to 18 months?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.  
Mr. TUNNELL. What I am trying to find out is whether if he lacks a little of having served 18 months he would be inducted, and if he does not lack any he would not be inducted?

Mr. GURNEY. The date October 1 is about 4 months from now. Suppose a man in the armed forces, whether it be the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, has had 13 months of service as of now. He knows that as soon as this bill is passed he will be wearing civilian clothes on October 1, provided under the authority granted in this measure he applies for discharge 30 or 60 days prior to October 1.

Mr. TUNNELL. I think the Senator knows what I have in mind. The language is "who shall have completed a period of training." I was wondering

whether some words might be added to clarify the language, so that it would provide that the total of his service both before and after his selection under this act should amount to 18 months.

Mr. GURNEY. The Committee on Military Affairs wanted to be sure that he spent only 18 months from the time he first put on his uniform, so the committee included the word "training." The words "active service" mean that all that period would be included. So the meaning is that he shall have 18 months with the uniform on.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall speak for only a very short time on the pending measure.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, before the Senator begins his statement, will he yield to me so I may ask a question of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. MAYBANK. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. On page 4, line 10, we find this language:

Except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories.

Should not a comma be inserted after the word "medical"? There are three categories named, are there not—medical, professional, and specialists?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; I believe a comma should be placed after the word "medical," and I thank the Senator for suggesting it.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. GURNEY. There is an amendment pending at the moment, I will say to the Senator. We can consider technical changes after the pending amendment is disposed of. I shall be glad to follow through and see that the suggestion made by the Senator is carried out.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for his very clear statement regarding the necessity for the extension of the draft, which many of us who are members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee—certainly I myself—believe should have been done long ago.

Addressing myself to the bill for a few moments, I should like to make a short statement in connection with a proposed amendment to Senate bill 2057—a statement in support of an increase in retirement pay. I want it distinctly understood that the proposed increase in retirement pay applies only to those who are now retired, and has nothing whatsoever to do with the many retirement bills which are now before a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which I am chairman. I may say that the various bills which are before our committee have been studied, one short hearing has been held on them, and at the request of the officers of the National Guard, Reserve officers, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other organizations, we have delayed the hearings on the permanent retirement program until perhaps a meeting of minds could be had between

the Secretary of War, General Eisenhower, General Collins, and those representing the various patriotic organizations, as well as the Reserve officers and the National Guard. It is my information received from Generals Reckord and Evans, who represent the National Guard and Reserve officers, that the meetings so far have been quite satisfactory and that they hope they will be able to work out something so that we might go fully into the many bills now before our committee.

Mr. President, the proposed amendment to Senate bill 2057 would extend the increases in pay provided therein to personnel heretofore retired. Retired officers and enlisted men and personnel in receipt of retirement pay should be included in any measure providing increases in active-duty pay. The amount of retired pay received by retired personnel is measured by active-duty pay, and the higher costs of living which make pay increases necessary affect retired personnel to the same extent as those on active duty. Due to increased living costs, the purchasing power of retirement benefits, based on a pay scale in effect at the time of retirement, have definitely decreased, and, therefore, such benefits originally granted by the Congress have in fact been lowered. To provide increased benefits for personnel hereafter retired, and to deny the same benefits for those heretofore retired, would result in a discrimination as between groups who have rendered equally meritorious service in the armed forces and who deserve equal treatment.

The Congress has heretofore increased retired pay when it provided increases in active-duty pay. When the active-duty pay of personnel of the armed forces was increased by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, those increases were made applicable to the retired pay of personnel who were retired prior to the date of enactment of that act. In view of that precedent it would be only just and equitable to make the increases provided by the proposed amendment applicable to the retired pay of personnel who were retired prior to the date of its enactment.

Consideration must also be given to the fact that the majority of those who would benefit by the proposed amendment to S. 2057 are not officers of the Regular Army but are officers of the civilian components who became physically disabled during the war and who are now receiving retirement pay. There are approximately 22,000 non-Regular officers who became physically disabled during the war and who are being paid retirement pay by the Veterans' Administration. There are only approximately 5,000 Regular Army officers on the retired list and about 15,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army who have been retired.

Mr. President, I wished to make that statement so that it would be distinctly understood that these increases apply not only to the 5,000 Regular officers, but to the 15,000 enlisted men who are on retirement, as well as the non-Regular officers who were disabled in World War II.

I see the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] present in the Chamber. I had the opportunity of talk-

ing with him the other day about a bill in connection with the increases which many Senators, including myself, believe should be made also under the GI bill of rights, upon the same theory of the decreasing purchasing value of the dollar. It is my hope that the Congress, before it recesses, will adjust many discriminations in the GI bill of rights, and perhaps afford additional funds to those who served at lower pay during the war and who are now trying to obtain an education. The distinguished Senator from Colorado advises me that within the next few weeks he expects to hold hearings on this all-important matter before a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Within the next few days, I may say to the Senator, not the next few weeks.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator for the correction. I spoke to him last week.

I sincerely hope that under the able leadership of the Senator from Colorado the boys who served so faithfully in the war, and who are now at college, or engaged in farming or other industries, will be better provided for under the GI Act. At this time I do not intend to offer an amendment which I had intended to offer, because I believe a hearing should be held. I know that the distinguished Senator from Colorado will see that a hearing is held within the next few days, so that those now attending school may receive sufficient funds, considering the devalued dollar, to continue their education, because it must be remembered that those who are in the situation which has been described served on the basis of lower pay.

Mr. President, I had another amendment to the bill which I do not intend to call up at this time, for the reason that, in my opinion, there has been such a long and unnecessary delay in the passage of the pending legislation as in my judgment seriously to impair the prestige of the United States and of our armed forces, which at this time are so necessary to our Commander in Chief, the President, and to the State Department. So I shall forego offering the amendment, with the hope that we may complete consideration of this bill within the next few days.

Mr. President, through some of my acquaintances in the Marine Corps, I have learned that there was left out of the original bill a certain provision which I think should be included in it, and which the Senator from South Dakota has accepted, and which is written into the bill. I should like to explain it.

The pay of members of the Marine Corps Band is not governed by the provisions of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, but is fixed by section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925. Therefore, unless the provisions of the act of March 4, 1925, are amended, these persons will receive no increases in pay. I am advised by many of my friends in the Marine Corps that they have received no benefit since 1925.

Section 8 (c) of the Gurney amendment of April 19 amends section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925, so as to provide increases in pay for members of the

Marine Corps Band in accordance with the increases in pay which are authorized by the amendment for other personnel of the armed forces. Such increases for members of the Marine Corps Band are as follows:

Grade	Present pay	Proposed pay	Percentage of increase
Leader.....	\$200	\$220	10
Second leader.....	200	220	10
Principal musician.....	150	180	20
First-class musician.....	125	150	20
Second-class musician.....	100	120	20
Third-class musician.....	85	102	20

In conclusion, I wish to say that I hope, trust, and pray, that the time is not far distant when this measure will be passed by the Senate, sent to the House, agreed to there, and become law, for the purpose of maintaining the prestige of the United States in these troublous times. As the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] so ably pointed out earlier today in a question which he asked the Senator from South Dakota, this is the very minimum that we can afford to have for our Army.

While the Navy and the Marine Corps are made up of volunteers, nevertheless they likewise suffer. The number of volunteers has fallen off during the time when this proposed law has been in abeyance. I feel, as do most other Senators, and as the Senator from South Dakota so ably pointed out, that we want a volunteer Army. The generals, the admirals, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and all of us want a volunteer Army. It is my hope that with these pay increases, and with this bill upon the statute books, perhaps it may not be necessary to draft so many of our citizens. But without the enactment of this bill I am deeply fearful of our national prestige. Unless the Congress acts wisely and quickly, I fear that those who are not so friendly toward us may be encouraged in the direction of further expansion of political ideology on the Continent, perhaps looking forward to another war, in which event the more than 300,000 who died in this war, and the more than 1,000,000 who are in hospitals, many of whom will never recover, will be done a great disservice.

If the Army is to be maintained at a level of approximately one and a half million, the Navy at a level of approximately 600,000, and the Marine Corps at a level of approximately 100,000, the only way those levels can be reached and held is by new enlistments, so that those who have served long and faithfully through the hard, dark days of war may be released to return to their homes and enjoy the benefits of education, and so that fathers may be returned to their families.

Those who enter the service under the terms of this bill will know that they are to serve for only 18 months. Those who have been in the service for a period of 18 months will be released. Mr. President, there were many who went into the service not for 18 months, but for years. This morning I talked with a man who had been gone for six long years. He was one of the first to be called when the National Guard was called out in 1940.

So in justice to those who have served, and in a spirit of democratic fairness, I

hope the Congress will see the wisdom of enacting this legislation so that the true and the tried, the worthy and the faithful, who have labored long and hard under the stress and strain of battle, and who have been absent from their education and their families, may return home, and those who have not performed the arduous tasks and duties of military service may either volunteer or, if necessary, be selected, although I hope that it will not be necessary to select them.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs I wish to make my position clear in support of the pending legislation.

The extension of the Selective Service Act of 1940 presents the specific question as to whether we should discontinue the compulsory draft on July 1 when the present unsatisfactory extension expires, or whether the world unrest is such that we must consider the reenactment of draft legislation that will call for maintaining a substantial military force until world conditions are more settled. We must bear in mind that if we reenact a selective service act beyond July 1, next, we will be asking our young men, as they become 18 years of age, at least to stand by to be ready for military or naval service for their country if they should be called to fill the induction quotas.

Mr. President, in opening my remarks I wish to pay a special tribute to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who has made such an excellent presentation today of the case for the extension of the Selective Service Act. I particularly commend him for the splendid work he did while the bill was under consideration by the committee, and in getting together the facts, thus making possible the orderly presentation of the case before the Senate.

Let me also point out in opening my remarks that the question of the immediate reenactment of the Selective Service Act for a limited, fixed time has nothing to do with the broader question of universal military training. I think we should get that fact clearly in our minds before we begin the discussion. A policy of universal military training is a totally different subject, and I recognize that there is a wide divergence of views as to the wisdom of adopting such a policy. In order not to confuse the debate here on the floor of the Senate, I wish to put to one side at this time the subject of universal military training, and I shall focus my attention on what the immediate issue is. The immediate issue, briefly stated, is whether we should carry on for a relatively short, but definite, time our selective service policy as set forth in the present Selective Service Act and in Senate bill S. 2057—the so-called Gurney bill.

In the minds of most of our people the war is over, and I am deeply sympathetic with the writers of the hundreds of letters I have received who urge that we discontinue calling our boys into military service. All of us would like to let them return to their studies and to the preparation for their life work, without asking them to go abroad, even for a limited period of time, to serve in our armed forces. I feel that the argument is sound that there may be many who

would like to volunteer for military service, and that those who do volunteer actually make better soldiers than those who are compelled to go into the service. I am in entire accord with those who argue that a volunteer Army and a volunteer Navy are far preferable to any form of conscription. At our hearings, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and our military and naval officers all agreed on the desirability of our having a volunteer Army at the earliest possible date. But the question whether we should have a volunteer or a conscript Army is not the issue before us at this time. The present question is what we need under the existing circumstances.

In connection with this debate, I think there is a further point that should also be disposed of. There are no Americans of my acquaintance who have any imperialistic ambitions for the United States, or who feel there is any area in the world that we should be interested in taking under our jurisdiction. We are very definitely not a militaristic nation. We seek no conquest, and as a people we are wedded to the paths of peace and good will toward our neighbors. I do not think the issue of imperialistic militarism is involved in the present discussion.

Why, then, should we even consider continuation of the Selective Service Act? Let me briefly review the situation in which the United States finds itself at the close of the most terrible war of all history. We have found rather definitely, after the experiences of World Wars I and II, that we as a people cannot live alone. Time and space have been annihilated; and the conquest of the air, coupled with the discovery and dreadful possibilities of the atomic bomb, make us realize that, whether we desire it or not, we have very definite responsibilities to cooperate in preserving the peace of the world. I wish to emphasize very clearly, Mr. President, that I look upon this measure as an indication of our cooperation with the world to preserve the peace, not to strengthen ourselves for war with other countries.

I am one of those who have insisted, ever since I have been in the United States Senate, that our country should take every successive step that we were called upon to take to assist in the future preservation of the peace. I approved the Dumbarton Oaks blueprints which pointed the way to San Francisco. I favored the efforts of the administration in developing our international relationships even before the war was over; I favored the extension of the reciprocal trade treaties, which seemed to me to open up opportunity for international trade which would be another milestone on the road to peace; I favored the Bretton Woods monetary plan for the same reason, and of course I favored with enthusiasm the United Nations Charter written at San Francisco. I shall continue to favor all programs properly set up for working with the other nations of the world in this postwar development. I supported UNRRA. I am supporting the President in his appeal to relieve the famine situation. I supported Mr. Hoover in his trip abroad to save the starving peoples. I am supporting the

Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations and, of course, the present efforts of the Security Council to preserve the peace. And I recently voted to approve the British loan.

I have recited these different international activities in order to give the setting of the stage for the participation by our country in the international complexities that lie immediately ahead of us. With VE-day, we assumed very definite responsibilities on the Continent of Europe, looking to the rehabilitation of the countries that had been shattered by the war, and their postwar recovery. This includes especially what might be called the humane operations, such as the feeding of the peoples and their economic recovery. Let me emphasize that in our thinking. This is all a part of the humane aid to people who are suffering from famine, and an aid to their economic recovery. Any program, however, even if it be only humane and unwarlike, requires law and order; and law and order during these troubled times require the use of force legitimately administered. Since VJ-day we have had similar responsibilities throughout the Far East, and especially in Japan and China; and on top of these particular law-and-order jobs which we have had to assume, as a conquering nation—which jobs, let me emphasize again, are primarily humane jobs to save the very existence of human beings—we have assumed a large responsibility for the successful development of the UN. Under the UN we are called upon to accept our quota of military and naval contingents in order to do our share in the future preservation of the peace of the world. And certainly the recent experience in Paris only emphasizes the need of a strong, firm America. In my judgment, Mr. President, not only is this action of ours in extending the Selective Service Act not in opposition to the UN but it is the one thing which we are called upon to do to strengthen the UN and to make it practical and effective.

In light of these responsibilities, which I think we are all agreed we should have assumed, how large a military and naval force are we called upon to have available in the period that lies immediately ahead? In answer to this question, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and our Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, after making a careful survey of the world situation, and acting in line with the policies laid down by our Department of State—and Mr. Byrnes appeared before us when we were having the hearings and stated what our international policies were—advised us during the hearings that the minimum requirements for our Army on July 1, 1946, will be 1,550,000 men, including officers.

One year later, on July 1, 1947, General Eisenhower estimates that our Army will need 1,070,000 men—a reduction of approximately 500,000 men during the year. Corresponding figures show that on July 1, 1947, the Navy will need 558,000 men and the Marine Corps will need 108,000 men.

In order that we might get away as quickly as possible from the necessity of continuing the drafting of our citizens

for military service, some months ago we established a system of voluntary enlistments in order to determine whether we could obtain our personnel needs through volunteers.

I have received a great many letters asking, in effect, "Why don't we have a voluntary system? Why draft the boys?" I wish to point out that we did establish a voluntary system and did our best to obtain men through the voluntary route. That program was, at first, successful beyond expectation, and I think if we could rely on the volunteer system to meet the minimum needs which I have already outlined, everyone would agree that the selective service policy should not be continued. We must bear in mind, however, that we have made a binding commitment to those in our armed forces who have been serving abroad since the ending of hostilities that they will be brought home as rapidly as they can be replaced. This presents immediately the replacement problem if we are adequately to meet these responsibilities which we have assumed and which, as I said above, include our very special responsibility to the UN. And it begins to be clear that we cannot meet our needs by volunteers alone.

I have had some interesting correspondence in connection with this subject. At first I received letters from parents who did not want the 18-year-old boys inducted. Now I received letters from parents asking why we do not continue the Selective Service Act so that their boys who have been abroad for many months or even years can be brought back home.

The best judgment that the majority of our members on the Military Affairs Committee has been able to arrive at from the evidence placed before them is that while there may be a possibility of our military and naval needs being filled by voluntary enlistments, the risk to be taken in not continuing a selective service policy is too great in light of our minimum commitments. We came to the conclusion, therefore, that the policy should be reenacted both as a stimulant to voluntary enlistments, and also as a necessary refuge in the event we do not get enough men by the volunteer route. Let me emphasize here that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act will not increase the size of our Army one man over the figures already determined by General Eisenhower and his staff. Nor will men registered under the Selective Service Act be inducted if the necessary replacements can be furnished by voluntary enlistments. The extension of the act, therefore, can be looked upon as an insurance rather than in any way an expansion of our military policy. If we can get men by the volunteer route, the men who are now being registered will not be inducted into service unless they are absolutely needed.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to what our policy is, we have written into the act, as reported by the committee, and now under consideration, a limitation on the size of our Army on July 1, 1946 and July 1, 1947, with a provision for a decrease month by month during the coming year. We have

further provided that the monthly requisitions under the Selective Service Act shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments for the 3 months preceding that in which the requisition is made. We afforded every protection against inducting new men who are registered unless our voluntary systems fail.

The real question of difficulty that has been presented to me in considering the reenactment of our Selective Service Act has been this problem of the 18-year-olds. On first consideration of this issue my immediate instinct was to take men of more mature years and give the younger boys a chance, at least, to get their higher education under way before being called to serve their country. I am aware of the force of the argument that though the younger boys are not so well qualified for the obvious police duty they will be called upon to perform as are men of more mature years. If it were possible to exempt these younger boys I would want to do so. I have received literally thousands of letters from parents urging that these youngsters be exempted.

The problem which we face, however, is one of real practical difficulty. For the past few years we have been calling the 18-year-old class as fast as it matured, and all the young men of that age have been carefully considered, and the maximum numbers from year to year have been inducted into the service. Many of these young men have now matured and many have served their full reasonable quota of time in the Army and Navy. We must consider those who have served and think in terms of the necessary replacements in order to do justice to all our GI boys. The fact of the matter is that there is no other reservoir to draw on than the maturing 18-year-olds if we are to meet the obligations which we have assumed.

The answer to my problem has been given to me by these boys themselves. As long ago as April 5 I was asked to meet with a carefully selected group of high-school boys in my State who were meeting at our State capital in Trenton in connection with what we call our boy legislature. Every year in New Jersey a selected group of our high-school students are chosen by their fellows to act as a model legislature in studying the processes of legislating and the responsibilities of citizenship. In being asked to address this group it seemed that the most appropriate subject I could discuss with them was this subject of the reenactment of the Selective Service Act. I frankly presented to them the pros and cons of the situation and asked them just as frankly for expressions of their views. I had the most amazing response. I received from those boys the most warm-hearted expressions of enthusiasm in expecting and wanting to do their share in meeting the responsibilities of our country at this time. It was a most heartening experience, and I felt that I would be on sound ground in asking them to cooperate with their Government in meeting this pressing need.

I may add, Mr. President, that in my own personal case this means a great

deal to me. I have a grandson who will be 18 years of age on the second day of next July. If the effective date of this act is extended he will be one of those called. I asked him how he felt about it. He and I are very close and he calls me his pal. He said, "Pal, the only thing to do is to vote for the extension of this act. I want to serve and other boys in my school want to serve. We all want to meet whatever responsibilities we are confronted with at this time. If the 18-year-olds were called a year ago, we want to be called when our time comes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I presume the Senator, in his very persuasive speech to those youngsters, pointed out to them that the greatest service they could render their country in its defense would be to provide themselves with the very best education they can obtain; that the defense of the Nation does not depend entirely on foot soldiers, but upon science and work in the laboratories as well.

I presume that the Senator also pointed out to those boys that this Nation of 140 million people, with all its wealth, has deteriorated to the point where it must depend on the high-school youngsters to defend its welfare. I presume that the Senator pointed out to the boys all those facts.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator from Colorado is correct. I pointed out those facts to the boys because at one time it was my privilege to be a member of the faculty of Princeton University. I was a member there for several years and I have been urging upon the representatives of Selective Service the exemption of promising young scientific groups, because their greatest service would be performed by remaining in the university and giving to their country of their scientific knowledge. I also pointed out that the number inducted into the service would be relatively small. I advised them to remain in their schools wherever they could do so and qualify for service among the scientific groups and others requiring special training.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to inquire further if the Senator pointed out to those young men that in all other categories of service, civil service and everything else, our country is able to get all the employees it needs by paying wages commensurate with the services required; that cities of New Jersey get all the policemen and firemen they require merely because they are willing to pay adequate compensation for such services; that the only reason why we have any difficulty getting international police, or soldiers in the Army, is because this great and powerful and rich Nation of ours refuses to pay the price of such services, and has to resort to drafting, merely to save a few paltry dollars to all the people of this country. I wonder if the Senator emphasized that fact.

Mr. SMITH. I did not emphasize it quite as eloquently as has the distinguished Senator from Colorado, but I am still of the opinion that we have to think the matter through carefully, because I



am not convinced in my own mind that the mere offering of larger salaries will result in our getting all the men we need. If so, we will get them because the program which is being advocated here, and which will be presented by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota more fully with regard to increases of pay, is aimed at getting the maximum number of volunteers we can secure. If we can get our men by the voluntary route, we will not need to take boys by the draft. It was explained that we intended to increase the salaries, and to get as many as we could by the volunteer route. My point in talking to these boys was that, having done all we could to get them by the volunteer route, if there was still a deficiency, then by the extension of the Selective Service Act there would be opportunity to give expression to their wholehearted purpose to see to it that the United States take its position of leadership, and bring about the cooperation of all the peoples of the world to preserve the peace. That was what caught their imagination, and that is what catches the imagination of all young men of 18, to take all the preparation they can get, and then to be assigned to the occupation in which they will be most helpful to their country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator will yield further, I am sure of the patriotism of our youngsters. There can be no question about it. Whether their judgment is sound as to whether they should prefer military service, or international police service, to books, and to laboratories, and to science—whether their judgment is mature on that point I have some question.

Before the day is over I hope the Senator from New Jersey will have an opportunity to vote for an amendment to the pending measure which will increase the pay schedules of the privates, the volunteers we need so desperately in the Army, an amendment which will be offered by the senior Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. LA FOLLETTE) and myself, to increase the pay of these privates 50 percent. I sincerely hope that Senators who are saying, and who keep repeating on this floor, that we have done everything we can do to get volunteers, and that we have met with nothing but failure, will go along with us in this proposal, and see if we cannot get the volunteers, if we are willing to pay what the service is worth.

Mr. SMITH. Certainly I am agreed that we must work out our pay schedules in a way to make the service as attractive as possible, and give full compensation for the services rendered. I understand that there are a number of different proposals relating to the pay schedules. We will have to choose between them, and I am open to the arguments concerning them. There are some who think the pay particularly of the men in the lower brackets should be raised, and some think the Army should be made a career by providing higher pay for the officers. I think there is legitimate difference of opinion, and I am convinced the Senate will work out a program for giving inducement to men to volunteer, and make the Army a worth-while career.

I thank the Senator very much for his observation, because I think it helps bring out some of the questions we had before us, and some of the questions the Senate will have to decide in extending the Selective Service Act.

In light of the situation which exists, and in light of the magnificent expression from the chosen representatives of this group in my own State, I have come to the conclusion that we are not only justified in asking this group to respond, but that we will have their enthusiastic support.

I say that recognizing, as the Senator from Colorado has said, that being young men, and not having had wide experience, perhaps, they should not be given credit for the same judgment as more mature men, but they do have the enthusiasm of youth, and a willingness to serve, and I feel we can trust these 18-year-old boys if they are called upon to serve.

As a matter of fact, all these youngsters will not be inducted. It is estimated that, taking the country as a whole, approximately 1,200,000 become 18 years of age each year, and as our demands will probably not exceed 150,000, something less than 15 percent will be called upon actually to serve. For this reason, in response to questions from parents and boys themselves as to whether they should continue their studies irrespective of the possibility of their being called in the draft, I have advised them all to continue their studies. I was supported in this position at the hearings before our committee. I asked the specific question of both Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower as to what their advice would be to young men in this position, and both of them said they would give the same advice that I had given; namely, that these boys should go ahead with their plans, but simply be prepared to answer the call if the call came to them personally.

I may say, in line with the policy which I understand is the policy of the War Department, to exempt from active military service those who show scientific talent, that many of these boys will be told that their best service will be in the laboratories in some of our institutions of learning, where they can render better service to the country than if they actually went into the military camps.

In the course of the hearings before the Military Affairs Committee, we decided that the term of the men to be called under the Selective Service Act should be limited to 18 months, so that even if called and asked to serve, their education would be interfered with as little as possible. Furthermore, we decided that there should be a fixed date for termination of the act, and this date in the bill has been fixed as May 15, 1947. This will make it necessary for us to consider 1 year hence what policy should be adopted at that time in light of the then existing world situation.

I emphasize that so that no one will get the impression that we are adopting a continuing selective service plan. We are merely taking the situation as we find it, and extending the act for the period that seems to be necessary to meet our immediate responsibilities.

These policies are all embodied in the bill under discussion, and in addition thereto we have added a provision covering increase of pay, to the end that voluntary enlistments may be more attractive. This we hope will reduce the number of draftees actually inducted into the service.

In my recent exchange with the Senator from Colorado, I pointed out that there were a number of different plans for pay increases which will be discussed later in connection with the final passage of the bill, and of course I am wholeheartedly in favor of pay adjustments so that this service can be made one of the most dignified and one of the most fairly paid services of the Government.

I wish to assure my colleagues in the Senate, and my constituents in my own State of New Jersey, that this vitally important matter of national policy has been given the most careful study by every member of our committee. There have been disagreements in the committee on various questions, but I have never had an experience that was so stimulating to me as to find every member of the committee interested in discovering the right answer to our problem.

We have reviewed in detail all the estimates of our military and naval authorities and others as to the actual needs for manpower. We have all favored the extension of the benefits of Army life in order to attract volunteers. I have felt it important, in thus explaining my position, to make it clear to those who are primarily affected—both the young men who may be drafted and their parents—the reason why we are taking this important step. I hope this approach to the matter will be understood by those who have written me on the subject, and who obviously are somewhat confused as to what the real issues are. Let me repeat, in recommending the extension of the act for this limited period we are not in any way endorsing or establishing a policy of universal military training.

It was with real reluctance that I personally came to the conclusion that the act must be extended. This was a particularly hard decision for me, because for some years, as I have said, I was connected with Princeton University, and, therefore, one of my primary interests has been the education of our younger generation. It is difficult for me to endorse a national policy which calls upon our young men, just at the moment when they are about to enter on their more advanced studies, to accept responsibility to be on call to help our country meet its international obligations. But I have come to the conclusion that our country and our international responsibilities are the primary considerations.

To me the issue has become clear-cut and very challenging. It is whether we will or will not take a definite stand for the all-out support of the United Nations organization and the effectiveness of the Security Council. The world at this moment is looking toward the United States to see whether we are serious in our announced intention to cooperate to preserve the peace of the world. We have demobilized our Army so rapidly that the question arises whether we will

have the necessary strength to take care of our obvious commitments.

Members of this distinguished body are about to go abroad again with the Secretary of State to participate in the drafting of the peace settlements, and I can imagine nothing more important than for the Secretary of State, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] to go to those conferences with the assurance that we in the Congress of the United States are prepared to give them the firm support they need for carrying out our policies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator from New Jersey believe that any Member of the Senate or of the Congress as a whole will not stand back of the flag of the United States with full force and effect, with all our treasure and all our manpower? Does the Senator think that anyone needs any further assurance of our determination to stand back of the Stars and Stripes come what may?

Mr. SMITH. Of course not. I agree with the implications of the Senator's question; but it is my very strong feeling that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act at this time will give to the world an assurance that we are all united, that we are not divided, that we are going ahead, that we are going to support the United Nations organization and our commitments to it. That is what I mean. It is not any reflection on us. It is merely my feeling that we can show a united front and that we are going to support the Secretary of State with this concrete evidence of our united support.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator know of any request coming from the United Nations as to what they may expect or want from the United States in the way of military strength?

Mr. SMITH. No; I do not think we have had a definite indication as yet, but the reenactment of the Draft Act will indicate that we are prepared to do whatever we are asked to do in their behalf. I understand from talking with officials of the Government that this program would seem to be adequate to take care of whatever our commitments may be to the United Nations.

The whole world is in a state of confusion. Millions of people are faced with starvation from famine. Law and order cannot be maintained without an adequate police force. Our problem is carefully to appraise our responsibilities and then determine what force will be necessary to meet those responsibilities if we are not to let the UN down. The extension of the draft is in no sense a call to arms for militaristic purposes or for expanding our power throughout the world. It is merely an insurance that we will be able to contribute the minimum force estimated to be necessary to preserve law and order during the transition from war to peace.

In my judgment, Mr. President, America has a great chance for leadership, but

to maintain that leadership we must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act entails for the moment. We in the Congress are about to ask our young people to serve their country in fulfilling its present international obligations. Our young people are justified in doing this as the country which they are about to serve is not only worth their serving and worth preserving, but it is the hope of mankind throughout the world.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, while I was on my feet a while ago I received an inquiry from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] concerning the strength of the Army at three different dates, on VE-day, 1945, on VJ-day, 1945, and the strength of the Army now. The Senator also asked for information respecting the number of officers and the number of enlisted men, the two categories to be stated separately. It is impossible for me to obtain the figure as to the number of men on the exact VE- and VJ-days, but I do have the figures for May 31, 1945, August 31, 1945, and May 20, 1946. I should like to have the information printed in the RECORD at this point in accordance with the request made by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the Senator be kind enough to read the figures for the information of the Senate now?

Mr. GURNEY. I am very glad to read the figures.

On May 31, 1945, approximately 11 percent of the armed strength of the Army consisted of officers. The figures were: Officers, 892,000; enlisted men, 7,399,000; total strength of the Army, 8,291,000.

August 31, 1945, approximately 11 percent of the armed strength was made up of officers, the number being 885,000 officers, and 7,125,000 enlisted men; total strength, 8,010,000 men and officers.

On May 20, 1946, the latest date for which I could secure the figures, the officer strength was approximately 13 percent. Officers 250,000; enlisted men, 1,710,000; total strength of the Army, 1,960,000.

I will say to the Senator from Illinois that I hope to be able to give him what the actual officer strength will be as compared with the enlisted men in the Army on July 1, 1946.

Mr. President, it is evident that no other Senator at the moment is prepared to continue the discussion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator states that the discussion is concluded, he is mistaken.

Mr. GURNEY. No; I did not say that. I was about to remark that it was apparent that there was no Senator presently prepared to discuss the bill. Quite a number of Senators are out of town, but will return tomorrow. I am informed that there has been a general understanding there will be no vote of consequence on the bill today, and relying on that understanding some Senators have left town. If no other Senator is prepared to ask for the floor to discuss the bill, or if there are no questions to be asked at the moment, I suggest that the Senate might recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has anticipated my question, namely, Would the remainder of the day be taken up with the discussion of the bill or would we take up something else? I suppose the Senator has conferred with the Democratic leader.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; and I understand he is compelled to leave town very shortly.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was about to say that we can all put in a very profitable afternoon in our own offices.

Mr. GURNEY. I am sure we can. I am, therefore, prepared to move that the Senate—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is acting as the majority leader at the moment, and who is also a member of the District of Columbia Committee, if it would be agreeable that I call up for consideration at this time, under a unanimous-consent agreement, two bills affecting the District of Columbia, which it is very necessary to have passed before July 1.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator name them, so we can see which bills he has in mind?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will do so in a moment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I may say that if the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside it must be done by unanimous consent, with the agreement that we will return to consideration of Senate bill 2057 at noon tomorrow. Otherwise, I would be compelled to object.

Mr. TYDINGS. That would be the understanding.

#### AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT ALLEY DWELLING ACT

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have just discussed with the Senator from Maryland the two bills, Calendar No. 1400, Senate bill 2218, and Calendar No. 1401, Senate bill 5718. The title of Senate bill 2218 is to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended. My reason, Mr. President, for asking to call up that bill out of order, and asking unanimous consent for immediate action upon it is it has to do with the so-called slum clearance act of the District of Columbia, which will expire on June 30 of this year. The bill would extend the act for 1 year. If the act is not extended all the various alley dwellers will have to move out of their alley dwellings. The Senate has passed the so-called slum clearance bill, but the House has not as yet acted upon it. The House has acted upon this bill, and it is necessary for the Senate to act upon it. For that reason I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill being called up

at this time, provided consideration and action on the measure can be had during today's session. On that condition I am willing to agree to the request.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I do not understand that there will be any debate of any kind on either of the measures which I seek to have considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2218) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2218) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 4 (b) of the act known as the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"(b) On and after July 1, 1947, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy any alley building or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of such act, as amended, be further amended by striking "1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "1947."

LIQUIDATION OF WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5718, Calendar No. 1401, a bill to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co.

This bill has passed the House. It carries out the principle of liquidation of holding companies. The Washington Railway & Electric Co. is a holding company which holds the assets of the Potomac Electric Power Co. and one of the street railroad companies in the city. It has no other assets. The bill has the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission. I understand also that the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia approves it. So far as I know, there is no objection whatever to the bill.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5718) to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not like to see the Senate take a recess at this hour. I wonder if we could not, after a quorum call, have a call of the calendar for the consideration of uncontested bills. The calendar is quite heavy, and I see no reason why the Senate could not dispose of quite a number of bills by laying aside the unfinished business, if the Senator from South Dakota is not prepared to go forward with it at the moment.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I hope the able majority leader will not ask for a call of the calendar at this time. Many of us have not had an opportunity to study the calendar. When we have an opportunity to study it, the call of the calendar proceeds much faster. But to call it without giving opportunity for consideration of the bills may require us to object when in fact there is no real cause for objection. If the majority leader would give us time—even a day's notice—on a call of the calendar, it could be expedited to a much greater extent than when it is called up suddenly in this way.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the suggestion of the Senator; but it would help the situation if we did nothing but pass claims bills.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That would be fine; but some of us would be placed in the position of having to object when, upon a review of the bill, possibly we would not wish to object. A day's notice would give us an opportunity to review those bills.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. There are 12 or 15 pages of bills on the calendar. It seems like a waste of time to take a recess at this hour, when we could dispose of perhaps hundreds of such bills, to which there would be no objection.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I wish to let the majority leader know that I am perfectly willing to proceed with the consideration of the selective service bill. We have reached the point where I know that some Senators are out of the city, and others who are vitally interested in the bill are leaving the city. They expect to return tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think that is true. It is fair to say that there was a general feeling that there would be no vote today on the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was felt that, as usually happens, there would be a day or so of general discussion, and that we would not reach a vote on the bill or on any of the amendments until tomorrow. For that reason, I myself did not feel like urging that we attempt to drive the bill to a vote today, or even attempt to vote on controversial amendments.

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, the Senator predicates his request for a call of the calendar on the understanding that we shall return to Senate bill 2057 tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. It would still be the unfinished business and would be automatically resumed when the calendar was finished, or when we resume our session tomorrow.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me suggest to the able majority leader that we proceed to call the claims bills at this time, and that he give us a day's notice on the

other bills which are on the calendar. I have a duty to give study to some of these bills, and I do not wish to make objection merely because I am not familiar with the contents of a bill. Let me suggest that only the claims bills be called.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no special harm in making an objection if any Senator is not ready to take up a bill. Always there are bills on the calendar which cannot be taken up at a particular call of the calendar. They must go over and be considered separately. I believe, however, that the great majority of the bills on the calendar could be considered and disposed of on the call.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I know that is true so far as the claims bills are concerned. Will the Senator from Kentucky limit his request to the claims bills?

Mr. BARKLEY. There may be some other bills which could be passed on the call of the calendar. If any Senator wishes to object on the ground that he has not familiarized himself with a bill, there will be no harm in that. It calls for no criticism.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may say that certain other Senators and I have been charged with the duty, as members of the minority, of considering bills before a call of the calendar, so that Senators may be advised of their contents. That cannot be done when the calendar is called without notice. It places us in the position of objecting when perhaps otherwise we would not object.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no way of knowing when any Senator has gone through the calendar on his own, or as a representative of other Senators. It is not always possible to give a day's notice, or 2 days' notice. During the past few weeks we could not have given notice that we intended to take up the calendar. We found no time when we could take it up. We now have a breathing spell of 2 or 3 hours, in which time we might dispose of a large number of bills.

Mr. REVERCOMB. For the same reason that we have not taken up the calendar, because of our day and night sessions, none of us, so far as I know, has been able to study these bills.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the call of the calendar insofar as bills representing claims against the Government, to which there is no objection, are concerned.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, would the Senator include in his request Calendar No. 1285, Senate bill 1760, a bill to reduce the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000? The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Finance. It must go to the House for concurrence.

Mr. BARKLEY. The difficulty about including that bill in my present request is that there may be other bills which Senators might like to have included. I am satisfied that there would be no objection to the consideration of that bill separately. My request involves only bills dealing with claims against the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### DECREASE IN DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1760, Calendar No. 1285, which provides for the reduction of the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000. The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. As the Senate knows, the debt limit of \$300,000,000,000 was established on April 3, 1945, when we anticipated a much longer war than occurred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1760) to decrease the debt limit of the United States from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think it ought to be stated with respect to this measure that if today or on the 1st of July the Secretary of the Treasury applies to the debt the cash in the Treasury over and above what is required for a normal balance, the debt will be about \$265,000,000,000. So as a matter of fact, even with the proposed debt limit, there would be a margin of approximately \$10,000,000,000, if I correctly recall, which could be used to pay a deficit. So we are not imposing any very strict rein on the deficit-spending policy of the Government; but we are indicating that there is some limit to it. I think it is highly desirable to reduce the debt limit as proposed in the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1760) to decrease the debt limit of the United States from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. The face amount of obligations issued under authority of this act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), shall not exceed in the aggregate \$275,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder thereof shall be considered, for the purposes of this section, to be the face amount of such obligation."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN ALCOHOL PLANTS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present con-

sideration of Senate Joint Resolution 162, Calendar No. 1385. In connection with the request, I should like to make a brief explanation. The joint resolution merely extends the existing law for a period of 7 months in order to take care of surplus potatoes and other farm products, largely in the West. It has been recommended by the Treasury Department. There is no objection from any source. It has the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee on Finance. Inasmuch as the law must be extended at a very early date if it is to accomplish anything, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 162) extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

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

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

*Resolved, etc.*, That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "July 1, 1946," and inserting in lieu thereof "February 1, 1947."

#### ACQUISITION OF SITES AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS BY THE FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, unanimous consent was requested to proceed with claims bills on the calendar, and consent was given with that understanding. I think we had better observe the understanding. I shall object to the consideration of any other than claims bills as they are called on the calendar.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I hope the minority leader will not object to the request which I am about to make, after he hears the explanation.

On Saturday evening last, after the completion of the legislative session and the opening of the executive session, by unanimous consent the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] called up House bill 5407, a bill to grant to the Federal Works Administrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, and other matters. I had understood, Mr. President, that no bills would be called up for consideration by unanimous consent, other than the two bills which we understood would come up for consideration and which were considered and passed; and I had left the Chamber after the Senate had gone into executive session, and I was not in the Chamber when that bill was called up.

I had prepared an amendment to that bill. It is an amendment which I am advised by the Government authorities is needed if the Federal Works Administrator is to have the power to exchange a Federal site in the city of Portland, Oreg., for some other site for the pur-

pose of the construction of a new Federal building. I had prepared such an amendment to offer to the bill.

I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Florida, and I understand there will be no objection to my request for the reconsideration of the bill, for the purpose of adding this amendment.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the votes by which House bill 5407 was passed on Saturday be reconsidered, for the purpose I have just mentioned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the votes by which the amendments to the bill were ordered to be engrossed and the bill was read the third time and passed are reconsidered, and the bill is now before the Senate.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment to which I have referred, and I send it to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

Sec. 12. The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to convey, upon such terms as he shall deem to be in the public interest, that parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon, described as "All of block 172, city of Portland, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon," in exchange for any lands in such city which, in his determination, are more suitable for use as a site for the erection of a new Federal building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The bill (H. R. 5407) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the action formerly taken by the Senate with respect to the appointment of conferees will stand, and the same conferees will be reappointed, namely, the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I desire to express to the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Florida my appreciation for their courtesy.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TARVER, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. DIRKSEN,

Mr. PLUMLEY, and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5674) to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine indulge me to ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider several small bills?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from Illinois that I have no defense against the assaults of other Senators. I have announced that during this call of the calendar I shall object to the consideration of any bills except claims bills, and I must persist in that attitude. I regret to inform the Senator from Illinois that I must object.

Mr. LUCAS. I thought the Senator just permitted one bill to be considered.

Mr. WHITE. That bill was reconsidered for the purpose of considering an amendment, after the bill had been passed on last Saturday.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Commerce Committee needs some additional funds, and I am interested in having it obtain them. However, I suppose the matter can wait.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that even for the purpose of the call of the calendar on claims bills a quorum should be present. It seems to me that most Senators have believed that the Senate would consider only the draft bill this afternoon. So it seems to me that even if we are merely to consider the claims bills on the calendar a quorum should be present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. TAFT. I do, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hickenlooper	Overton
Austin	Hoey	Pepper
Ball	Huffman	Radcliffe
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Briggs	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Brooks	Kilgore	Robertson
Buck	Knowland	Russell
Bushfield	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capehart	Lucas	Smith
Connally	McCarran	Stanfill
Cordon	McClellan	Stewart
Donnell	McFarland	Taft
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McMahon	Tunnell
Ellender	Magnuson	Tydings
Ferguson	Maybank	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Mead	Wagner
George	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Mitchell	Wheeler
Green	Moore	Wherry
Guffey	Murdock	White
Gurney	Murray	Wiley
Hart	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I realize that it is necessary, at times, for Senators to be absent from the city. I very well realize, also, that we are confronted with proposed legislation of the most important character that has come before the Senate for a long time, and that we have dilly-dallied with it since last September. I now understand that further consideration of it is to be postponed until tomorrow. As one Member of this body, I should like to know the reason why we cannot proceed with the consideration of the unfinished business at this time. Unfortunately, I was in my office attending to business at the beginning of the roll call, and I should like to know the reason for not continuing consideration at this time of the bill extending the Selective Training and Service Act. Whether we are for the bill or against it, we owe it to the world to act upon it. We owe it to the Secretary of State, to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the generals, admirals, and others who are charged with the protection of the Nation. I should like to know why we are now to postpone further consideration of the bill, the contents of which have been before the Congress since the President called us back into special session, following VJ-day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair was in the Chamber when it was agreed to postpone consideration of the bill, but was not in the chair.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to the present occupant of the chair that I also have been present in the Chamber most of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well; then the Senator knows the procedure which was suggested.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that, Mr. President, but it does not satisfy some of us. I should like to know from the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] why we do not proceed with the consideration of the draft-extension bill.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Have we not now agreed by unanimous consent to proceed with the call of the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such a request was made and agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that, but I should like to know the reason why Senate bill 2057 was laid aside.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, if I may be allowed to answer the Senator, I will say that I was informed that word had been given out that no vote on the bill or any amendments to it would be had this afternoon, and that many Senators had left town. After a conversation with the majority leader on the floor a few minutes ago it was decided that it would be wise at the present time temporarily to lay aside further consideration of the selective-service bill until tomorrow. Otherwise, I am sure the Senator from South Carolina understands the reasons as well as I do.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand the reasons as well as does the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that we should proceed with the call of the calendar, inasmuch as the unanimous-consent agreement to do so has already been entered into.

Mr. MAYBANK. With that statement, Mr. President, I thoroughly agree, and when the calendar is called I shall have more to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar, beginning with Order of Business 1203, House bill 1037.

#### CONFERRING JURISDICTION UPON UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

The bill (H. R. 1037) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I again say for the benefit of the American people that a few Members of the Senate who are now present would like the Senate to complete its consideration of Senate bill 2057, the so-called draft bill. I have received telegrams and letters from many men in the armed forces and others who desire consideration of and action on the bill; but, instead of doing that, we are laying it aside in order to take up the calendar.

While I have no further objection to make, I wish it to be known, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of my attitude on the part of other distinguished Members of this body, who may possibly disagree with me, that it was my understanding, as well as the understanding of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], on last Saturday, when we deferred consideration of the draft extension bill in order to consider the bill on the subject of atomic energy, and the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, the draft bill would be made the regular order of business today. While I realize that consideration of any subject before the Senate may be set aside by unanimous consent, and while it may have been my fault on last Saturday in not insisting that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the draft bill, the members of the armed services of the United States, who have served long and faithfully, are entitled to know that something will be done with this bill, so that they as well as members of their families may know what to expect in the months to come.

Moreover, Mr. President, the matter is of very great importance to young men of 18 and 19 years of age.

Mr. President, I feel very keenly about this matter. Perhaps I am unduly worried, but I hope that, inasmuch as the bill has been temporarily laid aside until tomorrow, the distinguished majority leader will keep the Senate in session not only tomorrow but tomorrow night, if necessary, in order to dispose of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that unanimous consent

was granted to proceed with the call of claims bills on the calendar. The clerk will proceed with the call.

**MRS. MARY M. WOLF**

The bill (H. R. 1229) for the relief of Mrs. Mary M. Wolf was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**JAMES R. VAUGHAN**

The bill (H. R. 3828) for the relief of James R. Vaughan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**ESTATE OF EARLE R. WOODFALL, JR.**

The bill (H. R. 4176) for the relief of the estate of Earle R. Woodfall, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**THEODORA O. ANZURES AND OTHERS**

The bill (H. R. 3751) for the relief of Mrs. Theodora O. Anzures and the legal guardian of Bernice Anzures and Andrew Anzures was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**JOHN SEFERIAN AND LAURA SEFERIAN**

The bill (H. R. 216) for the relief of John Seferian and Laura Seferian was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**GEORGE LESLIE DOBSON**

The bill (H. R. 4545) for the relief of George Leslie Dobson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**COUNTY OF HAWAII, TERRITORY OF HAWAII**

The bill (H. R. 4300) for the relief of the county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill from the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] reported the bill to the Senate in behalf of the committee. I do not see him in the Chamber at this time, and I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, on the call of the calendar I asked that Calendar No. 1210, House bill 4300, an act for the relief of the county of Hawaii, T. H., be passed over. I have had an opportunity to examine the bill, and I now desire to withdraw my objection to it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I want to thank the Senator from West Virginia.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4300) for the relief of the county of Hawaii, T. H., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**M. MARTIN TURPANJIAN**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3641) for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an

amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of," to strike out "\$1,186" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

**MRS. LUTHER S. SYKES**

The bill (H. R. 845) for the relief of Mrs. Luther S. Sykes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**KAY BETH BEDNAR**

The bill (H. R. 3365) for the relief of Kay Beth Bednar was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**SAM DAMICO AND CLINT HAMM, OPERATING AS THE D & H GROCERY**

The bill (H. R. 3523) for the relief of Sam Damico and Clint Hamm, operating as the D & H Grocery, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**JACKSON WILLIAMS AND OTHERS**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 210) for the relief of Jackson Williams, Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor, and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "Jackson" and insert "Jack."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Jack Williams; Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor; and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor."

**EVA D. CHAMPLIN**

The bill (H. R. 4414) for the relief of Eva D. Champlin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**ESTATE OF ROBERT LEE BLACKMON**

The bill (H. R. 4833) for the relief of the estate of Robert Lee Blackmon was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MRS. PEARL SMITH**

The bill (H. R. 4854) for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Smith was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**LOUIS M. DROLET**

The bill (H. R. 4836) for the relief of Louis M. Drolet was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MARGARET LEE AND MIKE SOPKO**

The bill (H. R. 4607) for the relief of Margaret Lee and Mike Sopko was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**ALBERT R. PERKINS**

The bill (H. R. 4647) for the relief of Albert R. Perkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**DAPHNE WEBB**

The bill (H. R. 2569) for the relief of Daphne Webb was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**GEORGE A. WEST**

The bill (H. R. 2747) for the relief of George A. West was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**HARRY FLEISHMAN**

The bill (H. R. 4800) for the relief of Harry Fleishman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**IDA F. BRAUN**

The bill (H. R. 1782) for the relief of Ida F. Braun was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MAYER G. HANSEN**

The bill (H. R. 4174) for the relief of Mayer G. Hansen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Calendar No. 1228, Senate bill 1979, was not called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not a claim bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand.

**MRS. JENNIE BURNISON**

The bill (H. R. 4074) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Burnison was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MRS. VANNAS H. HICKS**

The bill (H. R. 3618) for the relief of Mrs. Vannas H. Hicks was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO., LTD.**

The bill (H. R. 4270) for the relief of Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**GEORGE W. BAILEY**

The bill (H. R. 2188) for the relief of George W. Bailey was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**NOLAN V. CURRY**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4400) for the relief of Nolan V. Curry, individually, and as guardian for his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to", to strike out "Nolan V. Curry, of Hillsboro, Tex., the sum of \$344.25, for hospital and medical bills incurred, and loss of earnings of his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, occasioned by personal injuries to said Hershel Dean Curry, resulting from the negligent operation of a United States Army automobile which struck the car

in which said Hershel Dean Curry was a passenger in Fort Worth, Tex., on June 21, 1945; and to the said Nolan V. Curry, as legal guardian of his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, for personal injuries inflicted upon the said Hershel Dean Curry, as a result of said accident, the sum of \$1,000; said sums to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States Government arising in favor of the said Nolan V. Curry and his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, by reason of said accident", and insert: "the legal guardian of Hershel Dean Curry, a minor, the sum of \$1,000 for the personal injuries sustained by said Hershel Dean Curry as the result of an accident which occurred on January 21, 1945, on Hemp-hill Street in Fort Worth, Tex., involving an Army vehicle."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Hershel Dean Curry, a minor."

#### ESTATE OF BOB CLARK

The bill (H. R. 4210) for the relief of the estate of Bob Clark was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ESTATE OF ELEANOR DORIS BARRETT

The bill (H. R. 4115) for the relief of the estate of Eleanor Doris Barrett was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### GERTRUDE MCGILL

The bill (H. R. 3823) for the relief of Gertrude McGill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ROLLAND LEE FRANK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3100) for the relief of the legal guardian of Rolland Lee Frank, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, before the name "Rolland Lee Frank", to strike out "the legal guardian of"; and after the name "Rolland Lee Frank" to strike out the words "a minor."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Rolland Lee Frank."

#### LILLIAN JACOBS

The bill (H. R. 4537) for the relief of Lillian Jacobs was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BEN THOMAS HAYNES, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of Ben Thomas Haynes, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### R. FRED BAKER AND CRYSTAL R. STRIBLING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3018) for the relief of R. Fred Baker and Crystal R. Stribling, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to", to strike out "R. Fred Baker the sum of \$350 and to pay"; on line 6, after the name "Stribling," to insert "of Columbia, South Carolina"; on line 7, after the figures "\$1,300.50", to strike out "both of Columbia, South Carolina"; on line 8, after the word "for", to strike out "property damage"; on line 9; after the word "injuries", to insert "sustained by her"; on line 10, after the word "expenses", to insert the word "incurred"; on line 11, after the words "result of", to strike out "a collision with an" and to insert "an accident involving an."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Crystal R. Stribling."

#### WILLIAM CLYDE MCKINNEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3454) for the relief of William Clyde McKinney, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,709.64" and insert "\$4,709.64."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### VIOLET LUDOKIEWICH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1061) for the relief of Violet Ludokiewich, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,697" and on page 2, line 3, after the date "October 20", to strike out "1943" and insert "1944", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Violet Ludokiewich, of Fairfield, Conn., the sum of \$3,697, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her, and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of an accident which occurred when a Coast Guard truck in which she was riding collided with a trolley car at Orange Avenue and Admiral Street, West Haven, Conn., on October 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

meanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

#### GWYNN C. TRIPLETT

The bill (S. 1569) for the relief of Gwynn C. Triplett was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the sum of \$1,253.70 shall be credited to the disbursing officers holding the account of Gwynn C. Triplett, for compensation received by the said Triplett, as quarters allowances while serving as fire chief in the Puget Sound Navy Yard from May 1, 1942, to February 15, 1944, as follows: \$549.78 to be credited to the pay account of Commander T. J. Bright, Supply Corps, United States Navy (retired), symbol 56608, for the period of May 1, 1942, through January 31, 1943; \$259.28 to be credited to the pay account of Lt. (jg) B. S. Wells, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, symbol 51514, for the period of February 1, 1943, through June 15, 1943; and \$444.64 to be credited to the pay account of Lt. (jg) B. S. Wells, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, symbol 553, for the period of June 16, 1943, through February 15, 1944, and that the said Triplett shall be relieved of any liability to the United States Government for the sum of \$1,253.70 for quarters allowance paid to him from May 1, 1942, to February 15, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### JEROME DOVE

The bill (H. R. 4609) for the relief of Jerome Dove was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FREDERIC P. L. MILLS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1314) for the relief of Frederic P. L. Mills, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$64.92" and insert "\$49.92", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frederic P. L. Mills, of Deerfield, Mass., the sum of \$49.92, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage caused by unidentified soldiers of the First Army breaking into his house in Pepperell, Mass., during the evening of September 2, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a

misdeemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### AERONAUTICAL TRAINING CENTER, INC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1132) for the relief of Aeronautical Training Center, Inc., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", strike out "\$12,829.93" and insert "\$1,978", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Aeronautical Training Center, Inc., of Hollywood, Calif., the sum of \$1,978, in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States for compensation for damages which it sustained and for reimbursement for expenses which it incurred as a result of being forced by the Army Air Forces to move its facilities from Kern County Airport, Calif., to Imperial County Airport, Calif., on January 3, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### JOSEPH E. BENNETT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2091) for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim, or claims, of Joseph E. Bennett, doing business as Joseph E. Bennett Co., Boston, Mass., for any losses sustained under contract (DAW 175-eng-22, dated September 5, 1941), in the construction of certain temporary buildings at the airport at Presque Isle, Maine: *Provided,* That such action may be brought in the Court of Claims within 1 year of the date of approval of this act, with right of appellate review as in other cases.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim, or claims, of Joseph E. Bennett, doing business as Joseph E. Bennett Co."

#### ZEPHYR AIRCRAFT CORP.

The bill (H. R. 3094) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Air-

craft Corp. against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This, I understand, is not a claim bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is reported from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is a bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on a claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States, and is not a bill allowing a claim against the Government. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over, under objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago I asked to have go over Calendar No. 1256, House bill 3094, which came from the Committee on Claims, and which conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine a claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States. A bill just passed was one of the same nature. I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3094) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp., as successor to the Lenert Aircraft Corp., against the United States for compensation for damage, injury, and losses suffered by the said Lenert Aircraft Corp. because of the refusal by officials of the War Department to make a contract with the said Lenert Aircraft Corp. in compliance with section 10 of the act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 784), pursuant to a design competition for the procurement of primary training planes, which was projected by circular proposal 39-635, dated March 11, 1939.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claim, the United States shall be held liable for damages, and for any acts committed by any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

SEC. 3. Suit upon this claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the passage of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time, laches, the form and content of protest, and supporting papers thereof. Proceedings upon the determination of such claim and appeals from the payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which the court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### ESTATE OF SYBEL SPENCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 933) for the relief of the estate of Sybel Spence, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an

amendment, on page 1, line 6, before the words "in full", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Sybel Spence, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate for compensation for the death of the said Sybel Spence as a result of personal injuries sustained by her when she was struck by a United States mail truck in Seattle, Wash., on October 7, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### MR. AND MRS. GLEN ROTHENBERGER

The bill (H. R. 3556) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Rothenberger was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ESTATE OF VEDAL B. BROOKS

The bill (H. R. 4237) for the relief of the estate of Vedal B. Brooks, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MARY A. WALLIS

The bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of Mary A. Wallis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PIOMBO BROS. & CO.

The bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Piombo Bros. & Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FUNDADOR NIEVES DEL VALLE

The bill (H. R. 4244) for the relief of Fundador Nieves del Valle was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### STANLEY B. REEVES

The bill (H. R. 4832) for the relief of Stanley B. Reeves was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. EDNA B. LEBLANC

The bill (H. R. 4670) for the relief of Mrs. Edna B. LeBlanc was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SAWTOOTH CO.

The bill (H. R. 4777) for the relief of the Sawtooth Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. THERESA EBRECHT

The bill (H. R. 4977) for the relief of Mrs. Theresa Ebrecht was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.



ESTATE OF CHARLES M. OVERCASH,  
DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 3822) for the relief of the estate of Charles M. Overcash, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. JOHN A. LOGAN

The bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief of Dr. John A. Logan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BAKELAAR

The bill (H. R. 4405) for the relief of John Bakelaar was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. SHIPP

The bill (H. R. 4723) for the relief of John M. Shipp was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF OBALDINO FRANCIS DIAS

The bill (H. R. 5049) for the relief of the estate of Obaldino Francis Dias was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN B. CLAUSEN

The bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of John B. Clausen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLEO D. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 4904) for the relief of Cleo D. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ERNST V. BRENDER

The bill (H. R. 4885) for the relief of Ernst V. Brender was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BEN V. KING

The bill (H. R. 5307) for the relief of Ben V. King was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES B. McCARTY

The bill (H. R. 3270) for the relief of James B. McCarty was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. How about Calendar No. 1295?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

IVOR E. NICHOLAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1748) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Ivor E. Nicholas, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ivor E. Nicholas, of Tukwila, Wash., the sum of \$4,000, in full settlement of all claims of said Ivor E. Nicholas against the United States for per-

sonal injuries and loss of earnings sustained by him as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle which occurred at the intersection of Primary Highway No. 5 and Secondary Highway No. 1-L, near Renton, Wash., on March 5, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Ivor E. Nicholas."

MRS. MERLA KOPERSKI

The bill (H. R. 3340) for the relief of Mrs. Merla Koperski was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF MRS. SUFRONIA ANDRUS

The bill (S. 1633) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sufronia Andrus was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Mrs. Sufronia Andrus, deceased, of New Orleans, La., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Mrs. Sufronia Andrus, who was killed on July 10, 1945, when struck by a United States Navy vehicle on Tulane Avenue and South Lopez Street, New Orleans, La.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MAURICE C. RITTER

The bill (H. R. 3702) for the relief of Maurice C. Ritter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERSHING W. RIDGEWAY

The bill (H. R. 3676) for the relief of Pershing W. Ridgeway was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCHILLE GUILLORY

The bill (H. R. 2665) for the relief of Achille Guillory was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAM DISHONG

The bill (H. R. 3228) for the relief of Sam Dishong was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. CATHERINE FORTUNATO

The bill (H. R. 4976) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Fortunato was con-

sidered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. SCHMELTZ

The bill (H. R. 2576) for the relief of William F. Schmeltz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLA L. WRIGHT

The bill (H. R. 4352) for the relief of Ola L. Wright was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LONIE M. TROTTER

The bill (H. R. 3125) for the relief of Lonie M. Trotter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. W. KOMP

The bill (H. R. 1394) for the relief of William H. W. Komp was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

R. H. WHITE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,  
OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

The bill (H. R. 1852) for the relief of R. H. White Transfer & Storage Co., of Nashville, Tenn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT J. CRAMER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1538) for the relief of Robert J. Cramer, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,122.22" and insert "\$3,051.61."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

VERTIE BEA LOGGINS

The bill (H. R. 4491) for the relief of Vertie Bea Loggins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GLADYS HASTINGS

The bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of Gladys Hastings was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LYNDEN T. MONTGOMERY

The bill (H. R. 3770) for the relief of Lynden T. Montgomery was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. GUSSIE FELDMAN

The bill (H. R. 4757) for the relief of Mrs. Gussie Feldman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. C. VEST

The bill (H. R. 4750) for the relief of C. C. Vest was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MABEL M. FISCHER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3781) for the relief of Mabel M. Fischer, which had been reported

from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the name "Fischer", to insert "and to Nora M. Steinmetz, widow of Frank L. Steinmetz, each"; in line 9, after the words "death of", to strike out "her husband" and insert "their husbands"; and in line 10, after the name "Fischer", to insert "and Frank L. Steinmetz."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mabel M. Fischer and Nora M. Steinmetz."

ANDRE DACHARRY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of Andre Dacharry, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$14,923.44" and insert "\$7,923.44."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SYLVIA WAGNER

The bill (H. R. 5525) for the relief of Sylvia Wagner was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IRVING W. LEARNED

The bill (H. R. 4915) for the relief of Irving W. Learned was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NINA E. SCHMIDT

The bill (H. R. 4905) for the relief of Nina E. Schmidt was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. BUXTON, JR.

The bill (H. R. 4416) for the relief of George H. Buxton, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EARL D. MASSEY AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 3726) for the relief of Earl D. Massey, Marvin Marshall, and Fred C. Mitchell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOROTHY MORGAN

The bill (H. R. 4016) for the relief of Dorothy Morgan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H. H. HOOD

The bill (H. R. 2337) for the relief of H. H. Hood was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN G. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 2579) for the relief of John G. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. SIMPSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1051) for the relief of William J. Simpson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$6,424" and insert "\$5,424, and to John R. Rogers, Sr., of Frederica, Del., the sum of "\$8,285.47"; in line 8, before the word "claims," to strike out "his" and insert "their"; in line 9, after the words "sustained by", to strike out "him" and insert "them"; in line 10, after the words "incurred by," to strike out "him" and insert "them"; and on page 2, line 1, after the word "which", to strike out "he was" and insert "they were," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William J. Simpson, of Milford, Del., the sum of \$5,424, and to John R. Rogers, Sr., of Frederica, Del., the sum of \$8,285.47, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by them, and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by them, as a result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which they were riding collided with a United States Army vehicle, on the Ocean Highway between Rehoboth Beach and Indian River Inlet, Del., on November 11, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of William J. Simpson and John R. Rogers, Sr."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

WILLIAM H. MORRIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2015) for the relief of William H. Morris, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments on page 2, line 6, after "Sec. 2.", to strike out "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$186.67 to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; and in line 11, after the name "Morris" to insert "the sum of \$186.67", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That William H. Morris formerly employed by the Federal Public Housing Authority as the housing manager of the Safe Haven housing project (Alaska-50076) at Anchorage, Alaska, is hereby relieved of pecuniary responsibility for the loss of \$258, with interest thereon, public funds for which he was accountable and which were stolen, without his fault, from the Safe Haven housing project office some time between the close of business on December 2, 1944, and the opening of business on December 4, 1944. The Comptroller General is hereby authorized and directed to remove from the records of his office any indebtedness

which may have been raised against Mr. Morris by the afore-mentioned theft.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William H. Morris the sum of \$186.67 in reimbursement for the amount deducted from Mr. Morris' salary as a result of the afore-mentioned theft: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. MILDRED L. BUPP

The bill (H. R. 5111) for the relief of Mrs. Mildred L. Bupp was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. STEWART

The bill (H. R. 3968) for the relief of the estate of Charles W. Stewart was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMA L. NORMAND AND THE ESTATE OF CURTIS JOSEPH GASPARD, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 3599) for the relief of Ama L. Normand and the estate of Curtis Joseph Gaspard, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA BLANCHARD AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4338) for the relief of Anna Blanchard and others was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH JONES HANSEL

The bill (H. R. 3355) for the relief of Elizabeth Jones Hansel was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH E. ALARIE

The bill (H. R. 2248) for the relief of Joseph E. Alarie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES J. BARRETT, JR.

The bill (H. R. 3177) for the relief of James J. Barrett, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MORRIS FINE

The bill (H. R. 1299) for the relief of Morris Fine was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY R. BUTLER

The bill (H. R. 1072) for the relief of Henry R. Butler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

MRS. ALICE BREON

The bill (H. R. 2926) for the relief of Mrs. Alice Breon was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CITY OF SAN DIEGO, TEX.

The bill (H. R. 4418) for the relief of the city of San Diego, Tex., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## EDWARD A. HOLLIS, SR.

The bill (H. R. 4047) for the relief of Edward A. Hollis, Sr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LESSIE L. BRYANT AND MISS  
JIMMIE ALEXANDER

The bill (H. R. 2242) for the relief of Mrs. Lessie L. Bryant and Miss Jimmie Alexander was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF DOUGLAS CHARLES  
MCRAE, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 781) for the relief of the legal guardian of Douglas Charles McRae, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARION CONTRACTING CO.

The bill (H. R. 208) for the relief of Marion Contracting Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## O. T. NELSON AND WIFE, CLARA NELSON

The bill (H. R. 1238) for the relief of O. T. Nelson and wife, Clara Nelson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FATHER PETER B. DUFFEE

The bill (H. R. 1238) for the relief of Father Peter B. Duffee was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## C. LEROY PHILLIPS

The bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of C. LeRoy Phillips was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CARLTON G. JERRY

The bill (H. R. 4172) for the relief of Carlton G. Jerry was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEPENDENTS OF CECIL M. FOXWORTH,  
DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 5212) for the relief of the dependents of Cecil M. Foxworth, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARY G. PAUL

The bill (H. R. 6245) for the relief of Mary G. Paul was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF CARMEN AURORA DE LA FLOR,  
DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 6334) for the relief of the estate of Carmen Aurora de la Flor, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## YAKUTAT COOPERATIVE MARKET

The bill (H. R. 6010) for the relief of the Yakutat Cooperative Market was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## HENRIETTA SILK

The bill (H. R. 238) for the relief of Henrietta Silk was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## DR. HARRY BURSTEIN AND OTHERS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I believe Calendar No. 1395, House bill 6011, was missed by the clerk. Was any action taken on that bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator that a similar Senate bill, S. 2042, Calendar No. 1217, was passed when reached on the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask that the vote by which Senate bill 2042 was passed be reconsidered, and that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the Senate bill was passed will be reconsidered. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6011), for the relief of Dr. Harry Burstein, Madeline Borvick, and Mrs. Clara Kaufman Truly (formerly Miss Clara M. Kaufman), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2042 will be indefinitely postponed.

## BRIG. GEN. CARL H. SEALS

The bill (S. 1912) for the relief of Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals, of Laurel, Md., the sum of \$1,550.47, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for the difference between (1) the amount he was actually allowed as compensation for the value of the personal property which he lost as a result of the invasion of the Philippine Islands by the Japanese in December 1941, and (2) the amount which the War Department has now determined should have been allowed to the said Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals as compensation for the value of such property: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

## HAROLD H. RHODES

The bill (S. 661) for the relief of Harold H. Rhodes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Harold H. Rhodes is hereby relieved of all liability for the payment of transportation expenses incurred by him in traveling from Lisbon, Portugal, to Washington, D. C., in January 1944 while in the employ of the Foreign Economic Administration; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any

money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Harold H. Rhodes (1) a sum equal to the aggregate of the amounts deducted or withheld from his subsequent pay or allowances by reason of the disallowance by the Comptroller General of such transportation expenses, and (2) the sum of \$219.62, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment of per diem allowance for subsistence expenses incurred for the period from December 10, 1943, to January 9, 1944, while traveling on official business as an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

## ARLIS EARL TEEKELL, A MINOR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1852) for the relief of Arlis Earl Teekell, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$3,000", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Arlis Earl Teekell, a minor, of Hinston, La., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained on February 19, 1944, by the said Arlis Earl Teekell, and the subsequent aggravation of such injuries which led to the loss of his left eye, as a result of the explosion of a .30-caliber blank cartridge which had come into his possession through the negligence of United States military personnel who, while engaged in training maneuvers, left a quantity of such cartridges on a public road in the vicinity of the home of the said Arlis Earl Teekell: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Arlis Earl Teekell."

## SEVERO APOLUNA DINSON AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4298) for the relief of Severo Apoluna Dinson and Candilaria Dinson, and the legal guardian of Laura Dinson and the legal guardian of Teresita Dinson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## OWEN YOUNG

The bill (H. R. 3525) for the relief of Owen Young was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PHILIP NAOPE KAILI AND SUSIE KAILI

The bill (H. R. 4301) for the relief of Philip Naope Kaili and Susie Kaili, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## AHTO WALTER AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3967) for the relief of Ahto Walter, Lucy Walter, and the legal guardian of Teddy Walter, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,200" and insert "\$2,630.55."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read a third time and passed.

## WILLIE HINES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2544) for the relief of Willie Hines, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,514.48" and to insert "\$909.08."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## CHARLES B. BORELL

The bill (H. R. 4716) for the relief of Charles B. Borell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MICHAEL O. MELLO AND CHRISTIAN O. MELLO

The bill (H. R. 2246) for the relief of Michael O. Mello and Christian O. Mello was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JOHNNIE V. NATIONS

The bill (H. R. 4142) for the relief of Johnnie V. Nations was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FREDERICK UHRMAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1773) for the relief of Frederick Uhrman, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the name "Frederick", to strike out "Uhrman" and insert "Uhrmann", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frederick Uhrmann, of Norwood, Mass., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when the automobile which he was driving was struck by a United States Army vehicle, on Dollar Lane, in Milton, Mass., on August 14, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of serv-

ices rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Frederick Uhrmann."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the claims bills on the calendar.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] a question. The claims bills on the calendar having been considered and passed, does the Claims Committee intend, during the present session, to report further bills, or does the Senator consider that by the action just taken the claims bills are wound up for the present session?

Mr. ELLENDER. Oh, no, indeed. The committee expects to meet again on Wednesday, and on succeeding Wednesdays thereafter until the calendar is cleared.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, has the call of the calendar under the unanimous-consent agreement been concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been concluded.

## REFINANCING OF NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the distinguished minority leader. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 340, which I tried to have considered last Friday evening, but which was objected to. I wish to inform the minority leader that the objection has been withdrawn. The bill deals with the refinancing of bridge bonds. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the Senator from New York spoke to me about this bill a day or two ago—I do not remember the exact date—and at that time I had no objection to it, but I understood that the senior Senator from Vermont objected to it. Am I to understand now that the Senator from Vermont has withdrawn his objection?

Mr. MEAD. I am informed that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who reported the bill, has discussed the matter with the Senator from Vermont and that the Senator from Vermont has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Vermont has withdrawn his objection, I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 340) to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH PROSECUTION OF UTE INDIAN CLAIMS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on May 8 the Committee on Indian Affairs unanimously reported House bill 4567. It is now Calendar No. 1342. It is a bill to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians, or any tribe, or any band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209).

The bill, which was unanimously approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs, does not alter the original act, except to the extent that it authorizes the Indians to spend some of their own funds to prepare the evidence for the case. It does not include any lawyers' fees. Two weeks ago I consulted the leadership on both sides, and was about to obtain unanimous consent to act on the bill when I noticed that the Senators from Utah [Mr. THOMAS and Mr. MURDOCK] were not present. I did not desire to take action in their absence. Since that time I have consulted the Senators from Utah. They have no objection, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the Senate pass on this question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; the Senate has never passed on it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. What is the order of business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the calendar has been called and completed.

Mr. TAFT. And we now return to the draft bill, do we not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. TAFT. So any request for the consideration of a bill should include a request for unanimous consent to set aside the unfinished business temporarily.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withdraw the suggestion for just a moment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Unless there is unanimous consent—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was asking unanimous consent, if the Senator will pardon me. Will he withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; but there are some other questions to be brought up in that connection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I stated what the nature of the bill was. I then asked unanimous consent—or intended to do so—that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside so that this bill might

be considered. It is a matter of no general importance, but is of great importance to the Indians who are affected. I hope that unanimous consent will be granted.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians, or any tribe, or any band thereof may have against the United States and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LOAN OF EQUIPMENT FOR USE OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, on last Tuesday the Senate Committee on Military Affairs considered a bill passed by the House of Representatives. I am sure that every Senator would wish to have the bill passed now. I ask unanimous consent from the Committee on Military Affairs to report favorably, with amendments, House bill 6343, to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Twenty-eighth Annual National Convention of the American Legion, and submit a report (No. 1407) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. GURNEY. The bill passed the House of Representatives on May 20 of this year. It would authorize the Secretary of War to lend to the National American Legion Convention unoccupied barracks, cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, bed sacks, and so forth, for the purpose of the national convention. At the moment I cannot state where the national convention will be held. At any rate, the authorities of the Legion must make arrangements far in advance.

In considering the House bill, the committee felt that the House bill should be amended, because the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other national patriotic organizations are holding State conventions, and they are meeting the same sort of difficulties which the national convention of the American Legion is encountering. Housing is short, and they cannot take care of the people who come to even the State conventions. Therefore on last Tuesday the committee ordered the bill favorably reported with an amendment designed to take care of State conventions of all national patriotic organizations. The bill has not been reported heretofore for the reason that the legislative counsel was drafting the particular language.

I ask unanimous consent at this time that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6343 in the amended form as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. I may say that the bill is not on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill, H. R. 6343, to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Twenty-eighth Annual National Convention of the American Legion.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this bill on the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not. It has just been reported.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Maine will withhold his objection. The bill has passed the House. As reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, it would provide such assistance for all national patriotic veterans organizations. I am sure there can be no objection to the bill.

Mr. WHITE. In my experience I have seen many bills come from the House of which I did not approve. If there is any special or particular reason for passing the bill at this time, that is one thing.

Mr. GURNEY. There is a special reason. Many State conventions are being held in the middle of June, and the bill must go back to the House for concurrence in the amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs. In order to be of any use to some of these conventions it ought to be passed immediately. Therefore, I hope there will be no objection to its immediate consideration.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from South Dakota a question?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the bill apply to other service organizations as well?

Mr. GURNEY. It applies to all national patriotic veterans organizations. The amendment reported by the committee is so written.

Mr. AIKEN. I understood that it applied to only one.

Mr. GURNEY. No.

Mr. AIKEN. So long as it applies to all, I have no objection.

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

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

That the Secretary of War is authorized to lend, at his discretion and under conditions which he may prescribe, to any recognized national veterans' organization such cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, bed sacks, unoccupied barracks of the Army, and other available articles or equipment under his jurisdiction as may be needed by such veterans' organization for use at any of its National or State conventions.

SEC. 2. Such property may be delivered upon such terms and at such time prior to any such convention as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the representatives of such veterans' organization, except that no expense shall be incurred by the United States in the delivery and return of any such property.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War shall take from each veterans' organization to which property is lent pursuant to the provisions of this act, a good and sufficient bond for the return of such property in good condition.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lend certain property of the War Department to national veterans' organizations for use at State and National conventions."

#### FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES IN MATTERS RELATING TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate bill 1779, Calendar No. 1198. The bill was introduced by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and myself. It proposes to authorize the continuance of the very effective and useful work which was done by the Federal Security Agency in connection with cooperative efforts on the part of States and lesser subdivisions of government in the suppression of prostitution and the mitigation of sex delinquencies.

The bill has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Education and Labor. My plea in asking for its consideration at this time is that unless it has an opportunity to pass the Senate and go to the House for consideration, we may not have the opportunity to give it consideration before the Appropriations Committee in connection with the matter of appropriations, and the work which has been so effective during the war will cease.

I may say that the functions of the Federal Security Administrator are restricted by the bill to giving assistance solely by means of technical and professional advisory services, and the collection and publication of information. His activities, therefore, would continue to be entirely of an advisory and consultative nature. Further safeguarding the rights of the States is the provision in section 1, that no assistance would be rendered to the political subdivisions of the States except through or at the request of the appropriate State officials.

The testimony shows that unfortunately, since the cessation of hostilities, there has been a rise in the incidence of venereal diseases and in sex delinquency cases. Senators who recall the experience after World War I will remember that while quite effective action was taken by both the armed forces and the civilian arm of the Government, that work was abandoned when hostilities ceased, and a very sharp rise in the venereal-disease rate was indicated, and eventuated. I think we should not repeat that mistake.

In view of the urgency of the situation, I hope that Senators will not interpose objections.

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

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I think we recognize that this is a most important piece of legislation. It is rather more important now than it would be in ordinary circumstances for us to consider and act

upon it. The presentation of the Senator from Wisconsin is most persuasive. In view of his assurance that the bill comes here with the unanimous approval of the committee to which it was referred, I think we should pass it, and I offer no objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I appreciate the statement of the Senator.

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

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin why it is that this very meritorious service is placed under the Federal Security Administrator, and why it is not under the Public Health Service.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is because during the war this work was carried on under the Federal Security Agency, and all the contacts with the communities and the States and the county governments have been made through the Federal Security Agency. Of course, as the Senator knows, the desire is to continue that service in operation in order to try to prevent the tragic experience following the First World War.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield to me, let me say I realize that it was under the Federal Security Administrator, but I also have the impression that the Federal Security Administrator is attempting to corral, if I may say so, all these various services and bring them under his particular agency. Not only do I see no reason for that, but it seems to me the public-health work would best be served if the head of the Public Health Service were placed in the position of primary responsibility for the things he is peculiarly and professionally equipped to handle, rather than to be a subordinate of this social agency in government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Surgeon General, who is the head of the Public Health Service, is administering the so-called La Follette-Bulwinkle Act, which provides for cooperation between the Public Health Service and the State and local communities in the actual treatment and control of venereal disease.

The purpose of this bill is to carry on the work, which meets with the approval of the Surgeon General, and it is somewhat ancillary to the treatment and prevention of the disease by the mobilization of the law-enforcement agencies and the elements in the communities which can be mobilized in the suppression of prostitution and in the checking of sex delinquency.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to point out that the Public Health Service is today under the Federal Security Administrator.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I realize that, and that is what I do not like.

Mr. TAFT. If there were a proper rearrangement of all public health services, I think this matter would properly go into a health department. But today there is none. So it does not make much difference whether it is under one or under the other of the agencies mentioned. The Federal Security Adminis-

trator is in close touch with the Director of the Public Health Service, inasmuch as the Public Health Service is a part of his agency.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, let me say that I shall not object, if the Senator from Wisconsin is apprehensive that I might.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I really was a little apprehensive about that, and I appreciate the relief the Senator has now afforded me.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. But I wish to register my protest against the constant encroachment of the Federal Security Agency into various collateral branches of the social and political field in the United States, and especially into specialized fields, and the gathering of all these agencies under a social security director.

Although I say to the Senator that I shall not object to this bill at this time, because I think the service should be continued, nevertheless I do object to the theory, and I hope we can begin to establish such things as this one which are in the public health field under the surgeon general and the Public Health Service, so that they will have primary responsibility and so that the primary policies relative to such matters can be made by them, acting independently of other agencies. I hope we can begin to do that soon.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Iowa may well bring out those points in connection with the discussion of the last reorganization plan submitted by the President, and also in connection with consideration of the President's recommendation for a Department of Health, Security, and Welfare. When those matters are considered, I fully agree with the Senator that all matters pertaining to health should be concentrated and should be given practically an autonomous administration, under a health officer.

However, I do not think this particular matter will effect that settlement, which will have to be reached during the next few months.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not object to this measure. But we have a specialized job to do in this connection, and apparently we are continuing the present method as a permanent arrangement, under the broad social fields under the Federal Security Administrator. I think that policy should not be continued or enlarged.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that this service will continue in an advisory and statistical capacity, rather than in the capacity it had during the war. Let me ask the Senator a question. Suppose a State or a community does not wish to have the benefit of the service. What will happen then?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The bill provides that no service may be rendered unless the appropriate State agency requests it. Unless the service is requested, it cannot

be furnished by the Federal Security Administrator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What would happen in this case? Suppose there is in the area a Federal establishment where there are a number of young men, such as an Army camp; and suppose the local enforcement authorities do not, or the head of the local government in the area does not, request any aid or any of the advisory services which this organization would be prepared to render. In that event would those in charge of this service still have authority to act?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Around military establishments, of course, such matters are handled under the May bill, which we renewed just prior to its expiration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This measure would apply to other areas within the State which request the service; would it?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1779) to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in matters relating to social protection, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Federal Security Administrator, through such officers or employees or units of the Federal Security Agency as he may designate, is authorized, by means of technical and professional advisory services and the collection and publication of information, to assist the several States and, through or at the request of appropriate State officials of the respective States, their political subdivisions, and to assist nongovernmental organization (a) to develop and carry out, particularly in areas where such measures are of importance to military or naval personnel, measures designed to prevent prostitution, eliminate conditions contributing to sex delinquency, and provide services for the rehabilitation of sex delinquents; and (b) to foster cooperation in communities among law enforcement, welfare, and other public and private activities for the purpose of preventing prostitution, eliminating conditions contributing to sex delinquency, and providing services for the rehabilitation of sex delinquents.

SEC. 2. The Federal Security Administrator is authorized to appoint such advisory committees, and to call such conferences, of representatives of Federal departments and agencies, and of interested professions and organizations, public and private, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Members of any such committee while attending meetings or conferences or while otherwise serving in carrying out the purposes of this act, and persons attending any such conference, shall be entitled, while so serving away from their places of residence, to actual and necessary traveling expenses and, unless they are officers or employees of the United States, to \$10 per day in lieu of subsistence expenses.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting or impairing the authority or responsibility of any department or agency of the Government under any other act.

SEC. 4. As used in this act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and Territories and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby au-

thorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the sum of \$700,000; and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary for carrying out such provisions.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there are on the calendar five or six bridge bills in stereotyped form, which have been reported unanimously by the Commerce Committee. Three of them are Senate bills and three of them are House bills. They are calendar Nos. 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, and 1384, being respectively, House bills 5387, 5357, and 5187, and Senate bills 1984, 1922, and 1983. I ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator request unanimous consent for the consideration of all of them at one time?

Mr. OVERTON. I see no objection to that. I think the Senate can do anything by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes that the more orderly procedure would be to consider the bills one at a time.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Louisiana has requested unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. OVERTON. I did.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether all the bills are bridge bills.

Mr. OVERTON. They are.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Do they have to do with interstate bridges?

Mr. OVERTON. They do.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then, I ask the indulgence of the Senator until I can at least have a moment or two to check the provisions of the bills.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well, Mr. President, I withdraw the request.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I may not object, I say to the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. Of course. But I understand that other Senators wish to have the floor, so I believe I had better withdraw the request for the time being.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 4512, Calendar No. 1378, and I should like to explain the nature of the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CORDON. Quite a number of unanimous-consent requests are being made, and I wonder if all of them come under the original unanimous-consent agreement by which the unfinished business was temporarily laid aside, with the understanding that the Senate would return to its consideration at the beginning of the session tomorrow. Unless that is the case, I must object to the consideration of other bills.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to make an explanation?

Mr. CORDON. I should like to have my inquiry answered by the Chair. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to state the nature of the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Chair state the situation, in response to my inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All the bills which have been passed since the call of the calendar for the consideration of claims bills was concluded have been passed by unanimous consent. Any business transacted by unanimous consent does not interfere with the status of the unfinished business.

Mr. CORDON. Very well. Then, Mr. President, I must insist that every request hereafter made be made on the basis of a unanimous agreement that that be the case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All bills which have been passed since the conclusion of the call of the calendar have been handled on that basis.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand the situation, the unanimous-consent agreement related only to claims bills on the calendar; and when the call of those bills ended, that ended the unanimous-consent agreement.

Now a number of requests are being made to bring forward bills on the calendar which are not of the claims type. Three Senators who now are within my sight have made explanations to me about certain bills. So far as I am personally concerned, I shall not object to their consideration; but I feel that unless I start to object to such requests, we might as well go on with the entire calendar, because that is what it will amount to.

However, as I stated, I shall consent to the request of the three or four Senators who already have spoken to me. But thereafter I shall object.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Senator is very kind—

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I object to the request for present consideration of the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia withdraw his objection and let me make an explanation, and then let him exercise his judgment?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say to the Senator that I know the purpose of the bill. The purpose is good. But the bill is 14 pages long. Many Senators have left the floor, and have done so in the belief—and justifiably so—that the Senate would not take up any measures except claims bills.

So, under the circumstances, I object to the request for present consideration of the bill, inasmuch as many Senators are now absent from the Chamber.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish the Senator would permit me to make an explanation of the bill before he makes objection, because the bill has been carefully considered by the Senator from Ohio, by the Committee on Education and Labor, and has been unanimously recommended by the committee. The War Department and the Veterans' Administration are earnestly urging the passage of

the bill. It deals with psychiatric cases which are piling up by the hundreds of thousands, and the authorities handling them do not have sufficient personnel to deal with them.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, for the reasons stated, I cannot withdraw my objection to the consideration of this bill at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

#### ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE CLASSIFIED GRADES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider calendar No. 1317, House bill 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign service officers in the classified grades. The bill was unanimously reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Secretary of State has urged that prompt action be taken on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the purpose of the bill?

Mr. GREEN. I shall be glad to make a brief summary of it.

The bill authorizes the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint not to exceed 250 persons to positions as Foreign Service officers. Each appointment shall be by commission to a classified grade, and shall be in addition to all other appointments of Foreign Service officers.

An effort is being made to reorganize to some extent the Foreign Service, and plans for that purpose are well under way in the State Department. But pending a general bill on the subject, which will come before the Senate before long, the State Department is very anxious to proceed at once with the appointment of the Foreign Service officers contemplated by the bill. The restrictions on their appointment and their qualifications have been carefully explained by the State Department. They have been considered and, to some extent, modified by the Foreign Relations Committee. The bill has been on the calendar for about a month. I hope that no delay will be encountered in considering and passing it.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional Foreign Service officers in the classified grades, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Foreign Relations was, on page 1, line 6, after the words "position as", to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; on the same page, at

the beginning of line 9, to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; on page 2, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; on the same page, in line 5, after the words "any such", to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; and on the same page, in line 9, after the words "as a", to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, this amendment would merely capitalize the words "Foreign Service."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 2, in line 7, after the word "he" to insert "or she"; on the same page in line 10, after the word "unless", to insert "he or she—"; in line 11, after "(a)", to strike out "he"; and in line 13, after "b)", to strike out "he."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 2, in line 18, after "or (2)", to insert "in the merchant marine as such service is defined by section 1 of the act of June 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 162; 50 U. S. C. 1471), or (3)"; in line 23, after the words "of the" to insert "legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the"; in line 24, after "United States," to insert "Government"; on page 3, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "them" and insert "him or her"; in the same line, after "as a" to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; in line 5 after "(c)" to strike out "he"; in line 7, after "as a" to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; and in line 10, after "(d)" to strike out "he."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 3, after line 14, to strike out:

Sec. 5. Each employee who has been designated as vice consul, not of career, by the Secretary of State shall, upon completion of 15 years of service in that capacity, be appointed as foreign-service officer without examination, at a salary not lower than the employee received at the time of such appointment: *Provided*, That during the next two succeeding fiscal years not less than 40 of such employees shall be so transferred during each fiscal year: *Provided further*, That thereafter such employees as become eligible for transfer in pursuance hereof, shall be so transferred.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 1, after "Sec.", to strike out "6" and insert "5."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 4, line 9, after the name "Department of State", to strike out "or their duly authorized representatives"; and in line 10, after the word "employees", to insert "of the Department of State."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (H. R. 5244) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to authorize the appointment of additional Foreign Service officers in the classified grades."

#### SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1004, House bill 5060, relating to the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force.

When the bill was called up 2 or 3 months ago the Senator from Virginia made objection to the Senate considering it at that time until he had an opportunity to examine the bill. He has since examined it and has withdrawn any objection which he may have had to it. The bill has been unanimously reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. I have spoken to the majority leader and to the minority leader, and understand that no objection will be made to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by its title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5060) to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," approved May 27, 1924.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5060) which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment on page 2, line 20, to strike out:

Sec. 2. This act shall be effective as of the effective date of said act of May 27, 1924.

And insert:

Sec. 2. This act shall be effective as to officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia as of the effective date of said act of May 27, 1924, and shall be effective as to officers and members of the United States Park Police force upon its enactment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### COOPERATION OF STATES IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1233, Senate bill 1271.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1271) to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry and in the preparation, promulgation,

and enforcement of regulations to control industrial health hazards.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, that bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Education and Labor. It meets all the objections which were made in the hearings held by the committee. All labor commissioners from whom I have heard are in favor of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, this bill is apparently of substantial importance, and I must object to its consideration at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

#### AUTHORIZATION TO CHARGE TOLLS OVER SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1386, House bill 3565. I have already spoken to the acting majority leader and to the minority leader with regard to the bill. It was unanimously reported by the Committee on Commerce, and relates only to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3565) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the bill provides for the charging of tolls over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Provisions relating to the Golden Gate Bridge similar to those contained in this bill were passed in the Seventy-eighth Congress. The bill provides for the exemption from tolls in connection with Government travel on official business. However, under the present arrangement Army and Navy personnel not on Government business are allowed to travel over the bridge free of charge. The officials in California who have charge of the matter are earnestly requesting the passage of the bill which contains regulations similar to those which are now applicable to the Golden Gate Bridge.

I may say for the benefit of the Senate that the War Department objected to the passage of the bill on the occasion when the bill was before the House of Representatives. However, the House passed the bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce considered the objections, and unanimously reported the bill to the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives even over the objections of the War Department?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of the bill.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to withdraw my objection to the consideration of Calendar No. 1386, House bill 3565.

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess—

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if the acting majority leader will not withhold his motion temporarily. I made a unanimous-consent request earlier which was objected to.

Mr. LUCAS. I withhold it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The objection which was previously made has been withdrawn.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 2, line 2, before the words "and naval personnel", to insert the words "Coast Guard"; and on line 10, after the word "military" and the comma, to insert the words "Coast Guard."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### FREE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MONONGAHELA RIVER

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I objected to calling up certain bridge bills beginning with Calendar No. 1379. I now withdraw my objection.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5387, Calendar No. 1379.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I feel that I must object to any further unanimous-consent requests except with regard to the resolutions which will be submitted by the Senator from Illinois with respect to more or less formal matters. With reference to all other unanimous-consent requests, I shall object, and I give notice now to that effect.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the bill to which I have referred, as well as several other bills of a similar character, are merely perfunctory stereotyped bridge bills.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it is hard to draw a line between what is perfunctory and what is substantial. I must object to any further unanimous consent request except, as I say, with regard to the resolutions which the Senator from Illinois desires to submit.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I was the first one to make a unanimous-consent request with reference to this bill, and the request was temporarily withdrawn until the Senator from Iowa could look into the matter. I did not think that the Senator from Maine would raise any objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been made.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I object to the consideration of any further bills.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to report favorably from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate a resolution originally submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] for the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] for the Committee on Commerce. I am informed by the committee, which is one of the standing committees of the Senate, that the committee is out of money. They need an additional \$5,000 to carry on the work of the committee. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, objection has been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senate Committee on Commerce cannot get an appropriation, the Senator from Illinois will not report further resolutions.

#### SILVER

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, different committees of Congress have held hearings on what has been represented to be a dire need on the part of silver fabricators for silver. I have tried to expedite a procedure and means of getting silver into the hands of these fabricators, by way of a bill I have introduced. I had hoped this afternoon to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a compromise measure, but due to the fact that the distinguished minority leader has served notice that he would object to any further unanimous-consent requests, of course it would be futile, I suppose, for me to ask at this time for consideration of the bill.

I have in my hand a concise statement published by the Bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents pointing out certain facts with reference to the production of silver throughout the world. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, to have this statement included at this point in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### POSTWAR PROBLEMS IN COMMODITIES—SILVER: \$1.29 NOW, OR \$3 LATER; WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

Silver is a commodity that at one time rocked the political life of this country. No basic economic problems were settled by political slogans and torchlight parades and, now, the subject is up again for solution with the added new complication that the metal has, in the meantime, become a highly important industrial material.

In the days when William Jennings Bryan high lighted the silver question, we were producing an annual average of 160,000,000 ounces of silver and exporting nearly all we produced at around 50 cents an ounce. Today, the situation is drastically changed. In the 5-year period, 1940 to 1944, we produced an average of only 55,000,000 ounces annually and consumed 90,000,000 ounces annually for

industrial purposes alone. We are now a heavy importer of silver metal, and our industrial consumption has been steadily increasing until it has reached 120,000,000 ounces, equal to almost half the total world production in the year before the war.

The proposed increase in the price of silver from 71.11 cents an ounce to 90 cents an ounce was labeled by one economist as an extension of the sordid tale of subsidies. But silver is no ordinary raw material. Its price has never been subject to the ordinary law of supply and demand. It is a basic metal of coinage, and its value is so entangled with the financial economy of all civilized countries that it would be a grave error if it were again made the subject of domestic bipartisan politics.

#### INDUSTRIAL USE

The largest industrial use of silver is in the production of motion picture and photographic film, which requires about 20 million ounces. Some of this silver can be recovered from old film and from the chemicals, but much is lost. The importance of silver brazing metals and hard silver solders has been increasing, and the silver used for these purposes is largely unrecoverable. Another increasing use is in electrical contacts for electronic and electrical apparatus. Engine bearings have also been taking an increasing amount, and there has been a growing use of silver-clad metals for chemical equipment and of fine sheet and wire for electrical instruments.

But, in the face of a growing industrial use of silver, the metal still remains distinctive in that it is a precious metal highly valued in the arts for jewelry and plate. As a coinage metal, silver today is exactly what it was 1,900 years ago when Pliny wrote: "We are about to speak of the metals which are the standards of value of things." Only two metals meet the three requirements of intrinsic value as mediums of price exchange for setting the standards of value of things. These two are gold and silver. First, any metal used for standard coinage must have a real asset value such as for valued jewelry and ornamentation. Second, it must be a highly resistant metal capable of lasting through the ages. Third, it must be universally obtainable but universally scarce. Platinum fills the first two requirements but not the third. Silver is regularly mined in more than 70 countries and is available in practically every area of the world. It is universally obtainable but universally scarce. As nearly as can be estimated the ratio of silver mined to gold mined has remained constant for 25 centuries at about 20 to 1.

Five centuries before the Christian Era, the Greeks set the value of silver as one-sixteenth that of gold, and that value remained practically unchanged until the nineteenth century when the actual financial standing of the then four great nations, Britain, Germany, France, and the United States made their paper money unquestionably redeemable without the necessity for the second coinage metal standard. But, since the nineteenth century, two of those countries have lost their financial standing and the world has become flooded with paper money. The recent pitiable attempts to stabilize, by agreement, the French franc at 119 to the dollar when 300 could be bought for a dollar is an indication of the futility of the regulation of money by law when not backed by the metals of intrinsic value.

#### MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

The greatest use for silver throughout the ages has been as a metal for the arts. But, in this generation, much of the plate and jewelry of Europe and Asia has been melted down and the silver sold. The argument of economists that we collected most of the silver of the world and caused a chaotic depression in India and China because of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 is merely diagnosing a disease by viewing the pimples on the

face. Actually, the tide turned during World War I, and our net exports of silver began to drop precipitately until we had already become increasingly a silver importing Nation by 1931. The fact is that the silver standard countries of Asia needed food and goods desperately, and the United States became the only great country where they could exchange their silver for goods.

India, which Devadas Gandhi, the editor of the Hindustan Times, has called one vast slum, has had to sell off its silver on the same terms that any slum dweller sells off his assets when he is in dire need. But, it was not because our Government raised the price; it was because no other nation had the moral courage to raise the price and maintain it. Had the price of silver been maintained on an international basis, India and China would have been able to get more food and goods for their silver. During 1932 and 1933, before the passage of the Silver Purchase Act, poverty-ridden India was selling its silver in New York as low as 24.3 cents an ounce. After the passage of the act the price averaged 47.9 cents in 1934 and 64.3 cents in 1935. That our Government created the depression, seems without foundation. What is more to the point is that, when the governments of India and China did not join in the monetary stabilization process, their own governments and their own bankers collected the silver from their own slum-dwelling people at the current low sacrifice price and sold it to us at a 50 percent profit. In those countries, the rich became richer and the poor became poorer. The workers of those countries were ignorant of the advanced value of silver and they were not in a position to hold out for high prices.

The involved and clouded statements given out from the Bretton Woods Conference could only indicate that there was little understanding of the technical changes in the position of silver since the nineteenth century. On the other hand, industrial buyers of silver seem to overlook the fact that silver is not a material subject to ordinary competitive buying. When a manufacturer buys silver, he does not own the metal in the same sense that he owns other industrial materials and, when he sells it to another, it can only be on the understanding that it is on lease-tenure only and must be delivered over to the Government if called for. Under the law of June 19, 1934, the President is empowered when necessary to "require the delivery to the United States mints of any or of all silver by whomever owned or possessed." This act was merely setting to statutory law in the United States a principle of common law of all western nations. On many occasions, in times of war, this right of governments had been invoked in Europe and in several Latin-American countries.

#### WHAT IS TRUE PRICE?

What is the true price of silver? Under the law of November 1, 1893, the Government is ordered "to coin both gold and silver into money of intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement." The Government is also ordered to "maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States." While the production ratio of silver to gold is about 20 to 1, there has always been a heavy loss ratio of silver, and the 16 to 1 valuation has been considered as more realistic than 20 to 1. If we are now to consider a greater industrial use loss, which did not occur in the nineteenth century, a truer present value ratio might be 12 to 1. Thus, we have the basis for the argument of those who felt that the price of silver should have been raised in 1934 instead of raising the price of gold. The difficulty at that time was that no other nation would join in the price stabilization, and we were nearer to monopoly in gold than in silver. With gold at \$20 an ounce there are those who believe that the true value

of silver is \$1.66 an ounce. If gold is maintained at \$35, the ratio of 12 to 1 would mean a price of \$2.91 an ounce.

The weight of the dollar is set by law of February 28, 1878, and equals 412.5 grains of standard silver, or 371.25 grains of fine silver. The present Treasury price of silver is 71.11 cents an ounce of 480 grains. That means that the present intrinsic value of the dollar is about 55 cents, and its credit, or paper, value is 45 cents higher than its intrinsic value. To give an intrinsic value of \$1 to the silver dollar would require that the price of silver be raised to \$1.2929 per ounce. But it is not as simple as that, because the Government is not buying all the silver, and the open-market price has usually been below 50 cents an ounce. Up to the time of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, international trading was done on a weight basis, and the silver coins of all nations were taken indiscriminately and their value set by weighing. The American dollar was based on the famous Spanish "piece of eight," or eight reales, and was later given eight grains less weight than the piece of eight to compensate for the then increasing value of silver.

By laws of February 12, 1873, and March 14, 1900, the standard unit of value in the United States is the dollar of 23.22 grains of fine gold. Gold was then worth \$20 an ounce, but today it is worth \$35 an ounce. The minted eagles thus now have an intrinsic value of \$17.50 instead of the stamped face value of \$10, and consequently the Government will not permit them to be issued. Therefore, the silver coins constitute the only real money at the present time (nickels, cents, pennies, etc., are "tokens" of little more than credit value). Under the law of 1893 we are supposed to have coin of both gold and silver "of intrinsic and exchangeable value," but, with gold at \$35 and silver at \$1.29 an ounce, the ratio would be 25 to 1, and, at the present legal price of silver, the ratio is 49 to 1. At the open-market world price of silver, the ratio is about 70 to 1 and the dollar has an intrinsic value of about 38 cents.

#### METAL COINAGE STANDARDS

Prosperity and stabilized trade can never be reestablished in the world until we return to international units of real value. There never was sufficient gold in the world to serve as a single monetary standard. Today, with an international trade vastly greater than it was in medieval times, the amount of gold is even less adequate. The price system completely depends upon metallic coinage standards. No nation in the history of the world has ever been able to abolish the price system for long. Even the Communists know that. Hitting at the ideas of the Fabians and the Technocrats to abolish the legally fixed metallic price units, Paul Blanchard, the Socialist writer said: "It would require such an alteration in the habits and thought of the common worker that no Socialist movement would think of it as a practical possibility."

Yet, what has happened on an increasing scale since World War I is that many countries of the world have abandoned all metallic units of value. As few as 10 countries of the world, controlling the production of at least 90 percent of the silver, could correct the deplorable situation immediately, but the leadership seems to be lacking. These countries are: United States, Canada, Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, Spain, and Belgium (Belgian Congo). Congress has commanded by law that our Government take such leadership "through international agreement," but there has been no indication that our representatives on international councils have fully understood the problem.

We and Canada have been the most generous nations in history in giving goods to

needy nations, but we have never seemed to sense that while we have been feeding and clothing these international slum dwellers gratuitously we have been taking away from them at poverty sell-out prices the only real thing of intrinsic value that they have. Bolivia, for example, a great producer of silver, is a desperately poor country. Cicero, one of the greatest of lawyers, wrote this principle of trade: "No one should act so as to take advantage of lack of knowledge of another." Cicero was a pagan. He would not be in accord with the present international silver dealings of the above-named great Christian nations.

#### PRICE PROBLEMS AHEAD

While it appears to the casual thinker that raising the price of silver constitutes a subsidy to the western miners, the more realistic viewpoint is that keeping the world price down is merely subsidizing the buyers of luxury plate and the industrial users, enabling the latter to use this valuable material at low prices in applications where it is permanently lost and unrecoverable. When the industrial countries again resume high production of manufactured goods it is not unlikely that the demand for silver for industrial uses will exceed total world production, and by that time, if not corrected sooner, the world coinage problem will be so acute that all governments will be obliged to conscript silver. If this happens, we can look for more drastic laws and higher prices than any ever before dreamed of.

GEORGE STUART BRADY.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry appointments in the Navy.

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

#### RECESS

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 3 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Edward Harris Barr, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from August 4, 1944.

Maj. Raymond Miller Barton, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

Maj. Robert Albert Howard, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 9, 1945.

Capt. Thad Adolphus Broom, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

Capt. Roland Arthur Elliott, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

First Lt. James Terry Craig, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 14, 1941.

#### TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. John Raikes Vance, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

#### TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

First Lt. Michael Frank Aliotta, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. Oscar Marion Brumfiel, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1943.

First Lt. Robert Walter Fritz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. LeMoynes Francis Michels, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

Second Lt. Carroll Hamilton Wood, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from December 1, 1944.

#### TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Holger Nelson Toftoy, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1943.

First Lt. Charles Thomas Clagett, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. James Paul Hamill, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 5, 1945.

First Lt. Roger Stevens Neumeister, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

#### TO CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

First Lt. Harold Harley Haaland, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 5, 1945.

#### TO CAVALRY

Second Lt. Milton Henry DeVault, Infantry, with rank from June 5, 1945.

#### TO FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lt. John Tyler Elliott, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary captain), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Robin Schofield Kendall, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

#### TO INFANTRY

First Lt. Carlyle Philip Woelfer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 5, 1945.

Second Lt. William Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

#### TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. William Noel Snouffer, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.)

*To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 6, 1946*

X Maj. Robert Boyd Williams, Air Corps (temporary major general).

*To be lieutenant colonels with rank from June 12, 1946*

X Maj. Glenn Hunter Palmer, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Kenner Fisher Hertford, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Steven Livesey Conner, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Miles Reber, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. John Rutherford Noyes, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Lyle Rosenberg, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. William Newton Leaf, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. David Morris Dunne, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Frank McAdams Albrecht, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Theodore Morrison Osborne, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Robert Farnsworth Hallock, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Stuart Alfred Beckley, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Harold David Kehm, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. John Wesley Warren, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Einar Bernard Gjelsteen, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. William Elgie Carraway, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Mark Pesek, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Herbert Bronson Enderton, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. John Battle Horton, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Joseph Leander Hardin, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Carter Bowie Magruder, Field Artillery (temporary major general).

Maj. William Joseph D'Espinosa, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Wilbur Ray Pierce, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Donald Henry Galloway, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Howard William Serig, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Patrick Weston Timberlake, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Clyde Kenneth Rich, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. David Larr, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Laurence Carbee Craigie, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Phillip Roy Dwyer, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Allen Lloyd Keyes, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Damon Mott Gunn, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Charles Metz Seebach, Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Harry McKenzie Roper, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. James Henry Workman, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Charles Wesley Gettys, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Henry James Pitt Harding, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. William Shepard Biddle, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. George Francis Heaney, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Humphrey Evans, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. William Remsburg Grove, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. George Lewis Dewey, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. James Frederick Torrence, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Douglass Gordon Pamplin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Charles White Lawrence, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Michael Buckley, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Benjamin Stern, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Wallace Evan Whitson, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Rex Eugene Chandler, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Russell J. Minty, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Sheffield Edwards, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Raymond Stone, Jr., Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Joseph Binns, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Walter Burnside, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. James Francis Joseph Early, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Howard John Vandersluis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Richard Briggs Evans, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Aiden Rudyard Crawford, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Rochester Flower McEldowney, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Thomas Merritt Lowe, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Kevin O'Shea, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Louis William Haskell, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. David Myron Schlatter, Air Corps (temporary major general).

Maj. Charles Trovillo Myers, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Eugene Ware Ridings, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Charles Woodford Cowles, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Kenneth Eugene Webber, Finance Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Alexander Davidson Reid, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Leslie Page Holcomb, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Charles Vinson Bromley, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).

Maj. John William Harmony, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Philip Harrison Enslow, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Ernest Byron Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Elwyn Donald Post, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Franklin Kress Gurley, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Wilfrid Henry Hardy, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Joseph Smith, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Kenneth Shearer Sweany, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Joseph Harold Hicks, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Guy Haines Stubbs, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Ralph Christian Bing, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Clinton John Harrold, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Russell Emerson Bates, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Earl Shuman Gruver, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. William Augustus Davis Thomas, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Eugene Lynch Harrison, Cavalry (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Bernard Aye Torney, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Valentine Roy Smith, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. James Boyce Carroll, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. John Ellsworth Adkins, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Cecil Ward Nist, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Robert Chaffee Oliver, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

- Maj. James Eugene Bernard McInerney, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Francis Arthur Garrecht, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Frank Dorn, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Charles Edward Woodruff, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Maj. Donald McLean, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Stuart Lee Cowles, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×John Maurice Weikert, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- ×Maj. Warren Alfred Robinson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Major. John Hensel Pitzer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Dean Stanley Ellerthorpe, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Maj. George Conrad Mergens, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Horton Vail White, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. James Edward Bowen, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Austin Curtis Cunkle, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Francis Townsend Dodd, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Charles Carlton Cavender, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. George Stanley Smith, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. William Campbell Lucas, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Harvey Keene Palmer, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Maj. Wendell Gunner Johnson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Paul Kenneth Porch, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. John George Salsman, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Temple Graves Holland, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Alejandro D. Garcia, Philippine Scouts.
- ×Maj. Paul Cyril Serff, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Lawrence Leroy Skinner, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Edward Forstall Adams, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Thomas Sherman Timberman, Infantry (temporary brigadier general).
- ×Maj. Robert Herman Krueger, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Santiago Garcia Guevara, Philippine Scouts.
- Maj. Donald Cameron Tredennick, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Maj. James Jewett Carnes, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Joseph Winfield Boone, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Hugh Chauncey Johnson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. James Michael Fitzmaurice, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- Maj. John Owen Colonna, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Charles Calvin Higgins, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. George Craig Stewart, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Louis Peter Leone, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Robert Leroy Dulaney, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. James Clarke Carter, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Robert McKee Smith, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant general).
- ×Maj. Henry Granville Fisher, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Maj. Ralph Mundon Neal, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Maj. Stewart Warren Towle, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Edwin Britain Howard, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. John Paul Evans, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Maj. William Harold Schaffer, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- ×Maj. Allen Dwight Raymond, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Maj. Walter Cornelius White, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Maj. Glen Clifford Jamison, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- ×Maj. Roy Madison Foster, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 13, 1946*
- Maj. Jose Emilio Olivares, Philippine Scouts.
- To be majors with rank from June 13, 1946*
- Capt. Horace Fennell Sykes, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Raymond Leslie Hill, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Frank Lee Blue, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. George Arthur Lincoln, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. Kenneth David Nichols, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. Don Zabriskie Zimmerman, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Ernest Ward Carr, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. James Adolph Ostrand, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Charles Theodore Tench, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Frank Hartman Forney, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Frederick Rodgers Dent, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Harold Huntley Bassett, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Paul Williams Thompson, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. Howard Moore, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. John Floyd McCartney, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Alvin Galt Viney, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Walter King Wilson, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Bruce Douglas Rindlaub, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Herbert Milwit, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ward Terry Abbott, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Benjamin Richard Wimer, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. John Lloyd Person, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Harry Gage Montgomery, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Thomas Atkins Adcock, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Thomas Jahn Sands, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. John Stein Walker, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Burt Evans, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Frederic Henry Chaffee, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Roger James Browne, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Joseph Jennings Ladd, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Richard David Wentworth, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Robert George Henry Meyer, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Jonathan Thompson, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Percy Hannigan, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. DeVere Parker Armstrong, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Merle Russell Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Douglas Golding Dwyre, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Clayton Earl Hughes, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Franklin Pierce Miller, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Dominick Joseph Calidonna, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. David Ferdinand Brown, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. Thomas Ludwell Bryan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Philip Henry Draper, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Richard Lee Scott, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Paul Elias, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Paul William Shumate, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. Harold Quiskie Huglin, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. William Lewis Bell, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Theodore Barber, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Andrew Samuels, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Lawrence McIlroy Guyer, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Harold George Hayes, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Joseph Horridge, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Carl Henry Jark, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Donald Philip Graul, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Charles Blake McClelland, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Robert Emzy Chandler, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Edwin Hugh John Carns, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Charles Sommers, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Joseph Milton Colby, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Roy Eugene Hattan, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. John James LaPage, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. Wayland Henry Parr, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. John Elliot Theimer, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. William Price Connally, Jr., Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. John Coleman Horton, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Dale Raymond French, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Walter Elmer Kraus, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. Marshall Stanley Roth, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. David Mural Perkins, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. Rudolph Fink, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ralph Robert Mace, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Lewis McCulla, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Norman Edwin Poinier, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- ×Capt. Laurance Hilliard Brownlee, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- ×Capt. John David Francis Phillips, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Sidney Andrew Ofsthun, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. George Richard Carey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

- × Capt. William Evens Hall, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- × Capt. Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. Donald John Keirn, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Luster Azil Vickrey, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Airel Burr Cooper, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Miller Vestal, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Myles Wilkenson Brewster, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Dwight Bahney Schannep, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. George Waite Coolidge, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. James Franklin Brooke, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Kenneth Johnson Woodbury, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Daniel Norman Sundt, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. James Lee Beynon, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. William Tremlett Kirn, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. William Hopkins Greear, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Harold Stevens Whiteley, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. John Jackson O'Hara, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Gordon Harding, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Chandler Prather Robbins, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Emery Scott Wetzel, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- × Capt. Frank M. Steadman, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. William Lafayette Fagg, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Jacob George Reynolds, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. William Darwin Hamlin, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Francis Emmons Fellows, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Thomas West Hammond, Jr., Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Henry Ray McKenzie, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Paul Donal Harkins, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Thomas Fowler Taylor, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Edward Jamet McNally, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Donald Alexander Poorman, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. William Milstead Talbot, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. George Elial Bush, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Carson Bullock, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Calvin Luther Partin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Robert William Ward, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Frank Dow Merrill, Cavalry (temporary major general).
- Capt. Louis Mortimer deLisle deRiemer, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. George Eldridge Keeler, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Hugh Warner Stevenson, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Robert Loomis Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Joseph Reisner Ranck, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Edward Blackburn Hempstead, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Robert Gordon Crandall, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Donald Manzanato Schorr, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Kal Eduard Rasmussen, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. John Wesley Hammond, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Laurence Neville Buck, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Paul Wyatt Caraway, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Fulton McKee, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Gilmer Bowyer, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Edgar Thomas Conley, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ezekiel Wimberly Napier, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Paul William Steinbeck, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Charles Clarke White Allan, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Harlan Robinson Statham, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Bernard Quill, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. William Kerr Ghormley, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Robert Little Cook, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Maurice Gavin, Infantry (temporary major general).
- Capt. Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ralph Nisley Woods, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Russell Lowell Vittrup, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. John Drury Cone, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Lester Skene Bork, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Ralph Bishop Strader, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ernest Fred Heidland, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Ralph Van Straussen, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Charles Greene Calloway, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. William Hastings Francis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Thomas Benton McDonald, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
- Capt. Charles Theodore Arnett, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Louis Anderson Hammack, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Daniel William Quinn, 3d Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. John Russell Seward, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Melie John Coutlee, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Daniel Campbell Doubleday, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Harlan Clyde Parks, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Paul Lamar Freeman, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Marshall Stubbs, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Joseph Allen Mc Nerney, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Clarence Renshaw, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Charles Newton Hunter, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Jerald Worden McCoy, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Logan Clarke, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Randolph Bolling Hubbard, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Captain George Edward Lynch, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Hugh Mackintosh, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. William Erwin Maulsby, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Carl Bascombe Herndon, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Charles Guthrie Rau, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Pearl Harvey Robey, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Charles Glendon Williamson, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Captain James Julius Winn, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Wesley Carlton Wilson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. John Lyford Hornor, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Daniel Fulbright Walker, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Charles Dudley Wiegand, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Charles Howard Treat, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. John Francis Regis Seitz, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Bruce Easley, Jr., Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Edgar Wright, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Edward Edgecombe Cruise, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Brendan McKay Greeley, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ralph Copeland Cooper, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Everett Clifton Hayden, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. David Haylor Buchanan, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Stanley Walker Jones, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Ronald John Pierce, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. James Joseph Fitzgibbons, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Robert Henry Chard, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Herbert John VanderHeide, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Luke Bruce Graham, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
- Capt. James Oliver Stephenson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. George Mullick Reilly, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Charles Randolph Kutz, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Normando Antonio Costello, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Phineas Kimball Merrill, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- Capt. Philip William Merrill, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Thomas Richard Lynch, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Samuel Fayette Silver, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Charles Freeman Kearney, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Julian Broster Lindsey, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- × Capt. Robert Lawrence Love, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Thomas Norfleet Griffin, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. George Frederick Conner, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Capt. Clebert Leon Hall, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- × Capt. Samuel Edwin Mays, Infantry (temporary colonel).
- Capt. George Van Millett, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

- × Capt. Edwin Michael VanBibber, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 × Capt. Whitside Miller, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 To be captains with rank from June 12, 1946  
 First Lt. Oliver Garfield Haywood, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Charles Henry Waters, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Ralph Dickson King, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Raymond John Harvey, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Bruce Palmer, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Reeves Shuler, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Roy Dean McCarty, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Herbert Kerker, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Cecil Edward Combs, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Pierre Victor Kieffer, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Karl Theodore Klock, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Arthur Milton Jacoby, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Charles Barnard Stewart, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lieutenant Dwight Oliver Monteith, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Walter Alexander Falks, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. George Ervan White, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Carroll Keleher Bagby, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Gilbert Meding Dorland, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Thomas Jay Hayes, 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Gordon Henry Holterman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. George Alexander Finley, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Mellard Connor, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Henry Jacob Katz, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Wright Hiatt, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Arthur Kramer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Howard Allen Morris, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Stephen Elliott Smith, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Edgar Hall Thompson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William David Milne, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. James Benjamin Lampert, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Gerald Hermann Duin, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Reginald Joseph Beauregard Page, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Lawrence Edward Laurion, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Walter Bernard Bess, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Clarence Albert Cozart, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Andrew Davis Chaffin, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Nott Beard, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. John Edward Kelly, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Stephen Walsh Holderness, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. James Emmett Goodwin, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Paul Francis Oswald, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Gordon Harrison Austin, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Cecil Eldon Spann, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Foster LeRoy Furphy, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Jay Dean Rutledge, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Warren Smith Blair, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 × First Lt. Robert Frederick Frost, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Howard Pinkney Persons, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Adam Stephen Buynoski, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Danjel McElheny, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Kenneth Einar Madsen, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Eugene Roberts Patterson, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edwin Van Valkenburg Sutherland, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Thea Lewis Lipscomb, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert Dean Gapen, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Oren Swain, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. David McCoach 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert Henry Kessler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Harry Edgar Mikkelsen, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Henry Kinard, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Eugene Everett Lockhart, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Maxwell Morrison Kallman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Howell Marion Estes, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Ralph Richard Ganns, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Everett George Hahney, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Clifford Frederick Cordes, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert Matthew Burnett, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Knox Arnold, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Clinton Dermott Vincent, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).  
 First Lt. David Woodrow Hester, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Charles Dudley Hartman, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Selwyn Dyson Smith, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Raymond Lemuel Cato, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Walter Romlein, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Aldrich Davis, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Charles Hay, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Edward Alexander Grove, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Joseph Barry Yost, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Richard Henry Carmichael, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert Bruce Partridge, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Edward Worthington Williams, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Frank Walter Gillespie, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. James Rutland Gunn, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Wilmer Charles Landry, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Hervey Bennett Whipple, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Nicholas Tate Perkins, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Eldred George Robbins, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Napoleon Robertson Duell, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Howard McCrum Snyder, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Orville Newton Stokes, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. James Edward Landrum, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Davis Torrey, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Albert Patton Clark, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Raymond Prince, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Donald Gilbert Grothaus, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Ned Taylor Norris, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Childs Westmoreland, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. John Earl Barlow, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Richard Kelly, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Kenneth Francis Dawalt, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Norman Calvert Spencer, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Benjamin Merritt Warfield, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Frederick Reynolds Terrell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Leonard Copeland Shea, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Charles Bernard Tyler, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Frederick Bell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Harold Roy Low, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Frederick Charles Bothwell, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Beverley Evans Powell, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Donald Read Bodine, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Charles Milton McCorkle, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Earl Franklin Holton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Ridgway Pancoast Smith, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert Hall Safford, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Edward Clare Dunn, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Chester Victor Clifton, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Denton Cairnes, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Godfrey Brimmer, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Hamilton Jordan, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Wilbur Maben Griffith, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Langdon Andrew Jackson, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Wilfred Henry Tetley, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Joshua Asher Finkel, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. James Walter Twaddell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Russell Grohs, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Henry David Lind, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

- First Lt. Donald Paul Christensen, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Clarence Edward Gooding, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Carl LaVerne Rickenbaugh, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Swinton Steele, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Milton Bartella, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Loyd Kenneth Pepple, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Charles Haneke, Finance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. James Tillman Willis, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Karl William Schwering, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Claude Lee Crawford, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert George Fergusson, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert Edward McCabe, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Joseph Jakle, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Clinton Utterback True, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Turner Clifton Rogers, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert Walter Breaks, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Loud Longley, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Louis Frederick de Lesdernier, Infantry (temporary major).  
 × First Lt. Frederick Harold Gaston, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Roy Wheaton Cole, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. James Rainier Weaver, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. George Paul Champion, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Arnold Heintges, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. John Harold Daly, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert James Quinn, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Edward Daniel Mohlere, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Francis Meany, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Peter Woods Garland, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Ned Butler Broyles, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Randolph Charles Dickens, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Elmer Willford Grubbs, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Fred Livingood Walker, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. George Weldon Childs, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Henry Chiles, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Creighton Williams Abrams, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Edwin Gregory Beggs, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Thomas Ryder, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Edward Sievers, Finance Department (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Hilwert Schuyler Streeter, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Russel Victor Dolmar Janzan, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Alfred William Hess, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. James Latham Crandell, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Thomas Worthington Cooke, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Garnett Lee, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. McPherson LeMoyné, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Laurence John Ellert, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Richard Wilkins Ripple, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert Emmett O'Brien, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Philip Sheffield Greene, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Thurman Wesley Morris, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Albert Burnton Turner, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Clyde Lafayette Layne, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Jesse Cyrus Drain, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Marvin Williams, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. David Henry Brown, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Carl Theodor Goldenberg, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Warren Newcomb Wildrick, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Austin Glenwood Fisher, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Charles Lee Simpson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Allen Leeds Peck, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Hersey Michaelis, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Franklin Rogers Sibert, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. James Michael Illig, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Henry Kreitzer Benson, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Proctor Stone, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Von Roy Shores, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Ellerbe Covington, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert Francis Curran, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Charles Burnham Milliken, Finance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Allen Clinton Miller 2d, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. James Renwick Hughes, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Howard Franklin McManus, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert John Trout, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Raymond Horace Tiffany, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. John Rigden Van Dickson, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. John Roland Singletary, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Barret Sullivan, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Glenn Austin Sikes, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Godfrey Arthur Fowler, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Clark Lewis Hosmer, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Donald Wallace Noake, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Wesley Jones, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. David Lincoln Edwards, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Benjamin Otto Turnage, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Thomas James Lawlor, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. William Pelham Yarborough, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Aloysius Elliott McCormick, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Joseph James Nazzaro, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Frank Edward Shea, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Charles Billingslea, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Benjamin Franklin Evans, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. James Billy Leer, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Edmund Whritner Miles, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. William Levere Kimball, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Robert Sears Bldgett, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Henry Andrew Mucci, Infantry (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. John Matthew Lynch, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Charles Manly Pack, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Ernest Samuel Holmes, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Thomas Ryall Davis, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Wallace Conrad Barrett, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Theodore Janof, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).  
 × First Lt. Frank Pattillo Norman, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 × First Lt. Conrad Francis Neceason, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Victor Hermann Wagner, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).  
 To be first lieutenants with rank from June 1, 1946  
 Second Lt. Thomas Kilbury Oliver, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jesse LeRoy Fishback, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Richard Tilgham Hemsley, 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Stanley Ott, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Wallace Clifton Magathan, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Francis Buyers, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Arthur William Holderness, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Walker Jamar, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 × Second Lt. Gabriel Alexander Ivan, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Richard Francis Shaefer, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Bernard William Rogers, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Alan Walter Jones, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 × Second Lt. John Joseph Kelly, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harold Ferguson Knowles, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 × Second Lt. David Smith Chamberlain, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Richard Hemmig Meyer, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Richard Curry McAdam, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Stanley Carter Pace, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Richard Henry Reitmann, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 × Second Lt. Frank William Rhea, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Donald John Mehrrens, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Edward Mathe, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Samuel Williams Pinnell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Bernard Nathaniel Wiener, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 × Second Lt. Robert William Newman, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ralph Meloy Scott, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lieutenant David Baldwin Conard, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Francis John Dirkes, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Fank Bertram Smith, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. J. Duane Wethe, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Charles Myers Jones, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. James Allen Betts, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Franklin Deatherage, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Daniel Faick, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Douglas Lipp Deal, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Gordon Albert Schraeder, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Jacob Neuer, Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Roger Hillsman, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Franklin Greene, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Roland Alfred Brandt, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Ransald Otis Whitaker, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Albert John Bowley, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Frank McCoy McMullen, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. William Mitchel Glasgow, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Ernest Arthur Buzalski, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Charles Allan Wilson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Bobbie Allen Griffin, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Vincent Christy, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. John Seymore Chandler, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Henry Romanek, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Norman Erland Pehrson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Warren Rogers, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Harold Robert Parfitt, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clare Francis Farley, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Walter James Hutchin, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Jonathan Sawyer Vordermark, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Emmet Burrows, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Wintle Martin, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lowell Blair Smith, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. James Howard Watkins, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Bocock Willis, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clyde Tener Earnest, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Ernest Plett, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Jack Henderson Whitson, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Edward Francis McCabe, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Maxwell Hancock, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Albert Raymond Shiely, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Hill McKenzie 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Lorres Charles Thomas, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Concklin Snyder, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Robert John Barickman, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Frank James Harrold, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Arthur Thurston Surkamp, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Hiram Garrett Fuller, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. John Calvin Bell, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. LeVerne Edwin Blount, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Joseph Kilpatrick, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Howard Beverly Coffman, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Thomas Matkins Johnston, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lloyd Zuppann, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Sumner Reed, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lawrence Middleton Watson, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Milton Ernst Steinbring, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Bruce Carlton Koch, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Burrowes Goldthwaite Stevens, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Donald Sullivan, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Harvey Haroldson Latson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. George Howard Ingham, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Bates Smith, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Edwin Milton Rhoads, Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Kenneth Trevor Sawyer, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Charles William Carson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Stanley Marcell Staszak, Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Cleveland Miller, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Henry Parker, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Anthony Raymond Durante, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Reginald Bifield Cocroft, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Francis Earle Rundell 2d, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Lucius Featherstone Wright, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Joseph Vincent Chaufy, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Franklin Woody Taylor, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Ralph Jamison Teeter, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Paul Gregory Atkinson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Thomas William Essen, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Lansford Franklin Kengle, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Edward Naylor, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. John Blair Beach, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. George Gordon Cantlay, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Bruce McDowell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Fredrick Roos, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Crawford Young, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Ronan Calistus Grady, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Paul DeBrocke, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. James Harper Walker, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Christopher Henry Munch, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Donald Calhoun Spiece, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Fred Beaver Proctor, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Richard Ray Coursey, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. John Woodland Morris, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Glenn Paul Ingwersen, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Jonas LeMoyne Blank, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Ullin Lee Hudson, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Fred Willard Herres, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Alfred Bower, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William James Greenwalt, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Andrew Boreske, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Duane Paul Tenney, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Moulton Keck, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Leslie Boone Hardy, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Milton Keith Pigg, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Clare Thompson Ireland, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Leon Sembach, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Skillman Waller, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Edward Burr 2d, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Vincent Augustus Gaudiani, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. William Clarence Moore, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. George Edward Newman, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Del Sullivan Perkins, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Arthur William Van Schoick, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. William David Lutz, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Eduardo Miguel Soler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. George Louis Alexander, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. George Robert Moe, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Henry Merritt Fletcher, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clarence Richard Westfall, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Oliver Peak 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert William Hoffman, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Jammie Mendal Philpott, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Henry John Schroeder, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Gordon Lord Smith, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clifford Charles Cornell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Hubert Edward Tansey, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Robert W. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Wendell Dickinson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Joseph Wentworth Hartman, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Roger Ray, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. David Emanuel Galas, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clarke Theston Baldwin, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Kenneth Edgar Freed, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Richard Cameron Orphan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. John Taylor deCamp, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Robert John MacMullin, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Page Spencer Jackson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).



- Second Lt. LeRoy George Russell, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 ×Second Lt. William Francis Malone, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Charles William Milmore, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robin Olds, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Louis McCanna, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Allen Mitchell Burdett, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jack Coleman Winn, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Quellen Denis Boller, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Thomas McAdoo Love, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Dasplit Dwan, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Herman Turner Hunt, Jr., Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Donald Alburts Detwiler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Hanford Nichols Lockwood 3d, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Ned Schramm, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Norris Lothrop, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Charles Leonard Crane, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. George William Thompson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Louis Konrad Nesselbush, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Stanley Brady, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Warren Tanner Whittemore, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Alexander Russell Bolling, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Roger Leon Conarty, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Warren Leigh Taylor, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Harold Brabson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Felix Andrew Kalinski, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Gordon Winthrop Barrett, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Weston Fisher Maughan, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Benjamin Buckles Cassidy, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Robert Hansen Campbell, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Michael Zubon, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harold Warren Gingrich, Signal Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Buchanan Bond, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Walter George Mitchell, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John Walter Collins 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Paul Brierty, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Douglas Danforth, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Phillips Eastman, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Hanna, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. George Thomas Campbell, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harry Ludwick Heintzelman 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ernest Collier Price, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Lewis Frazer Webster, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Laurent Dupre Pavy, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert James Davenport, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Thomas McGahey Elgin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Albert Caswell Metts, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William James Greene, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Richard Williams Stoddard, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 ×Second Lt. Francis Wingate Saul, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Jephtha Charles Tanksley, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Oliver Boone Bucher, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Richard Vincent Wheeler, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Joseph Hipolito Huau, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Richard David McCord, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Alexander Bfice, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Ivan Willard York, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Franklin Wood, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Stephen Oliver Brown, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Garland Cuzorte Black, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Earl Oren Olmstead, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Jack Talmadge Davis, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John McArthur Davis, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Milton Holmes, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Daniel Francis Shea, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Roger Clawson Ball, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Vernon Richard Turner, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 ×Second Lt. Cullen Albert Brannon, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. John Henry Cochran, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Richard Marshall Winfield, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Walter Neal Burnette, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Bernard Thomas Lewis, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Michael Calnan, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Arthur Henry Rasper, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ralph Kilbreth Jones, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 ×Second Lt. Arnold Robert Tucker, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Stephen Ellison Gordy, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ralph Julian Hill, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Freeman Wate Bowley, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. David Duncan Munro 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Marston Thorn Westbrook, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Norbert Joseph Oswald, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Teague Gray Harris, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Hamlet Robinson Carter, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. William Jasper Brake, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jack Conrad Novak, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Johnson Ray, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Clyde Linton, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Daniel Sonstelle, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. James Richard Darden, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Henry Leon Hogan 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Ernest Thorpe Cragg, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Daniel Bernard Cullinane, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. William Glenn Watson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Gayle Eugene Madison, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Buchanan Stockton, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Herschell Nash, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Herman Clark, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Lee Rooker, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Leo Cooper Brooks, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Lindsey McDonald Silvester, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Thomas Kelly Tannler, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John Porter Lucas, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Hanson Connor 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Maurice Langhorne Martin, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 ×Second Lt. Heber Cowan Brill, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Alfred Dale Hagen, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Seth Roderick Frear, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Hubert Smith, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Stanley Livingston Wilson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Alvin Ernest Orlian, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Willis Moses, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Caleb Allen Cole, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Rival Pugh, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Norman Lewis Williams, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. George Gordon Bugg, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Keith Glendening, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. William Joseph Spahr, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Frank Williams Jones, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Mayo Jack Elliott, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edward Joseph Rumpf, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Ernest Hinds, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Walter Rae Beckett, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. John Klotz Brier, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Raymond Carlton Blatt, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Archelaus Lewis Hamblen, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Mike Bedwell Davis, Signal Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Joseph Walsh, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Alston Law Brown, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. William Patrick Hunt, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Nicholson Parker, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. LeRoy Waring Wilson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Keith Albert Whitaker, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Frank Putnam Ball, Air Corps (temporary captain).

- ×Second Lt. Harold Halsey Dunwoody, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Clarence Walter Richmond, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Samuel Wright Jenkins, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Dugald McClure, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Karl Everett Wolf, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Waldo Franklin Potter, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. George Betts, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Peter John Ryan, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Harold William Woodson, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harold Robert Aaron, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Webster Cain, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Charles De Puckett, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Earle Albie Johnson, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. David Marston Chase, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Leo Victor Hayes, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Harry Langdon Reeder, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Joseph Daner, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Herschel DeMent Hughes, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Paul Leonard Steinle, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ralph Junior Hallenbeck, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Roger Kullman, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Eaton Arthur Gorelangton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John William Rawlings, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Patrick Schatz, Signal Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. William Earnest Pulos, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Douglas Francis Parham, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Donald Kidder, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Edmond Harvey Curcuro, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Edward Jerome Hertel, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Thomas Terrell Jackson, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. John Hiley Cobb, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Jack Kenneth McGregor, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Walter Phillips, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. John Bell Hudson, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Arthur Joseph Lacouture, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ronald Dennis Cullen, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Harvey Short, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Russell Lowell Maughan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Charles Piebes, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Thomas Archer Beckett, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Mark Mayo Boatner 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Phil Roy Phelps, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Bradford Dudley, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Dale Fletcher McGee, Jr., Infantry (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. William Wayne Snavelly, Air Corps (temporary major).
- ×Second Lt. Reading Wilkinson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Paul James Reinhalter, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Thomas Huntington Brown, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Preston Warham Easley, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Charles Edward Benson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Fontaine Scott, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edmund Augustus Wright, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Duncan MacGregor Randall, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Wendell Grant VanAuker, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Albert Sidney Johnston Tucker, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Harold Alexander Neill, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Harold Sears Head, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Tom Bond Foulk, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Roule Cole Mozingo, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Junior Craig Teller, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Lawrence Bibby, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Austin James Canning, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Millard Othello Anderson, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Louis Sterling Francisco, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Jack Patrick Loughman, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Anthony Kreml, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. William Worthington Cover, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Paul Joseph Hurley, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Harold Jacob Saine, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Warren Robert Hecker, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Albert Carl Hegenberger, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Joseph William Weyrick, First Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edward Burke Burdett, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Wellage Cutler, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Joseph Harry Eastmead, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John Russell Lloyd, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Dale Sidney Sweat, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Marvin Edward Childs, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Fletcher Read Veach, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edgar Jesse Fredericks, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Galbreath Gadd, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edward Ryan Cleary, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Henry Grady Morgan, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Joseph Henry Rosness, Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. Luther Walker Hough, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).  
 Second Lt. John Bowler Hull, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Donald Joseph Jalbert, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. William Cleveland Deekle, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Howard Tilghman Wicket, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. David Gibbon Schwartz, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. James Douglas Langstaff, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Thomas Eugene McCabe, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Hamilton Mattox, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Quintus C. Atkinson 5th, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Stephen Hunting Sherrill, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Heston Charles Cole, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Henry Nelson, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Max Verne Talbot, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Marion Scott Street, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Russell Faux Scott, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Thorpe Coalson Grice, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Sidney Katz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edward Joseph Geaney, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Bethell Edrington, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Bernard Joseph Dyla, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ralph Edgar Young, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Norman Jay Keefer, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Holmes Tomlinson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Charles Spieth, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Zaccheus Camp Richardson, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Norman Horace Frisbie, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Gordon Hall Steele, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Louis Blanton Umlauf, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William John Welsh, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edmund Francis O'Connor, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Basil Dennis Spalding, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Stewart Shepherd Giffin, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Edward Fondren Shaifer, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Walter Leo Roe, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Alton Martin Shipstead, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edward Julius Renth, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Joseph Francis Boyle, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Kuykendall Wade, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Thomas Simons Garrett 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Richard Hugh Houser, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Anthony Henry Richard, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 ×Second Lt. Albert Murray Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Allen Wyant Gullion, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jack Teague, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Donald Salmon Dargue, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Eber Eugene Simpson, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. Charles Richard Abel, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Bruce Arnold, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lieutenant Paul Joseph Curtin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 ×Second Lt. James Francis Keenan, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Alvin Hersberger, Air Corps (temporary captain).

To be first lieutenant with rank from June 3, 1946

Second Lt. Edgar Knowles Parks, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

To be first lieutenant with rank from June 11, 1946

×Second Lt. Bruce Wilds Postlethwaite Edgerton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

To be first lieutenant with rank from June 17, 1946

Second Lt. Frank Peter Breitenbach, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES  
 MEDICAL CORPS

To be majors

Capt. Albert Alfred Biederman, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Thomas William Mattingly, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 17, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. William Fred Patient, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 18, 1946.

Capt. William Hugh Latimer Westbrook, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 18, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Alfred August Grebe, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 19, 1946.

Capt. Joseph Frank Peters, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 20, 1946.

Capt. Donald Davis Flickinger, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 24, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Albert Marion Richmond, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 26, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Edward Morris DeYoung, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

To be captains

First Lt. William Ward Currence, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 3, 1946.

First Lt. William Beverly Virgin, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 3, 1946.

First Lt. Stanleigh Erier, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 24, 1946.

First Lt. John Francis Pfeffer, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 27, 1946.

First Lt. Jules John Mc Nerney, Medical Corps, with rank from June 29, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. Charles Aloysius Furey, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 30, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. Richard Coffman Shrum, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 30, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. John Charles Burr, Dental Corps, with rank from June 5, 1946.

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Arthur Letcher Irons, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 22, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

To be major

Capt. Arthur Nicholas Kracht, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 18, 1946.

PHARMACY CORPS

To be major

Capt. Wilfred Arthur Emond, Pharmacy Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 18, 1946.

To be captain

First Lt. Elliott Powell Rigsby, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 3, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

IN THE NAVY

Midshipman Robert N. Barker to be an ensign in the Navy from the 5th day of June 1946 in lieu of appointment as an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign as previously nominated and confirmed.

Midshipman Raymond W. Sitz to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps as previously nominated and confirmed.

Midshipman Robert H. Wilson to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as an ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named midshipman to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of June 1946:

William T. Sweetman

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps in the ranks hereinafter stated:

The following-named officer to be a captain:

Robert C. Walton

The following-named officers to be first lieutenants:

William C. Capehart  
 Robert A. Harvey  
 Walter R. Lytz

The following-named officers to be second lieutenants:

Frank J. Ervin	Robert S. Wilson
Jack A. Witherspoon	Thomas S. Wither- spoon
Lee M. Alford, Jr.	Arthur H. Auvil
Frederick W. Barnes	Edward J. Baum
Benson A. Bowditch	William E. Brandon
Richard J. Buckley	Marshall S. Campbell
Robert A. Byrne	Nathaniel H. Carver
Louis F. Capalbo	DeWitt S. Cheney
Horace W. Card, Jr.	Ralph L. Cormany
Merritt E. Chesnut	Jack M. Daly
Gildo S. Codispoti	James C. Flack
Willis L. Fairbanks	Edward L. Fossun
Neal J. Griffith	James R. Fury
Charles H. Horn	Dene T. Harp
Alfred H. Hughes	Thomas R. Hickey, Jr.
Louis R. Largey	Cloyd V. Hines
James F. Lawrence, Jr.	Warren G. Hopkins
Howard M. Lee	Edgar J. Jenkins
Robert E. Lorigan	Elmer A. Krieg
Junius M. Lowder, Jr.	Kenneth C. Langness
Charles L. McIndoe	Joseph E. Loprete
Richard Morton	Joseph W. Luker
John N. Petosis	Donald S. McClellan
Gilbert N. Powell	Robert C. Messman
Robert C. Rann	William T. Miller
Warren H. Simpson	Harry F. Painter
Elmer L. Starr	Walter L. Pinesac
John R. Stevens	Stephen Shervais
Ralph L. Widner	

Richard M. Taylor	Harry Hunter, Jr.
Robert L. Toombs, Jr.	Robert King, Jr.
Milton C. Cargill, Jr.	Joseph F. Kirby, Jr.
James K. Dant	Lenhrew E. Lovette
Richard H. Griebel	William G. Lowndes
Clyde M. Hardy	Willis Lutz
James M. Hayes	James H. Magill
Norman W. Hicks	Hugh L. Marsh
Curtis A. James, Jr.	John B. Mason
John B. Jeremiah	Lyle S. McCabe
Charles "P" Kidd	John McCabe
William F. Koehnlein	Alfred F. McCaleb, Jr.
Winslow E. Lewis	John J. McShane
Delmar W. Maddox	Otis E. Millenbine
Gordon E. Nelson	Donald C. Mitchell
William J. Noonan	Lawrence E. Mock, Jr.
Jacob M. Pearce, Jr.	Edgar A. Monroe
Lester F. Reid	Cornelius T. Montgomery, Jr.
Billy H. Snyder	Gene "W" Morrison
Edmund Valdes	Roger A. Morris
Paul A. Vnencak	Robert J. Morrison
Marvin D. Volkert	George E. Mouzakis
John A. Waters	Thomas H. Nichols, Jr.
Wilbur H. Youngman, Jr.	Donald A. Panska
Christian C. Lee	William C. Parker, Jr.
Allan H. Ringblom	Burton S. Pearsall
Harry F. Schwethelm	Armando R. Petrino
Tillman E. Bishop	John E. Purvis
Neal "A" Boertz	Gordon R. Reier
Frank T. Boyd	Raymond J. Rightmyer, Jr.
Gerald Brown	Max H. Rosecrans
Neely D. Butler, Jr.	Marvin R. Russell
Wiley E. Haverty	Robert Sabot
Frederick "E" Hughes	Clifford G. Schmillen
Charles W. Korf	Albert C. Schoner
Robert H. Mitchell	Allen R. Semb
John E. Palmer	Clifford E. Severson
Wilbur G. Patton	William Shanks, Jr.
Donald M. Peterson	Larry D. Slattery
Michael I. Savino	Edward D. Smith
Thomas J. Saxon, Jr.	Laurence J. Stien
Summerfield M. Taylor, Jr.	James F. Thomas
Marshall R. Tutton	Thomas B. Trammell
Robert W. Wilson	Walter W. Vatcher
Eugene H. Winchester	Frederick A. Vernon
Elmer Amundson	Edgar C. Vernon
Walter M. Atherton	Burks A. Via
Deane M. Barnett	Herbert R. Waltz
LeRoy C. Barton	Raymond F. Webb
Gilbert K. Baumgart	Donald B. Welsh
Richard W. Benton	Myron P. Wiczorek
Vernon W. Bruce	Dean Wilker
Donald M. Bloomer	Richard A. Winters, Jr.
Robert L. Bolt	Robert J. Wright
Charles A. Broudy	Neil P. Defenbaugh
Charles S. Brown	John E. Dornbach
Robert E. Clay	Harold L. Haley
Richard W. Cline	Gordon K. Jackson
Bertram "E" Cook, Jr.	Danny "W" Johnson
Carl Coon	Benhard Kemper
Charles H. Coppedge	Joseph W. Krewer
Leo J. Corbooy, Jr.	Robert A. Longstaff
John D. Cotton	Ernest R. Olson
George M. Dauphine	Donald R. Oseid
George L. Davis, Jr.	Martin T. Wagenhoffer.
Oliver R. Davis	"J" "E" Wellman
John DeCloud	Marshall R. Breedlove
William E. Deeds	John P. Wilbern
Joseph B. DeHaven	Anthony A. Akstin
Raymond E. Demers	John V. Downes
Rex C. Denny, Jr.	John K. Hogan
Eugene V. Dickerson	William E. Baugh
Everett J. Dickerman	Joe P. Cain
Robert E. Dunk	John A. Conway
Joseph Egan	Joseph A. Donovan
Austin C. Fitzgerald	John V. Downes
James W. Ferris	John K. Hogan
Donald H. Foss	Milton A. Hull
Edward J. Geishecker	Thomas J. Matthews
Donald M. Gibson	Paul M. Smith
Daniel P. Githens, Jr.	Bernard G. Thobe
Charles E. Gocke, Jr.	Bennett W. Alford
Nolan A. Green	James W. Bateman
William L. Hall	Patrick D. Boyle
Howard W. Hambleton	Wilbur J. Buss
Harold W. Hawkins	Robert W. Hamilton
William R. Hodgson	States R. Jones, Jr.

William A. Kerr  
Edward L. Lewis, Jr.  
John H. Maher  
William T. Phillips  
Mark A. Rainer, Jr.  
Marshall Salvaggio  
Elmo J. Stingley  
Robert B. Allen  
Robert W. Calvert  
Michael P. Carroll  
Robert L. Davis  
Roswell S. Frichette, Jr.  
Daniel J. Griffith, Jr.  
Robert G. Parrish  
Harold L. Parsons  
Arthur J. Poillon  
Linus F. Pottebaum  
Lester D. Sperry  
John B. Wenger  
Edward L. Barker  
Grover R. Betzer  
James J. Larkin  
Daniel C. Smith  
Vincent J. Smith  
Harry A. Stahlstrom  
Russell A. Andres  
Donald L. Boudreaux  
James T. Cotton  
Richard J. Fellingham  
Norman L. Hamm  
Philip J. Keleher  
James W. Nelson  
Leland C. Ritter  
Brett E. Roueche  
James W. Smith  
Oran L. Stephenson, Jr.  
John H. Barclay  
Nathaniel Morgenthal  
George A. Rickert  
Jackson C. Turnacli  
Richard R. Bucher  
John A. Creamer  
John T. Fey  
Lawrence L. Graham  
Charles H. Greene, Jr.  
Hubert J. Hamlin  
Robert W. Hengesbach  
David H. Lewis  
Paul F. McLellan  
Carl A. Nielsen  
Eugene J. Robinson  
John C. Shelnhutt  
William C. Stoll, Jr.  
Paul C. Trammell  
George G. Abadie  
Richard N. Aufmann  
Gilbert D. Bradley  
George H. Cearley, Jr.  
James O. Clouser  
Maurice A. David  
John K. Diveny  
Donald T. Doxey  
Aldor B. Elmquist  
Edward S. Fris

Eugene W. Geniesse, Jr.  
John M. Jagoda  
Kenneth M. Nix  
Thomas W. Pearson  
Arthur L. Sherbondy  
William M. Sigler, Jr.  
William L. Walker  
Ross H. Beatty  
Dorsie H. Booker, Jr.  
Allen B. Clark  
Franklin R. Chambers  
John A. Daskalakis  
Jack N. Dillard  
John P. Errett  
George D. Gillians  
Harold F. Haupt  
Robert H. Moore  
Charles W. Noah  
Herman Nolte  
John E. Rich  
Leo R. Ryan  
Robert F. Young, Jr.  
Richard W. Batdorff  
Thomas M. Coles  
Loren D. Everton  
Roy R. Hewitt  
Norman R. Nickerson  
Charles D. Garber  
Theodore J. Horner  
Robert L. Milling  
Clyde S. Stewart  
James R. Turner  
Gerald C. Armstrong  
William H. Bortz, Jr.  
Byron M. Burbage  
John Callahan  
William C. Carlson  
Robert H. Cook  
Otis W. S. Corman  
Keith W. Costello  
Lawrence R. Denham  
William L. Devinney  
James G. Fox  
Donald J. Hallameyer  
Welsie T. Howton, Jr.  
John R. Hyneman  
James K. Johnson  
Chester M. Lupushansky  
Kenneth L. Mann  
Eugene W. Nelson  
Russell G. Patterson, Jr.  
John L. Read  
Walter L. Redmond  
David S. Reid III  
John E. Shields  
Roscoe R. St. John  
Patrick J. Dayson  
Donald E. Gillespie  
John L. Hamilton, Jr.  
Frank H. Horn  
Arthur F. Shupe  
George M. Smith  
Thomas B. Wadsworth

give us that vision above discipline which ever sounds the note of the sublimity of a high moral endeavor. We beseech Thee to give us passionate wills to remove the causes of injustice and unrest and all that hinders the development of good will. May we ever worship Thee in the beauty of holiness, and therein find our abiding peace.

"Spirit of Life, in this new dawn,  
Give us the faith that follows on,  
Letting Thine all-pervading power  
Fulfill the dream of this high hour.

"Spirit Creative, give us light,  
Lifting the raveled mists of night;  
Touch Thou our dust with spirit hand  
And make us souls that understand."

In Christ's holy name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 31, 1946, 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 a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 152. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for the purpose of holding appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President of the United States.

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

S. 1717. An act for the development and control of atomic energy.

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

H. R. 5605. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

H. R. 6578. An act to provide on a temporary basis during the present period of emergency for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national economy in the transition from war to peace.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. STEWART, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. AUSTIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 3543) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of James Thompson, a minor," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. WHERRY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 874. An act for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges;

H. R. 941. An act for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased;

H. R. 2223. An act for the relief of Catherine Bode; and

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault.

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Miss ELIZA JANE PRATT, Congresswoman-elect from North Carolina, be sworn in at this time. Her certificate of election will arrive during this week.

The SPEAKER. There is no contest? Mr. BULWINKLE. There is no contest, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

Miss ELIZA JANE PRATT appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to the President of the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Houston Post.

#### CATHERINE BODE

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2223) for the relief of Catherine Bode.

#### L. WILMOTH HODGES

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 874) for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges.

#### ESTATE OF WILLIAM N. THERRIAULT AND MILLICENT THERRIAULT

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3808) for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault.

#### MRS. C. A. LEE

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 941) for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God, who transcendest all our thoughts, how blest are they who know the help of Thy presence and feel the comfort of Thy nearness. Amid strenuous duties with their conflicting elements and profound problems, we pray for strong and ever-growing faith, for strength of guidance, and for stoutness of heart, that we may touch human life and stimulate it to be industrious and useful. In the face of every task,

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. McGEHEE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes on the sesquicentennial celebration on the admission of Tennessee into the Union.

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

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter concerning the extension of the draft.

Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, to include in one a radio address he delivered over Station WWDC recently, in one an editorial from the Evening Star, and in the other an address delivered by Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine at the graduation exercises of Louisiana State University.

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

Mr. DAVIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by the mayor of Memphis on Memorial Day.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, to include in one a telegram, in one an editorial, and in one a statement.

## ATTLEE'S CONDUCT IS DISHONORABLE

Mr. CELLER. 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. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, over a month has passed since the publication of the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine which recommended that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine immediately. Nothing has been done. The British are cowardly stalling and offer the fictitious excuse of Arab peril. The Jews are not afraid of the Arabs. They can defend themselves unaided. They need neither the American GI nor the British Tommy. Meanwhile, the question might well be asked: "What is the United States doing?" President Truman accepted the recommendation of the immediate admission of the Jews. It was his original request. Meanwhile, the displaced and

stateless Jews in the camps in Europe are coming to the end of their rope. Disturbances between these Jews and anti-Semitic Nazis still roaming about freely are daily occurrences. Attlee hedges and says that illegal armies must first be disbanded before these Jews are admitted. Thus, he wants to hold these unfortunate persons as hostage. His conduct is most dishonorable.

He defaults like all other premiers, be they Tory or Labour complexion. Thus, we have a continuation of betrayal since the Balfour declaration was first issued in 1917. It is time for President Truman to crack down on Britain and demand forthright the immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jews.

## THE CASE BILL

Mr. RYTER. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYTER. Mr. Speaker, since the passage of the Case bill and the anti-labor provisions of the Senate amendments, it is interesting, and in a sense amusing, to read the editorials in some newspapers, and the articles of most of the commentators, in their frantic efforts to high-pressure President Truman into signing this bill.

Every article I have read has been written by a commentator who has always opposed President Roosevelt, and they are now opposing President Truman. Practically every editorial I have read appears in a newspaper that is Republican. We must remember that at least 85 percent of the newspapers of the country bitterly opposed President Roosevelt, as well as the vast majority of commentators, and they are also opposed to President Truman. No matter what President Truman may do, he cannot please them. They will oppose him.

If he signs this bill, they will then undertake to show the harmful effect it will have for him with labor. They are already doing this.

If he does not sign it, and I hope he will not, they will take the other side and point out the harm to him politically from other sources.

The bill contains bad, repressive labor provisions. That is what should determine the President's action—not what this or that group will think.

I am sure that President Truman is well aware of the constant opposition of most of the newspapers and commentators, and in this case they are "trying to kill him with kindness."

## ATOMIC BOMB CONTROL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am well aware that the House has agreed to have no roll calls on any controversial matters until Thursday. However, I should like to suggest that at this time the House

take up without even a single day's delay S. 1717. I make this suggestion because it seems to me that at this stage such legislation is no longer controversial. Amended S. 1717 authorizes the establishment of a five-man civilian committee for the domestic control of atomic energy. The entire Nation will, I am sure, applaud this action of the Senate because it has become increasingly apparent that delay in deciding who should control this marvelous new force has handicapped progress in its development. We cannot afford to postpone consideration for even 4 days.

The first meeting of the United Nations for the control of atomic energy will be convened on June 14. At that time Mr. Bernard Baruch, American delegate, will presumably present American proposals for the international control of this force so potent either for good or evil. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that our policy for the domestic control of this force should be determined at once so that Mr. Baruch will have time to work into his brief the salient features of our domestic policy.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House complete action on the domestic control of atomic energy by taking under immediate consideration S. 1717.

## LABOR LEGISLATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment the issue which the country faced when President Truman addressed the House a week ago Saturday will not down unless it be met. It has to be met by legislation which will be courageous and it also must be met by legislation which will be just. One amendment which the Senate adopted makes the legislation unjust and ought to be resisted by the House in all its vigor, and that is the amendment that provides in effect that although it may have been management that failed to agree to reasonable terms and was therefore primarily responsible for the Government seizure nonetheless while labor is required to stay on the job during the national emergency, whatever profits accrue should be returned to the coffers of industry. The bill as passed by the House did not provide for that. It provided just the opposite, namely that while the industry was in Government hands no profit should accrue to any private party. The Senate provision would give management no incentive to avoid the necessity of this admittedly drastic legislation being used. The fundamental principle of the legislation should be such as to do equity between the parties and so as to make the use of extraordinary powers unnecessary by placing every incentive behind an agreement between them. Therefore I hope this amendment of the Senate will not be agreed to by the House.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by the Honorable Louis A. Johnson, past commander of the American Legion, as a part of the Memorial Day services.

Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts from newspapers and magazine articles.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a few excerpts from letters.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three articles by Mark Foote, and further to extend his remarks and include an article by John O'Donnell.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Daily News.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUFF addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 646, Rept. No. 2201) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6407) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 4 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

## MARITIME STRIKE AND TREASON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, by all means the naturalization papers of Harry Bridges, the west coast Communist, ought to be repealed, and he should be deported at once; and he and Joe Curran, the east coast Communist, should both be arrested and sent to jail.

If I am any judge, they are perpetrating treason against the United States of America. In this morning's paper they are calling upon unions throughout the world to join in a world-wide movement against the United States Government, if it attempts to operate the ships to carry on the maritime service of this Nation.

I am tired of these Pravda attacks on President Truman for his attempts to carry on as President of the United States, in the American way.

It is about time we cleaned house and fumigated and shipped a boatload of Communists back to Europe every week.

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

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include an article in each instance.

## WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO GET THE MONEY?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, with the \$275,000,000,000 debt and going in the red at the rate of a billion dollars a month this year; with a loan granted to France, as I understand, by the Export-Import Bank of \$1,300,000,000; and next week they are talking about bringing in a bill to give Great Britain \$4,400,000,000; and with conditions in this country as they are today, I am going to ask you again Where are you going to get the money? There is one thing this Congress must do, and that is to look after America, or you are not going to have any America to look after. It is about time we woke up to that fact. If you have any regard for our own welfare and safety, it is important that you look after our own salvation and welfare before you get us so embroiled in debt and in commitments to other nations that we become so weak that we are unable to aid and assist our own country get on its feet. I am not an alarmist; I am only trying to be practical and sensible. I warn you Members of the House of Representatives to think of our own people. They need attention.

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

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include two speeches made

at the three hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Andover, one a speech made by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and the other a speech made by herself.

Mr. CLEVINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include four telegrams exchanged with the Secretary of Labor.

## SHORTAGE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, for many, many months strikes and labor stoppages in the manufacture of farm implements have seriously handicapped America at a time when it is trying to feed itself and the world. At the present time, in my own State of Ohio, there is a great shortage of baling wire and the crop of hay threatens to spoil. This lack of farm implements and farm machinery to implement the shortage of manpower on our farms is something that should receive the earnest consideration of the Government at this time.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

## WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION AND MARITIME COMMISSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time merely to state that I am today introducing a resolution calling for an investigation by a select committee of the financial operations of the War Shipping Administration and the United States Maritime Commission.

I have pointed out time after time on the floor of this House the apparent shortcomings of the two agencies in this connection.

On January 23, 1946, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two audits prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States, one referring to the War Shipping Administration and the other referring to the Maritime Commission, both covering the period up to and including June 30, 1943.

These audits show among other things for the War Shipping Administration 28 classes of major errors of omission and commission and 3 classes of objectionable operational practices. They show among other things for the Maritime Commission 19 classes of major errors of omission and commission and 14 classes of objectionable operational practices.

They include 33 specific recommendations with a view to putting the financial houses of the two agencies in order.

They indicate that over \$8,000,000,000 of the people's money have been spent and not properly accounted for.

No action having been taken by the President, the Attorney General, or the appropriate legislative committee of the Congress, in the face of the most damning indictment of any Federal department or agency in my entire experience of 18 years as a Member of this House, the obligation to appoint a select committee appears clear.

The appointment of this committee will permit a thoroughgoing investigation of the financial operations of both agencies.

It is the people's money. The people are entitled to the facts. Those charged with responsibility are entitled to a hearing.

#### GOLDEN JUBILEE—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, last week in the city of Detroit, Mich., there occurred a very notable event—the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the automotive industry in this country. That is an industry which has revolutionized transportation, an industry that has contributed much to the progress and happiness of mankind, an industry that has provided employment for millions of our people and millions of people throughout the world. It was most fitting that this celebration should be held while some of the pioneers, the founders of that industry, are still living. Humanity owes much to those men who had the courage, vision, and determination to enter an unknown field, risking all they had and bringing forth a safe, convenient, and comfortable mode of transportation. It was indeed a rare privilege and a distinct honor to be present with some of those renowned and famous men last Friday in Detroit, among whom were Henry Ford, R. E. Olds, Mr. Nash, Frank Duryea, Mr. Holly, Mr. King, General Knudsen, and others.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence be granted my colleague from Minnesota, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, for 10 days, on account of official business.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include an editorial and a newspaper article.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter from the Livestock Sanitary Board of Montana.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was granted permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include four editorials.

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

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the overwhelming comment and opinion reflected in my mail upon further necessity for the restudy of existing and pending legislation, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include one of those letters in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, today is Confederate Memorial Day, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address which I made at Arlington a few years ago on that subject.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include three speeches, one by General Bradley. I asked this permission last week and I have been informed that the cost is \$150. I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be granted, notwithstanding the additional cost, to include these speeches.

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

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that between now and the 18th of this month I may be permitted to be absent if I deem it necessary in order to advise my people as to the selection of a Representative for the next 2 years.

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

There was no objection.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4435) to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in the village of Medora, N. Dak., and for other purposes.

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

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve that for a moment? Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Yes; I will.

Mr. LEMKE. This bill has been on the calendar a number of times, and I see no reason why people outside of my State should object to this simple little bill. It has the unanimous approval of the committee, after full hearings.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. I would like to state that several have indicated a desire to make further study of the bill.

Mr. LEMKE. It has been considered four or five times, and both of the committees have not objected. I am sure the gentleman does not want to stop the people of North Dakota having their way if they want this little monument. Will the gentleman withdraw his request?

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. I would like to very much but under the circumstances I must insist, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

#### RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5924) to enable debtor railroad corporations, whose properties during a period of 7 years have provided sufficient earnings to pay fixed charges, to effect a readjustment of their financial structure without further proceedings under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that the purpose of this bill is to preserve the rights of the stockholders and with that purpose I am in full sympathy. Within the past week, however, it has been brought to my attention that some of the language in the bill might have an undesirable effect in the transcontinental service offered through operation of the Denver & Rio Grande Western and the Burlington Railroads. I have not had an opportunity to look into this matter and would like to do so. In view of the question that has been raised I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over today without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### RELIEVING LIABILITY FOR ACTS DONE OR OMITTED UNDER SELECTIVE-SERVICE REGULATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6035) to provide that there shall be no liability for acts done or omitted in accordance with regulations of the Director of Selective Service and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That no liability to any person under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or under any contract heretofore or hereafter made, or otherwise, shall be predicated in any case on any act heretofore or hereafter done or omitted in good faith in accord with any regulation, order, ruling, or administrative interpretation issued by the Director of Selective Service or by any other authorized person within the Selective Service System, or in

accord with the decision of any duly constituted judicial authority, or the decision of any arbitrator or board of arbitration insofar as it binds a particular employer, notwithstanding that such regulation, order, ruling, interpretation, or decision may, after such act or omission, be amended, rescinded, or reversed, or otherwise nullified.

SEC. 2. Any existing law in conflict herewith is hereby modified to the extent of such conflict.

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

By unanimous consent House Resolution 627 was laid on the table.

**EXTENDING BENEFITS OF ACT OF MAY 24, 1928, TO OFFICERS DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF JUNE 30, 1922**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2325) to extend the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to officers honorably discharged from the Army under Public, No. 259, Sixty-seventh Congress, June 30, 1922.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the benefits of the act of May 24, 1928 (Public, No. 506, 70th Cong.), subject to the limitations contained in section 10 of the act of March 20, 1933 (Public, No. 2, 73d Cong.), as now or may hereafter be amended, are hereby extended to officers honorably separated from the service under Public, No. 259, Sixty-seventh Congress, if application for such benefits is filed with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs within 12 months after the passage of this act: *Provided,* That the benefits under this act shall take effect from the date of application, if approved.

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

**GRANTING ENLISTED PERSONNEL TERMINAL-LEAVE PAY**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4051) to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

**ENLISTMENT IN COAST GUARD FOR DUTY AT LIFEBOAT STATIONS**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6219) to authorize the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to accept enlistments of certain individuals for duty at lifeboat stations during the year 1946.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

**AMENDING THE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6371) to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANKIN. M. Speaker, this bill is coming up under a suspension of the rules in a few minutes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may go over until it is called up under suspension.

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

There was no objection.

**BEAR RIVER WATER COMPACT**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4701) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Bear River and its tributaries.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill grants the consent of Congress to certain States to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of certain waters and contemplates the creation of a commission of a committee of which at least one person shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

The committee has adopted an amendment requiring that the particular individual be a representative of the Interior Department. I raise the question, therefore, as to the necessity of section 2, which authorizes the expenses and salary of the individual who is to be appointed by the President.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The point raised by the gentleman is the matter of the expense of the commissioner appointed by the President.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is correct.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman knows, of course, that the commissioner appointed by the President will be in the employ of the Department of the Interior, but he will have some expenses in connection with the matter as a representative of the United States. I assume that is the only item involved. That is the usual provision in all these bills, I understand.

Mr. COLE of New York. At the time the bill was introduced section 2 was necessary, but as amended by the committee, which requires that he be appointed from the Interior Department, I wonder if section 2 is still necessary. If it is the gentleman's opinion it is essential in order to pay the expenses of this individual, I will raise no further objection. I simply wanted to call it to his attention and to the attention of the committee.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I doubt if it actually makes much difference whether section 2 is in the bill or not. The only item involved is the matter of the expenses of the commissioner and in either event it will be paid out of the Treasury.

Mr. COLE of New York. Any one who is an employe of a Federal department and who is assigned to any particular work certainly will be covered for any expenses which he incurs in performing that work. It seems unnecessary to have special authority to pay the expenses of this one individual.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I believe this matter is of sufficient importance to ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

**SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice this bill was originally passed in 1936 to give opportunity for legislative bodies to take action. "A reasonable opportunity for legislative action" is the language stated in the bill. That was passed first in 1936 and it has been extended four or five times. I would like to ask how long "a reasonable opportunity" is? Ten years have gone by now.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

**EASEMENT FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES TO COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5907) authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Lebanon County, Pa.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for the purpose of relocating a part of the Lebanon-Buffalo Springs Road, Route No. 38016, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to grant an easement to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for highway purposes in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital in Lebanon County, Pa., described as follows:

All that part of a strip of land 60 feet wide extending 30 feet either way from the following-described centerline and lying within the boundaries of the Veterans' Administration property: Beginning at a point in the center of existing road, Route No. 38016, at station one hundred and eight plus seventy-five; thence north seventeen degrees forty-two minutes west to station one hundred and eleven plus three and eighty-one one-hundredths; thence on a curve to the right, having a radius of nine hundred and fifty-five and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet to station one hundred and thirteen plus forty-



nine and ninety-two one-hundredths; thence north two degrees fifty-six minutes west to station one hundred and twenty-four plus forty-one and ninety-four one-hundredths; thence on a curve to the left, having a radius of seven hundred and sixteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet to station one hundred and thirty-four plus four and twenty-three one-hundredths; thence north forty-seven degrees fifty-five minutes west to station one hundred and thirty-four plus forty-six and forty-three one-hundredths; thence on a curve to the right, having a radius of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to station one hundred and thirty-six plus forty-two and twenty-six one-hundredths; thence north forty-four degrees west to a point in center of existing road, Route No. 38016, at station one hundred and thirty-seven plus fifty. The above-described right-of-way is in accordance with the road plan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Highways, Route No. 38016, section numbered 1, dated September 11, 1945.

The grant of the foregoing easement shall be conditioned upon the vacation, abandonment, and extinguishment within a reasonable time of the presently existing easement in that strip of land described as follows:

All that part of the right-of-way of the existing Lebanon-Buffalo Springs Road lying within or bounded by the Veterans' Administration reservation, Lebanon County, Pa., and lying between the following-described points: Station one hundred eight plus seventy-five and station one hundred thirty-seven plus fifty, in accordance with the road plan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Highways, Route No. 38016, section numbered 1, dated September 11, 1945, except that portion south of station one hundred thirteen plus twenty-five and that portion north of station one hundred thirty-five plus twenty-five which will be used for the new road as shown on the aforesaid road plan.

The easement herein authorized to be granted shall be limited to the period of time the aforesaid lands are required and actually used for highway purposes, and when no longer so required and used, all interests herein authorized to be conveyed in said lands shall cease and determine.

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

#### AMENDMENT TO SECTION 100 OF THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6069) to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 693), is amended by adding an additional paragraph thereto so that the section will read as follows:

"Sec. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled to priority equal to the highest granted any department or agency of the Government in personnel, service, space, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities. The Administrator is authorized, for the purpose of extending benefits to veterans and dependents, and to the extent he deems necessary, to procure the necessary space for administrative, clinical, medical, and out-patient treatment purposes by lease, purchase, or construction of buildings, or by condemnation or declaration of taking, pursuant to existing statutes.

"Until June 30, 1947, the Administrator is authorized to enter into leases or renewals

of leases of property for any of the purposes specified in this section for periods not exceeding 5 years. The provisions of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended by section 15 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517; 40 U. S. C. 278a), the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1257), and the act of February 27, 1906 (34 Stat. 48; 31 U. S. C. 665); and the provisions of section 3732 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 11) shall not apply to any lease entered into by the Administrator under the authority of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish, or in any way limit any right, power, or authority granted to the Administrator under any other law."

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

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6153) to remove the existing limitation on the number of associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That part of paragraph I preceding subparagraph (a) of part II of veterans' regulation No. 2 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C., ch. 12 note), is amended to read as follows:

"I. There is hereby created in the Veterans' Administration a Board of Veterans' Appeals under the administrative control and supervision of a chairman directly responsible to the administrator of veterans' affairs. The board shall be composed of a chairman, a vice chairman, such number of associate members as may be found necessary, and such other professional, administrative, clerical, and stenographic personnel as are necessary in conducting hearings and considering and disposing of appeals properly before such board in accordance with the instructions herein provided. Members of the board, including the chairman and the vice chairman, shall be appointed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs with the approval of the President."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "necessary" insert "not to exceed 50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### PROTECTING SCENIC VALUES ALONG CATALINA HIGHWAY, ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 913) to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter mining locations made under mining laws of the United States within the following-described lands within the Coronado National Forest, Pima County, Ariz.: Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, and the east half of section 34, township 11 south, range 15 east; sections 30, 31, 32, and 33, and the west half of section 29, township 11 south, range 16 east; sections 1, 2, and 3, township 12 south, range 15 east; sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, and 16, the west half of section 11, the west half of

section 14, and the northwest quarter of section 23, township 12 south, range 16 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting, mining, and beneficiation of ores including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining and ore-reducing operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy: *Provided, however,* That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

SEC. 2. That hereafter all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the above-described area shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. That valid mining claims within the said lands, existing on the date of the enactment of this act, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of Arizona, may be perfected under this act, or under the laws under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

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

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN WARD COUNTY, N. DAK.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1336) to transfer certain real and personal property in Ward County, N. Dak., to the State of North Dakota acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota.

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will someone inform me how much this project has cost the Federal Government so far?

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of an explanation at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

## NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1605) 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.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$7,263.87, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring in a Quonset hut at naval operating base, Navy 151, on January 9, 1945; in barracks at United States naval air facility, Hitchcock, Tex., on May 22, 1945; in Quonset hut 38, Patsu four-one, on February 3, 1945; in building 215, Marine Corps air depot, Miramar, San Diego, Calif., on March 15, 1945; in Quonset hut at naval air station, Attu, Alaska, on January 29, 1945; in barracks at naval air station, Key West, Fla., on January 1, 1945; in barracks at Manna Group, American Samoa Islands, on July 19, 1944; in Quonset hut 5, Tolosa, Leyte, P. I., on March 19, 1945, at officers' quarters 4 at United States Naval Mobile Hospital 9, on January 2, 1944; at Harrowbeer Airport, Plymouth England, in January 1945; at officers' quarters OSS, Para-Military School, Chrea, Algiers, on June 2, 1944; at officer quarters I, naval air facility, Navy 129, on March 3, 1945; at Dewey unit ships-service building, naval training center, Sampson, N. Y., on January 15, 1945; *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

## SANTA ROSA ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4486) to abolish the Santa Rosa Island National Monument and to provide for the conveyance to Escambia County, State of Florida, of that portion of Santa Rosa Island which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Santa Rosa Island National Monument, Florida, is hereby abolished, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to donate and convey Escambia County, State of Florida, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that portion of Santa Rosa Island, Florida, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIKES: On line 9, after the word "Interior," strike out the

period, insert a comma, and add the following: "to be retained by the said Escambia County and to be used by it for such purposes as it shall deem to be in the public interest or to be leased by it from time to time in whole or in part or parts to such persons and for such purposes as it shall deem to be in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it shall fix and always to be subject to regulation by said county whether leased or not leased, but never to be otherwise disposed of or conveyed by it, provided nothing herein shall prevent the said county from conveying said property back to the Federal Government or to the State of Florida or any agency thereof."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman will explain his amendment I shall rise in opposition to the amendment for the purpose of inquiring why such a provision is necessary.

Mr. SIKES. I shall be glad to explain the amendment. The reasons for it are twofold: Since the bill was written and unanimously approved by the committee, we found on record an old lease which contains the proviso that if at any time Escambia County would have the right to sell that property, that an option is granted to certain persons to purchase part of the island for a sum far below the value of the island, and this amendment is intended, first, to make it impossible for the property to be sold under that old option which may still be binding, and next, the amendment is offered to assure that the property will be kept for public purposes only, and the control of the island at all times will either be under Escambia County or the Federal Government or the State of Florida.

Mr. COLE of New York. What steps will be necessary for the control of this land to be returned to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government?

Mr. SIKES. It would be necessary for the county to convey it back to the Federal Government.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does the gentleman's amendment operate as an acceptance in advance on the part of the Federal Government of the return of this land at any future time when Escambia County may determine that it no longer wants it?

Mr. SIKES. I am not sure I understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. COLE of New York. I am not certain that I can ask the question intelligently because I only heard the gentleman's amendment read by the Clerk. But I am curious to know what effect the gentleman's amendment will have upon the possible return of this land to the Federal Government. Under what conditions, and what obligations might the Federal Government incur in case of the return of the land?

Mr. SIKES. As I understand the amendment, it places no obligations on the Federal Government in the event the county were to return the land to the Federal Government. I do not anticipate any such possibility, because Escambia County gave this land to the Federal Government in 1938 without cost to the Federal Government on the promise that the land would be developed as a recreational area by the Department of the Interior. That has not been done, and that is the reason that the land is now being given back to Escambia Coun-

ty. I do not anticipate that it will be returned to the Federal Government, but there is that possibility. It carries no obligation to the Federal Government.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is the heart of the question. Does the gentleman's amendment carry with it any obligation on the part of the Federal Government to accept this land in case the county desires to return it?

Mr. SIKES. It does not.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. This is the bill that was before the Committee on Public Lands sometime ago, when we discussed the necessity for an amendment. At that time it did not appear that an amendment of this character was needed. Is that correct?

Mr. SIKES. That is correct.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The purpose of the gentleman's amendment is to protect the rights of the individuals so that this land will not be exploited and placed in the hands of private individuals for real-estate development.

Mr. SIKES. That is correct.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It will be preserved for the good of the public.

Mr. SIKES. That is correct.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The Federal Government is not using this land now on this island?

Mr. SIKES. Nor does it have any plans to develop it or use it.

Mr. LECOMPTE. This bill simply vests title to the land in the county which formerly had deeded it to the Federal Government?

Mr. SIKES. That is correct.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

## SALE OF SURPLUS VESSELS SUITABLE FOR FISHING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5552) relating to the sale by the United States of surplus vessels suitable for tuna fishing.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That vessels which are determined to be surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and which are suitable for use as tuna-fishing vessels shall not be disposed of until offered for sale by the United States Maritime Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. (a) As used in this act the term "former owners" means former owners of tuna-fishing vessels purchased or requisitioned by the United States who on or before the date of the enactment of this act have not been notified that their vessels may be returned to them under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto," approved

April 29, 1943, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. IV, title 50, App., sec. 1301).

(b) Former owners shall be given notice by the Commission, in such manner (which may include publication) as it may prescribe, that vessels suitable for use as tuna-fishing vessels are to be disposed of by the United States and shall be entitled to purchase such vessels at private sale within a reasonable time after such notice. Such reasonable time shall be specified in the notice but may be extended by the Commission when it appears to it that an extension is necessary or appropriate to facilitate the sale of any vessel or vessels under this act.

Sec. 3. (a) Sales of vessels to former owners under this act shall be upon such terms and conditions as the Commission deems proper.

(b) Any vessels suitable for use as tuna-fishing vessels not disposed of by the Commission as provided in this act shall be disposed of as otherwise provided by law.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "tuna-fishing" and insert "fishing."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "tuna-fishing" and insert "fishing."

Page 2, line 12, strike out "tuna-fishing" and insert "fishing."

Page 2, line 23, strike out "tuna-fishing" and insert "fishing."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill relating to the sale by the United States of surplus vessels suitable for fishing."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6486) to authorize an appropriation for the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska.

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

Whereas the need for a geophysical station in this country, dedicated to the maintenance of geophysical research concerning the Arctic regions, is recognized; and

Whereas the University of Alaska has been performing geophysical research in cooperation with the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Federal Communications Commission, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Weather Bureau, and other agencies since 1941; and

Whereas said research has produced results not only of direct military application in the war emergency but also of value as a contribution to scientific knowledge; and

Whereas there is a necessity for indefinite continuation of geophysical research in the Arctic in the postwar period; and

Whereas geophysical exploration can lead to increases in supplies and reserves of important minerals and can furnish information of direct value both for military and nonmilitary projects; and

Whereas the University of Alaska, because of its unique location and the work it has accomplished in the past, is a logical site for a permanent geophysical research station: Now, therefore,

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed the sum of \$975,000 for the construction and establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of

Alaska, College, Alaska: *Provided*, That not to exceed 20 percent of the funds herein authorized shall be expended for construction of housing accommodations to be used by the personnel carrying out the program: *Provided further*, That, subject to the then existing security regulations, the facilities of the institute shall be extended, without charge, to the duly qualified and authorized representatives of the Federal departments engaged in geophysical research who shall have priority in the use of the housing accommodations constructed as a part of said geophysical institute: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the director the facilities of the institute may be extended, without charge, to the duly qualified and authorized representatives of nonprofit scientific societies engaged in geophysical research: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the director said facilities may be used by others engaged in geophysical research, under such terms and conditions as said director may specify: *Provided further*, That all funds derived from the operation of said geophysical institute shall be used in geophysical research: *And provided further*, That no portion of the funds herein authorized shall be expended for maintenance of the buildings constructed, it being an express condition of this grant that the University of Alaska undertake to furnish heat, light, water, electric power, and custodial service, and to staff the institute with (1) a director, whose appointment by the regents of the university upon the recommendation of the president of the university shall be with the approval of the president of the National Academy of Sciences; (2) a librarian; and (3) a secretary.

Sec. 2. All buildings and equipment constructed or acquired with funds herein authorized shall, upon the establishment of the institute, become the property of the University of Alaska.

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

#### U. S. S. NEVADA AND U. S. S. WYOMING

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1302) to provide for the delivery of custody of certain articles of historic interest from the U. S. S. *Nevada* and the U. S. S. *Wyoming* to the State of Nevada and the State of Wyoming, respectively.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the custody of the Governor of Nevada for use as a display in the Nevada State Museum the name plate, the ship's bell, the silver service, and the magnesium chest of the U. S. S. *Nevada*.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the custody of the Governor of Wyoming for exhibition, educational purposes, and use by the University of Wyoming the name plate, the ship's bell, and the silver service of the U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

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

#### PROMOTION OF PERSONNEL OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1805) to authorize the promotion of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who were prisoners of war.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for all purposes of this act the term "prisoner of war" shall include each officer and nurse and enlisted person of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of the Reserve components thereof, whether living or deceased, who, by reason of his or her capture by an enemy, escape or evasion from an enemy, or, because of his or her being in an internee status, is, was, or may be separated from the jurisdiction of the United States at any time after December 7, 1941, and prior to August 16, 1945.

Sec. 2. Prisoners of war shall be promoted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President. Promotions of prisoners of war may be made without regard for the needs of the service.

Sec. 3. Any increases of pay and allowances to which prisoners of war may become or have become entitled by reason of promotion pursuant to section 2 of this act or otherwise shall be held and considered to have accrued retroactively to the credit of and to be payable to the prisoners of war beginning on the date prescribed by the President in each case. Each appointment or entry in service records issued or made under this act shall indicate the effective date thereof for purposes of pay and allowances.

Sec. 4. Nothing within this act shall be construed as preventing the promotion of any person pursuant to other provisions of law, as reducing the pay or allowances to which any person may be entitled under other provisions of law, or as authorizing the promotion of officers to ranks above those of captain in the Navy or Coast Guard or colonel in the Marine Corps.

Sec. 5. Each enlisted person and nurse not entitled to a subsistence allowance at the time he or she became a prisoner of war shall be credited with a subsistence allowance at the rate of 70 cents per day during such period as he or she was a prisoner of war and not otherwise entitled to be credited with a subsistence allowance.

Sec. 6. Within the scope of the authority granted by this act, the determination by the President, or by such person as he may designate, of the date of termination of a prisoner of war status in any case shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 7. All prisoners of war who subsequent to their return to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have been discharged, released to inactive duty, or retired shall be entitled to receive the benefits of this act, and the accounts of all deceased prisoners of war shall be credited with such increases in pay and allowances to which entitled by virtue of retroactive promotions, advancements, or appointments herein authorized.

Sec. 8. The appropriations for pay and allowances of personnel of the services concerned currently available at the time payment is made shall be available for the payment of all sums which accrue by reason of the retroactive provisions of this act.

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

#### NAVAL ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1854) to establish the civilian position of Academic Dean of the Postgraduate School of the Naval Academy and compensation therefor.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the civilian position of Academic Dean of the Postgraduate School

of the Naval Academy is hereby established. The Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the Postgraduate School Council, which shall consist of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and the Directors of the Technical, Administrative and Professional Divisions of the Postgraduate School, shall appoint an academic dean to serve for periods of not in excess of 5 years. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to pay as compensation to such dean not more than \$12,000 annually from appropriations made for operation of the Naval Academy and postgraduate school, and said dean shall be considered as a member of the civilian teaching staff of the postgraduate school of the Naval Academy insofar as provisions of law regarding retirement are concerned.

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

#### REPEAL OF SECTION 1548, REVISED STATUTES (34 U. S. C. 592)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1862) to repeal section 1548, Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592).

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1548, Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592), which provides "The Secretary of the Navy shall cause each commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy, on his entry into the service, be furnished with a copy of the regulations and general orders of the Navy Department then in force, and thereafter with a copy of all such as may be issued," is hereby repealed.

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

#### CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1872) to provide for the rank of original appointments in the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter, original appointments as officers in the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy shall be in the grade of assistant civil engineer with rank of ensign or of lieutenant (junior grade) in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

SEC. 2. The second paragraph under the heading "Fuel and transportation" in chapter 180, Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, 1168, which is the first paragraph on page 1184, is hereby repealed.

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

#### PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL UNIFORM GRATUITY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1959) to authorize additional uniform gratuity to reserve officers commission from the status of aviation cadets.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 11 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended (57 Stat. 573; 34 U. S. C. 850j), is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of said section and adding the following: "Provided further, That officers com-

missioned pursuant to this act or to the Naval Aviation Reserve Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 819) shall be entitled to the additional uniform gratuity in the amount of \$50 in like manner and under the same circumstances as is provided in section 302 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1180; 34 U. S. C. 855a)."

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

#### FORT MORGAN, ALA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4433) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Alabama for use as a public park of the military reservation known as Fort Morgan.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, subject to condition hereinafter specified, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to donate and convey to the State of Alabama all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the military reservation known as Fort Morgan, situated in Baldwin County, Ala., containing 408<sup>2</sup>/<sub>100</sub> acres, more or less, and shown on map No. 6559-110, entitled "Fort Morgan, Alt., Reservation Map," dated June 1914, revised to February 7, 1936, on file in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C. (A. G. 600.93 (2-18-36)). The conveyance executed by the Secretary of the Navy shall contain the express condition that if the State of Alabama shall at any time cease to use such property as a public park for public recreation, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such property, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 10, insert "The said conveyance shall also contain the further express condition that at any time during any future national emergency the Navy or War Department may reoccupy the property, such occupancy to be without cost to the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5640) to reestablish the status of funds of the midshipmen's store, barber shop, cobbler shop, and tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 of Public Law 238, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 3, 1945; section 1 of Public Law 273, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945; and section 1 of Public Law 274, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. All funds collected from the operations of the midshipmen's store, including the Naval Academy dairy, barber shop, cobbler shop, and tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy, shall continue to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as heretofore, and shall be available for such expenditures as the superintendent of the United States Naval Academy shall deem necessary in the interest, health, comfort, and education of midshipmen and for

all expenses of the operations of the midshipmen's store, including the Naval Academy dairy, barber shop, cobbler shop, and tailor shop: *Provided*, That the superintendent of the United States Naval Academy shall make an accounting to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts quarterly for all receipts and expenditures of moneys collected and expended in accordance with this authority: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in the act approved December 3, 1945 (Public Law 238, 79th Cong.) shall apply to employees of the Naval Academy dairy.

SEC. 3. This act shall be effective from December 3, 1945.

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

#### PUBLIC LAW 347, SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 347) to correct a technical error in the act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, 79th Cong., 2d sess.).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That subsection (c) of section 6 of the act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, 76th Cong., 2d sess.), is hereby amended by striking out the figure "2" wherever it occurs therein after the word "section" and substituting in lieu thereof the figure "5", so that as thus amended the said subsection will read as follows:

"(c) Each officer above the grade of commissioned warrant officer whose commission is so revoked and who (1) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5 held permanent status as a commissioned warrant officer may be reappointed by the President to such permanent status without examination, with the lineal position and other rights and benefits to which he would have been entitled had his service subsequent to reappointment under such subsection (a) been rendered in such permanent status, or (2) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5 held permanent status as a warrant or petty officer, may be appointed by the President without examination to permanent commissioned warrant or warrant grade with the same lineal position and other rights and benefits which he would have had or normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of section 5, or (3) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5 held permanent status as a petty officer may be re-enlisted as a chief petty officer (permanent appointment) and shall be entitled to the same rights and benefits to which he would have been entitled or normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to subsection (a) or section 5."

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of the bills eligible for consideration today on the Consent Calendar.

#### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS CONVENTION AT BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6463) to provide for making certain War Department articles and equipment available for use at the convention of Veterans of

Foreign Wars to be held at Boston, Mass., in September 1946.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object is this resolution similar to the one passed last week with reference to the American Legion?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is an identical resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to the bill, but I understand from the statement by the Speaker a considerable while ago that legislation which was on the Consent Calendar and not eligible for consideration would not be brought up.

The SPEAKER. The Chair made the statement that unless Members cleared with the committee of objectors, he would recognize Members to call up bills. The Chair assumes that the gentleman from Massachusetts has done that.

Mr. KEAN. No one has cleared with me.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request momentarily.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6533) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service and for other purposes. I might say that I have spoken to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] about this, but I did not speak to the other gentlemen as I did not know of the announcement made by the Speaker until a moment ago.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a long complicated bill and I have not been able to read it. If the gentleman could defer this for a little while, I would like to have a chance to look over the bill.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

#### BEAR RIVER

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4701) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Bear River and its tributaries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact providing for an equitable division and apportionment among the said States of the waters of the Bear River upon condition that one suitable person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, shall participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and shall make report to Congress of

the proceedings and of any compact entered into: *Provided*, That any such compact shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been ratified by the legislature of each of said States and approved by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the salary and expenses of the representative of the United States appointed hereunder: *Provided further*, That such representative, if otherwise employed by the United States, while so employed shall not receive additional salary in the appointment hereunder.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "person", insert "from the Department of the Interior."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, this is the bill about which I raised a question when it was called on the Consent Calendar. After consultation with and approval of the Members interested, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 2, line 9, strike out section 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### CONVENTION OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, having conferred with the objectors on both sides and being very pleasantly received, I renew my unanimous-consent request in relation to H. R. 6463, to provide for making certain War Department articles and equipment available for use at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Boston, Mass., in September 1946.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a very good bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is in line with other bills passed before the last war permitting the use of Army tents and other equipment for national Veterans of Foreign Wars encampments. The equipment is returned to the Government after the encampment is held. It is badly needed equipment and serves a real purpose in providing for these great national conventions to which come hundreds of thousands of veterans of all of our foreign wars. The holding of such encampments helps to organize veteran thought and certainly helps to mold veteran opinion. They serve a most laudable patriotic purpose, and, of course, we should extend this small courtesy to a great organization which has existed over the years, serving America and the things for which she stands.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to lend to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, for use at the

convention of that organization which is to be held at Boston, Mass., in September 1946, such cots, blankets, pillowcases, sheets, vehicles, and other available articles and equipment, under the jurisdiction of the Department of War, as may be needed for the comfort and convenience of the members of such organization attending such convention: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of said property, the same to be delivered at such time prior to the holding of the said convention as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the Veterans of Foreign Wars through its national convention committee: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War before delivering said property shall take from the Veterans of Foreign Wars a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

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

#### INTER-AMERICAN TRADE EXPOSITION

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 327, to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, an international exposition, to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., from October 6, to 12, 1946, inclusive, by the Texas Pan-American Association, a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign buildings or exhibits at the said exhibition, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the said exposition to sell within the area of the exposition any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff law: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That articles which

have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said exposition under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Texas Pan-American Association, a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this Act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this Act, shall be reimbursed by the Texas Pan-American Association, a corporation, to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 19, sec. 1524).

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, this is the customary resolution in cases of this character.

There is to be held in Fort Worth, Tex., in October, an inter-American trade exposition, restricted to the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The Central and South American countries and Mexico are participating in it, and from the standpoint of the good-neighbor policy it should prove most helpful in stimulating trade relationships in the Western Hemisphere.

The resolution simply provides that the exhibits that are sent in by Mexico and the Central and South American countries may be brought in without tariff charges. That is customary in cases of this character.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And there are no sales to be made in this country?

Mr. LANHAM. They are to enter merely as exhibits. Any subsequent disposal of them must be under regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department, and any expense to which the Government may be put will be reimbursed. It is so provided in this resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

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

#### CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of the bill (H. R. 6533) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That (a) under such regulations as the President may prescribe, any civilian officer or employee of the Government who, in the interest of the Government, is transferred from one official station to another, including transfer from one department to another, for permanent duty, shall, except as otherwise provided herein, when authorized, in the order directing the travel, by such subordinate official or officials of the department concerned as the head thereof may designate for the purpose, be allowed and paid from Government funds the expenses of travel of himself and the expenses of transportation of his immediate family (or a commutation thereof in accordance with the act of February 14, 1931) and the expenses of transportation, packing, crating, temporary storage, drayage, and unpacking of his household goods and personal effects (not to exceed 5,000 pounds if uncrated or 6,250 pounds if crated or the equivalent thereof when transportation charges are based on cubic measurement): *Provided*, That advances of funds may be made to the officer or employee in accordance with said regulations under the same safeguards as are required under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 (5 U. S. C. 828): *Provided further*, That the allowances herein authorized shall not be applicable to civilian employees of the War Department and their dependents when transferred under the provisions of section 3 of the act of June 5, 1942 (50 U. S. C. 763), nor to officers and employees of the Foreign Service, Department of State: *Provided further*, That no part of such expenses (including those of officers and employees of the Foreign Service, Department of State) shall be allowed or paid from Government funds where the transfer is made primarily for the convenience or benefit of the officer or employee or at his request: *Provided further*, That in case of transfer from one department to another such expenses shall be payable from the funds of the department to which the officer or employee is transferred.

(b) In lieu of the payment of actual expenses of transportation, packing, crating, temporary storage, drayage, and unpacking of household goods and personal effects, in the case of such transfers between points in continental United States, reimbursement shall be made to the officer or employee on a commuted basis (not to exceed the amount which would be allowable for the authorized weight allowance) at such rates per 100 pounds as may be fixed by zones in regulations prescribed by the President.

(c) Funds available for travel expenses of civilian officers and employees shall also be available for the expenses of the transportation of their immediate families, and funds available for the transportation of things shall also be available for the transportation of household goods and effects, as authorized by this act.

Sec. 2. The act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), relating to allowances for the transportation of household goods, section 5 of the act of March 4, 1923, as amended (19 U. S. C. 48), relating to traveling and subsistence expenses of customs officers and employees, the first sentence of sections 645 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1645 (a)), relating to traveling and subsistence expenses of the families of such officers and employees, and other acts relating to allowances to civilian officers and employees in the executive branch of the Government (except those

mentioned in the second proviso clause of section 1 (a) of this act) on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. The act of February 14, 1931 (5 U. S. C. 73a), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"Civilian officers or employees or others rendering service to the Government shall, under regulations prescribed by the President, and unless otherwise provided in the appropriation concerned or other law, and whenever such mode of transportation is authorized or approved as more advantageous to the Government, be paid in lieu of actual expenses of transportation not to exceed 2 cents per mile for the use of privately owned motorcycles or 5 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles or airplanes when engaged in necessary travel on official trips from their designated posts of duty or places of service, or 2 cents per mile for the use of privately owned motorcycles or 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when used on official business wholly within the limits of their official stations or places of service. In addition to the mileage allowances provided for in this section, there may be allowed reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls."

Sec. 4. Until June 30, 1948, when authorized in an appropriation or other act, appropriations available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment, without regard to the rates authorized by the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses to civilian officers and employees of departments while traveling on official business outside continental United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department concerned or by such subordinate as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed.

Sec. 5. Persons in the Government service employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis may be allowed travel expenses while away from their homes or regular places of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence while at place of such employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), and the act of February 14, 1931, as amended by this act, and persons serving without compensation or at \$1 per annum may be allowed, while away from their homes or regular places of business, transportation in accordance with said regulations and said act of February 14, 1931, as so amended, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of such service or employment unless a higher rate is specifically provided in an appropriation or other act.

Sec. 6. Section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933 (5 U. S. C. 73b), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. Whenever by or under authority of law actual expenses for transportation may be allowed, such allowances shall not exceed the lowest first-class rate by the transportation facility used in such transportation unless it is certified, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, that lowest first-class accommodations are not available or that use of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized or approved by the head of the agency concerned or such subordinate as he may designate, is required for purposes of security."

Sec. 7. Appropriations for the departments shall be available, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, for expenses of travel of new appointees, expenses

of transportation of their immediate families and expenses of transportation of their household goods and personal effects from places of actual residence at time of appointment to places of employment outside continental United States, and for such expenses on return of employees from their posts of duty outside continental United States to the places of their actual residence at time of assignment to duty outside the United States: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed new appointees unless and until the person selected for appointment shall agree in writing to remain in the Government service for the 12 months following his appointment, unless separated for reasons beyond his control. In case of a violation of such agreement any moneys expended by the United States on account of such travel and transportation shall be considered as a debt due by the individual concerned to the United States. This section shall not apply to appropriations for the Foreign Service, State Department.

Sec. 8. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, or any other article or item the exchange of which is authorized by law, the head of any department or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

Sec. 9. (a) Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Unless otherwise provided in the appropriation concerned or other law, purchases and contracts for supplies or services for the Government may be made or entered into only after advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals, except (1) when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed \$100, (2) when the public exigencies require the immediate delivery of the articles or performance of the service, (3) when only one source of supply is available and the Government purchasing or contracting officer shall so certify, or (4) when the services are to be performed by the contractor in person, under Government supervision, and paid for on a time basis. Except as authorized by section 29 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U. S. C. App. 1638), or unless otherwise authorized by law, sales and contracts of sale by the Government shall be governed by the requirements of this section for advertising, except when the reasonable value involved in any one case does not exceed \$100."

(b) Exemptions from section 3709, Revised Statutes, in other law in amounts of \$100 or less are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. Whenever a department is authorized by law to hold hearings and to subpoena witnesses for appearance at said hearings, witnesses summoned to and attending such hearings shall be entitled to the same fees and mileage, or expenses in the case of Government officers and employees, as provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States courts.

Sec. 11. The first sentence of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No advance of public money shall be made in any case unless authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law."

Sec. 12. The head of any department may delegate to subordinate officials (1) the power vested in him by other law to take final action on matters pertaining to the employment, direction, and general administration of personnel under his department; (2) the authority vested in him by section 3683 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 675) to direct the purchase of articles from contin-

gent funds; and (3) the authority vested in him by section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324), to authorize the publication of advertisements, notices, or proposals.

Sec. 13. Appropriations available for the procurement of supplies and material or equipment shall be available for the purchase and maintenance of special clothing and equipment for the protection of personnel in the performance of their assigned tasks.

Sec. 14. The head of each department is authorized, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, to pay cash awards to civilian officers and employees (or to their estates) who make meritorious suggestions which will result in improvement or economy in the operations of his department and which have been adopted for use: *Provided*, That no award shall be paid to any officer or employee for any suggestion which represents a part of the normal requirements of the duties of his position. With the exception of the War and Navy Departments, the amount of any one award shall not exceed \$1,000 and the total of cash awards paid during any fiscal year in any department shall not exceed \$25,000. Payments may be made from the appropriation for the activity primarily benefiting or may be distributed among appropriations for activities benefiting as the head of the department determines. A cash award shall be in addition to the regular compensation of the recipient and the acceptance of such cash award shall constitute an agreement that the use by the United States of the suggestion for which the award is made shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature upon the United States by him, his heirs or assigns.

Effective July 1, 1946, all other acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. The head of any department, when authorized in an appropriation or other act, may procure the temporary (not in excess of 1 year) or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic reporting services, by contract, and in such cases such service shall be without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (but at rates not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest rate payable under the Classification Act, unless other rates are specifically provided in the appropriation or other law) and, except in the case of stenographic reporting by organizations, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended by this act.

Sec. 16. (a) Section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. (a) Unless specifically authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law, no appropriation shall be expended to purchase or hire passenger motor vehicles for any branch of the Government other than those for the use of the President of the United States, the secretaries to the President, or the heads of the executive departments enumerated in 5 U. S. C. 1.

"(b) Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishment, no appropriation shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation.

"(c) Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for any department shall be expended—

"(1) to purchase any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor, if any, established pursuant to law by a Government agency and in no event more than such

amount as may be specified in an appropriation or other act, which shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation;

"(2) for the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft not used exclusively for official purposes; and 'official purposes' shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft, or of any passenger motor vehicle or aircraft leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department concerned, without compensation, for not less than 1 month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this subsection (c) (2) shall not apply to any motor vehicles or aircraft for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments enumerated in 5 U. S. C. 1, ambassadors, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

"(d) In the budgets for the fiscal year 1948 and subsequent fiscal years there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.

"(e) The acquisition of aircraft or passenger motor vehicles by any agency by transfer from another department of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof."

(b) The second paragraph of section 3 of the act of March 18, 1904 (33 Stat. 142; 5 U. S. C. 77), is hereby repealed.

Section 4 of the act of February 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 687; 5 U. S. C. 77), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"All motor vehicles acquired and used for official purposes of the departmental service in the District of Columbia shall have conspicuously imprinted thereon at all times the full name of the executive department or other branch of the public service to which the same belong and in the service of which the same are used."

Sec. 17. (a) The following statutes or parts of statutes are hereby repealed:

Section 1779 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 102) reading as follows:

"No executive officer, other than the heads of departments, shall apply more than \$30, annually, out of the contingent fund under his control, to pay for newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, or other books or prints not necessary for the business of his office";

The act of January 21, 1881 (44 U. S. C. 323);

Section 3 of the Act of March 15, 1898 (31 U. S. C. 678).

(b) That portion of the act of July 31, 1876 (44 U. S. C. 321; 19 Stat. 105), reading as follows: "and in no case of advertisement for contracts for the public service shall the same be published in any newspaper published and printed in the District of Columbia unless the supplies or labor covered by such advertisement are to be furnished or performed in said District of Columbia" is

hereby amended by adding at the end thereof "or in the adjoining counties of Maryland or Virginia."

(c) That portion of the act of June 23, 1906 (3 U. S. C. 43) reading as follows: "not exceeding \$25,000 per annum" is hereby amended to read, "not exceeding \$40,000 per annum".

Sec. 18. The word "department" as used in this act shall be construed to include independent establishments, other agencies, wholly owned Government corporations (the transactions of which corporations shall be subject to the authorizations and limitations of this act, except that sec. 9 shall apply to their administrative transactions only), and the government of the District of Columbia. The words "continental United States" as used herein shall be construed to mean the 48 States and the District of Columbia. The word "government" shall be construed to include the government of the District of Columbia. The word "appropriation" shall be construed as including funds made available by legislation under section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, approved December 6, 1945.

Sec. 19. Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, and 15 of this act shall not apply to persons whose pay and allowances are established by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942.

Sec. 20. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall become effective on the first day of the third calendar month following the enactment hereof.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 11, line 25, after the word "Establishment" add the letter "s", making it read "Establishments."

On page 13, line 7, after the word "this", strike out "subsection" and insert "paragraph."

Page 13, line 12, after the word "this", strike out "subsection (c) (2)" and insert the word "paragraph."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 6371) to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 601 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"(f) The terms 'parent', 'father', and 'mother' include a father, mother, father through adoption, mother through adoption, persons who have stood in loco parentis to a member of the military or naval forces at any time prior to entry into active service for a period of not less than 1 year, and a step-parent, if designated as beneficiary by the insured: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed as requiring the discontinuance of any award heretofore made for any period prior to the 1st day of the 3d calendar month following receipt of claim by or on behalf of a person brought within the permitted class of beneficiaries by this enactment, or as requiring duplicate payments of benefits in any case."

Sec. 2. Section 602 (c) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"(c) (1) Any person upon reenlistment or reentrance into or reemployment in active service and before discharge or resignation therefrom and any person in the active service upon discharge to accept a commission and before resignation therefrom, shall be granted such insurance upon application therefor in writing (made within 120 days following such reenlistment, reentrance, reemployment, or discharge to accept a commission), and upon payment of premiums and evidence satisfactory to the Administrator showing such person to be in good health at the time of such application.

"(2) All other persons who have had active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive, shall be granted such insurance upon application therefor in writing and upon payment or authorization for deduction of premiums and evidence satisfactory to the Administrator showing such person to be in good health at the time of such application: *Provided*, That in no event shall the Administrator deny the existence of good health as used in this or any other section of this act because of disability or disabilities resulting from or aggravated by such active military or naval service and less than total in degree if application for insurance is made prior to January 1, 1950, but when the requirement of proof of good health shall be waived by virtue of this proviso, premiums shall be credited directly to the national service life-insurance appropriation and any payment of benefits shall be made directly from the national service life insurance appropriation.

"(3) Any person in the active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive, who, while in such service, made application in writing for insurance while performing full military or naval duty, which application was denied solely on account of his condition of health and the applicant thereafter continued to perform full military or naval duty, and shall have incurred a total and permanent disability in line of duty or died in line of duty, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted such insurance which shall be deemed to have been continued in force to the date of this enactment: *Provided*, That in any case in which such person has died prior to the date of this enactment the premiums due from the date of such application to the date of death or such disability shall be deducted from the proceeds of this insurance: *Provided further*, That the amount of this insurance, when added to any other insurance in force under the War Risk Insurance Act, the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, or this act, will not in the aggregate exceed \$10,000. Any premiums collected under this subsection shall be credited directly to the national service life-insurance appropriation and any payment of benefits on insurance granted under this subsection shall be made directly from the national service life-insurance appropriation."

Sec. 3. Section 602 (d) (2) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"(2) Any person in the active service on or after October 8, 1940, who, while in such service and before April 20, 1942, or within 120 days after entrance into active service and prior to September 3, 1945, dies or has died, in line of duty (including death resulting from disease or injury incurred in line of duty), without having in force at the time of such death insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, of this act, in the aggregate amount of at least \$10,000, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance as of the date of entry into active service or October 8, 1940, whichever is later, in the sum of \$10,000 payable as provided

in section 602 (h), except that payments hereunder shall be made only to the following beneficiaries and in the order named—

"(A) to the widow or widower of the insured, if living and while unmarried;

"(B) if no widow or widower entitled thereto, to the child or children of the insured, if living, in equal shares;

"(C) if no widow or widower entitled thereto, or child, to the mother or father, if living, in equal shares:

*Provided*, That if such person serving as a flying cadet or aviation student, Navy or Army, between October 8, 1940, and June 3, 1941, the date of approval of Public Law No. 97 and Public Law No. 99, Seventy-seventh Congress, died as the result of an aviation accident incurred in line of duty while in such active service, such person shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted an aggregate amount of insurance of not less than \$10,000. Any additional insurance granted by virtue of this proviso shall be payable in the manner provided by this section."

Sec. 4. Section 602 (d) (3) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"(3) (A) Any person in the active service who on or after October 8, 1940, and prior to April 20, 1942, or within 120 days after entrance into active service, and prior to September 3, 1945, becomes or has become totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in line of duty and such disability continues without interruption for a period of 6 months or until death intervening prior to the end of such 6 months' period without having in force at time of incurrence of such disability at least \$10,000 insurance issued under the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, or the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, or this act, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted, effective as of the commencement of such total disability national service life insurance in an amount which together with any such insurance then in force shall aggregate \$10,000 and such gratuitous insurance shall continue in force without payment of premiums until 6 months after the insured ceases to be totally disabled or until 1 year after the date of enactment of this amendatory act, whichever is the earlier date: *Provided*, That such protection shall cease and terminate unless within such period such disabled person shall make application in writing for continuance of all or any part of such insurance and shall submit evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of entitlement to waiver of premiums under section 602 (n) of this act or tender the premiums thereafter becoming due: *Provided further*, That waiver of premiums under section 602 (n) shall not be denied under this subsection on the ground that total disability commenced prior to the effective date of such insurance: *And provided further*, That anyone who applied for and was issued insurance after becoming totally disabled, and but for such application would be entitled to insurance hereunder, shall have the right, upon application within the time and in the manner as above limited, to elect to surrender insurance applied for and to be issued insurance hereunder, or if such insurance shall have lapsed without election, such person shall be considered subject in all respects to the provisions of this subsection, as hereby amended, but policies issued hereunder shall be effective from date of surrender or lapse of policy previously issued.

"(B) Any person in the active service who on or after December 7, 1941, and prior to April 20, 1942, has been or shall be captured, besieged, or otherwise isolated by the forces of any enemy of the United States for a period of at least 30 consecutive days and extending beyond April 19, 1942, and at the



time of such capture, siege, or isolation by the enemy did not have in force insurance in the aggregate amount of at least \$10,000 under the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, the World War Veterans' Act, as amended, or this act, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted, effective as of the date of such capture, siege, or isolation, national service life insurance in an amount which together with any such insurance then in force shall aggregate \$10,000 of insurance, and such insurance shall remain in force and premiums on such insurance shall be waived during the period while such person remains so captured, besieged, or isolated, and for 6 months thereafter: *Provided*, That such protection shall cease and terminate at the end of such period of 6 months unless within such period such person shall make application in writing for the continuance of all or any part of such insurance and shall submit evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of entitlement to waiver of premiums under section 602 (n) of this act, or tender the premiums thereafter becoming due."

Sec. 5. Section 602 (d) (5) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"(5) If any person deemed to have been issued insurance under subsection (3) (A) or (B) hereof die without filing application and within the time limited therefor, death-insurance benefits shall be payable in the manner and to the persons as stated in subsection (2): *Provided*, That no application for insurance payments under subsection (2) or (3), as hereby amended, shall be valid unless filed in the Veterans' Administration within 5 years after the date of death of the insured and the relationship of the applicant, where required as a basis for such claim, shall be proved as of date of death of insured: *And provided further*, That persons shown to have been mentally or legally incompetent at the time the right to apply for continuation of insurance or for death benefits expires may make such application at any time within 1 year after the removal of such disability."

Sec. 6. Section 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Such insurance shall be issued upon the 5-year level premium term plan, with the privilege of conversion as of the date when any premium becomes or has become due, or exchange as of the date of the original policy, upon payment of the difference in reserve, at any time after such policy has been in effect for 1 year and within the term period, to policies of insurance upon the following plans: Ordinary life, 20-payment life, 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, endowment at age 60, and endowment at age 65: *Provided*, That conversion to an endowment plan may not be made while the insured is totally disabled. All level premium term policies shall cease and terminate at the expiration of the term period. Provisions for cash, loan, paid-up, and extended values, dividends from gains and savings, refund of unearned premiums, and such other provisions as may be found to be reasonable and practicable may be provided for in the policy of insurance or from time to time by regulations promulgated by the Administrator."

Sec. 7. Section 602 (g) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "*Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection as to the restricted permitted class of beneficiaries shall not apply to any national service life-insurance policy maturing on or after the effective date of this act."

Sec. 8. That paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (h) of section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as

amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) If the beneficiary to whom payment is first made is under 30 years of age at the time of maturity, in 240 equal monthly installments: *Provided*, That the Administrator, under regulations to be promulgated by him, may include a provision in the insurance contract authorizing the insured or the beneficiary to elect in lieu of this mode of payment, a refund life income in monthly installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of such beneficiary: *Provided further*, That in any case in which insurance benefit payments were commenced prior to September 30, 1944, the present beneficiary shall have the right to elect to receive a refund life income, as provided in such optional settlement, payable in monthly installments adjusted as of the date of the maturity of such policy, credit being allowed for payments heretofore made under the present mode of payment; and that the right of election herein provided shall terminate 1 year from the date of the passage of this act, notice of which shall be sent by registered mail to each such beneficiary at his or her last known address within 30 days after the passage of this act.

"(2) If the beneficiary to whom payment is first made is 30 or more years of age at the time of maturity, in equal monthly installments for 120 months certain, with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of such beneficiary: *Provided*, That the Administrator, under regulations to be promulgated by him, may include a provision in the insurance contract authorizing the insured or the beneficiary to elect, in lieu of this mode of payment, a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of the installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of such beneficiary: *Provided further*, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months: *Provided further*, That in any case in which insurance benefit payments were commenced prior to September 30, 1944, the present beneficiary shall have the right to elect to receive a refund life income, as provided in such optional settlement, payable in monthly installments adjusted as of the date of the maturity of such policy, credit being allowed for payments heretofore made under the present mode of payment; and that the right of election herein provided shall terminate 1 year from the date of the passage of this act, notice of which shall be sent by registered mail to each such beneficiary at his or her last known address within 30 days after the passage of this act."

Sec. 9. Section 602 (m) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby amended, effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"(m) (1) The Administrator shall, by regulations, prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums on such insurance, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than 1 month each, and may at the election of the insured be deducted from his active-service pay or be otherwise made: *Provided*, That an amount equal to the first premium due under a national service life-insurance policy may be advanced from current appropriations for active service pay to any person in the active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, which amount shall constitute

a lien upon any service or other pay accruing to the person for whom such advance was made and shall be collected therefrom if not otherwise paid: *Provided further*, That no disbursing or certifying officer shall be responsible for any loss incurred by reason of the advance herein authorized: *And provided further*, That any amount so advanced in excess of available service or other pay shall constitute a lien on the policy within the provisions of section 5, Public Law No. 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 17, 1940.

"(2) When deduction of premium from service pay has been authorized in writing by the insured, such insurance shall not lapse so long as the insured remains in active service, notwithstanding the fact that authorized premium deductions were discontinued because—

"(A) the insured was discharged to accept a commission; or

"(B) the insured was absent without leave, if restored to active duty; or

"(C) the insured was sentenced by court martial, if he was restored to active duty, or was required to engage in combat, or was killed in combat: *Provided*, That any premiums paid for insurance continued under this subsection shall be credited directly to the national service life-insurance appropriation and any payment of benefits under this subsection shall be made directly from the national service life-insurance appropriation."

Sec. 10. Section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(t) Except as to insurance matured prior to the date of this amendatory act, the policy shall contain the following optional modes of settlement:

"(1) In one sum.

"(2) In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12.

"(3) In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

"(4) As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of the installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: *Provided*, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

Unless the insured elects some other mode of settlement, the insurance shall be payable to the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries in 36 equal monthly installments. The first beneficiary may elect to receive payment under any option which provides for payment over a longer period of time than the option elected by the insured, or if no option be designated by the insured, in excess of 36 months. If the option selected requires payment to any one beneficiary of monthly installments of less than \$10, the amount payable to such beneficiary shall be paid under option 2 in such maximum number of monthly installments as are a multiple of 12 as well provide a monthly installment of not less than \$10. If the present value of the amount payable at the time any person initially becomes entitled to payment thereof is not sufficient to pay at least 12 monthly installments of not less than \$10 each, such amount shall be payable in one sum. Options (3) and (4) shall not be available if any firm, corporation, legal entity (including the estate of the insured), or trustee is beneficiary, or in any case in which

an endowment contract matures by reason of the completion of the endowment period.

"(u) Except as otherwise provided, this amendatory act shall not be applicable to insurance heretofore matured. The provisions of subsections (h), (i), (j), and (k) of section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, shall not be applicable to any insurance which matures on or after the date this amendatory act becomes effective. As to hereafter matured insurance, in any case in which the beneficiary is entitled to a lump-sum settlement but elects some other mode of settlement and dies before receiving all the benefits due and payable under such mode of settlement, the present value of the remaining unpaid amount shall be payable to the estate of the beneficiary; if no person is designated beneficiary by the insured, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, or if a designated beneficiary not entitled to choose a lump-sum settlement survives the insured, and dies before receiving all the benefits due and payable, the commuted value of the insurance remaining unpaid shall be paid in one sum to the estate of the insured; *Provided*, That in no event shall there be any payment to the estate of the insured or of the beneficiary of any sums which, if paid, would escheat.

"(v) (1) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed, upon application by the insured and proof of good health satisfactory to the Administrator and payment of such extra premium as the Administrator shall prescribe, to include in any national service life-insurance policy on the life of the insured provisions whereby an insured who is shown by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator to have become totally disabled for a period of six consecutive months or more commencing after the date of such application and before attaining the age of 60 and while the payment of any premium is not in default, shall be paid monthly disability benefits from the first day of the seventh consecutive month of and during the continuance of such total disability of \$5 for each \$1,000 of such insurance in effect when such benefits become payable: *Provided*, That in any case in which the applicant while not totally disabled and prior to January 1, 1948, furnishes proof satisfactory to the Administrator that his inability to furnish proof of good health is the result of an actually service-incurred injury or disability, the requirement of proof of good health shall be waived, but in such case the extra premium for disability coverage paid by any such insured shall be credited directly to the national service life-insurance appropriation and any disability payments made to such insured shall be made directly from the national service life-insurance appropriation: *Provided further*, That policies containing additional provisions for the payment of disability benefits may be separately classified for the purpose of dividend distribution from otherwise similar policies not containing such benefit.

"(v) (2) Whenever benefits under the total-disability provision authorized by section 602 (v) (1) hereof become, or have become, payable because of total disability of the insured as a result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazard of the military or naval service, as such hazard may be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the liability shall be borne by the United States, and the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the national service life-insurance appropriation to the national service life-insurance fund from time to time any amounts which become, or have become, payable to the insured on account of such total disability, and to transfer from the national service life-insurance fund to the national service life-insurance appropriation the amount of the reserve held on account of the total-

disability benefit. When a person receiving such payments on account of total disability recovers from such disability, and is then entitled to continue protection under the total-disability provision, the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the national service life-insurance fund a sum sufficient to set up the then required reserve on such total-disability benefit."

Sec. 11. Section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(w) Subject to the provisions of section 612 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, all contracts or policies of insurance heretofore or hereafter issued, reinstated, or converted shall be incontestable from the date of issue, reinstatement, or conversion except for fraud, non-payment of premium, or on the ground that the applicant was not a member of the military or naval forces of the United States.

"(x) When an optional mode of settlement of insurance heretofore or hereafter matured is available to a beneficiary who is a minor or incompetent, such option may be exercised by his fiduciary, person qualified under Public Law 373, Seventy-second Congress, February 25, 1933 (47 Stat. 907; 25 U. S. C. 14), or person recognized by the Administrator as having custody of the person or the estate of such beneficiary, and the obligation of the United States under the insurance contract shall be fully satisfied by payment of benefits in accordance with the mode of settlement so selected.

"(y) (1) Any level premium term insurance which has lapsed may be reinstated within the term upon written application, payment of two monthly premiums, and evidence satisfactory to the Administrator that the applicant, subject to the provisions of the first proviso of section 602 (c), supra, is in good health.

"(2) Any level premium term insurance which has lapsed may be reinstated within the term upon written application, made within 6 months after the date of such lapse or within 6 months after the date of enactment of this amendatory act, whichever is the later, and payment of two monthly premiums, provided such applicant is in as good health on the date of application and tender of premiums as he was on the due date of the premium in default and furnishes evidence thereof satisfactory to the Administrator: *Provided*, That when the insured makes inquiry prior to the expiration of the grace period disclosing a clear intent to continue insurance protection, an additional reasonable period not exceeding 60 days may be granted for payment of premiums due, without the requirement of a comparative health statement, but the premiums in any such case must be paid during the lifetime of the insured."

Sec. 12 Section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, by adding the following new subsection:

"(z) Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, the permanent loss of the use of both feet, of both hands, or of both eyes, or of one foot and one hand, or of one foot and one eye, or of one hand, and one eye, or the loss of hearing of both ears, or the organic loss of speech, shall be deemed total disability for insurance purposes."

Sec. 13. Section 607 (b) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, by inserting after the sentence thereof the following: "Where life contingencies are involved in the calculation of the value of such benefits of insurance heretofore or hereafter matured, the calculation of such liability or liabilities shall be based upon such mortality table or tables as the Administrator may prescribe with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum."

Sec. 14. Section 608 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"Sec. 608. The Administrator, subject to the general direction of the President, shall administer, execute, and enforce the provisions of this act, shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as are necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes, and shall decide all questions arising hereunder. All officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration shall perform such duties in connection with the administration of this act as may be assigned to them by the Administrator. All official acts performed by such officers and employees designated therefor by the Administrator shall have the same force and effect as though performed by the Administrator. Except in the event of suit as provided in section 617 hereof, or other appropriate court proceedings, all decisions rendered by the Administrator under the provisions of this Act, or regulations properly issued pursuant thereto, shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law or fact, and no other official of the United States, except a judge or judges of United States courts, shall have jurisdiction to review any such decisions."

Sec. 15. Section 616 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "*Provided*, That assignments of all or any part of the beneficiary's interest may be made by a designated beneficiary to a widow, widower, child, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, or sister of the insured, when the designated contingent beneficiary, if any, joins the beneficiary in the assignment, and if the assignment is delivered to the Veterans' Administration before any payments of the insurance shall have been made to the beneficiary: *Provided further*, That an interest in an annuity, when assigned, shall be payable in equal monthly installments in such multiples of 12 as are not more than 240 in number, nor less than the number of installments certain under such annuity."

Sec. 16. Section 617 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended effective as of October 8, 1940, to read as follows:

"Sec. 617. In the event of disagreement as to any claim arising under this act, suit may be brought in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as are applicable to the United States Government (converted) insurance under the provisions of sections 19 and 500 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended: *Provided*, That in any suit involving a claim for waiver of premiums on account of total disability, or payment of benefits on account of total disability, the cause shall be tried to the United States district court having jurisdiction of the subject matter without a jury and the file or files of the Veterans' Administration pertaining to the claim shall constitute the only competent evidence in such cause, except that if in a preliminary proceeding prior to trial it is shown by the plaintiff to the satisfaction of the court that relevant and material evidence is available from any person whose statement has not been submitted to the Veterans' Administration prior to denial of the claim the court shall stay all proceedings in the suit until such time as the statement is submitted and reviewed by the Veterans' Administration, and upon final consideration by the court it shall be the duty of the court to cause a written opinion to be filed in the cause, setting forth the specific findings of the court of the facts therein and the conclusions of the court upon all questions of law involved in the case, and to render judgment thereon."

Sec. 17. The World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 313, to read as follows:

"Sec. 313. Whenever benefits under the total disability provision authorized by section 311 become, or have become, payable because of total disability of the insured as a result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazard of the military or naval service, as such hazard may be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the liability shall be borne by the United States, and the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the United States Government life insurance fund from time to time any amounts which become or have become payable to the insured on account of such total disability, and to transfer from the United States Government life insurance fund to the military and naval insurance appropriation the amount of the reserve held on account of the total disability benefit. When a person receiving such payments on account of total disability recovers from such disability, and is then entitled to continued protection under the total disability provision, the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the United States Government life insurance fund a sum sufficient to set up the then required reserve on such total disability benefit."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain letters, and excerpts from certain publications.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this measure should pass without a dissenting vote. The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which I am chairman, has been working on this measure for a long time. I appointed a subcommittee who also put in weeks of study and hearings in order to try to correct the injustices in the present law.

You probably noticed in the press this morning an attack on me and on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, by a man who calls himself Gen. H. C. Holdridge, retired.

I desire to give you a little information about this man. He was retired because of mental disability, and has been running wild ever since.

The record shows that he entered the United States Military Academy on June 14, 1913, not as Herbert C. Holdridge, but as Herbert C. Heitke. He had his name changed from Herbert C. Heitke to Herbert C. Holdridge by authority of the War Department, on August 24, 1915, as you will see from the biographical register of the Academy. I have a photostat copy of that page of the register before me now. As I said, he was retired for

mental disability, or as the record expresses it "psychoneurosis."

My services to the veterans of this country are well known. No man in either House of Congress has fostered and put through more legislation for the benefit of our disabled servicemen and their widows and orphans than I have.

You remember, I told you that if we got into this war, I was going to see to it that the base pay of the men in the armed forces was raised to \$50 a month. I carried out that promise. If you will remember, the Senate tried to compromise and place the base pay at \$42 a month; and I refused to accept the offer and put through my amendment here to raise the base pay of the men in the rank and file of the armed forces to \$50 a month; for the first time in history.

As I said, we have been working for weeks, yes months, trying to straighten out the veterans' insurance law; and to correct the injustices that were written into it in the manner which I shall describe as we go along.

We have other bills now before the committee to provide additional benefits for the disabled veterans and their widows and orphans which I hope to get reported and passed before the end of the session.

But, Mr. Speaker, I resent, as every other decent law-abiding patriotic American resents, the underhanded pernicious attempts to malign and misrepresent me, or the committee of which I am chairman, by a gang of Communists, or near Communists, in New York, or elsewhere.

Now, Mr. Speaker, getting back to the bill before the House, I want to explain how the veterans' insurance law got in its present condition.

Several years ago there was a bright scheme concocted to bypass the veterans' committee, and at the other end of the Capitol an insurance bill was placed as a rider on a tax bill that came from the Committee on Ways and Means, and, therefore, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation could not touch it. As a result they emasculated the insurance law so badly that it became necessary for us to bring out this bill to correct those injustices.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does this bill provide insurance against permanent and total disability?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Is that in section 4 of the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. I believe it is in section 8.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Such a provision applied in World War I, but up to date it has not applied to World War II. Is that correct?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is right; the rider to which I referred is responsible for that situation.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I hope this bill will correct that situation.

Mr. RANKIN. That is one of the things we have been complaining about;

they left out that salutary provision and we have placed it back in this bill.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. The instance to which the gentleman referred about what happened at the other end of the Capitol in putting it on as a rider to another bill illustrates very clearly that when you bypass the legislative committee that has given long study to and is familiar with these matters you generally make a mistake.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This bill deals with the national life insurance statutes. A situation has come to my attention and I wonder if this bill does anything to correct it. A flyer took out some life insurance, naming his wife as beneficiary. I am not sure whether he designated any contingent beneficiary or not. In any event, it has been ruled that in case the wife should die the balance of the insurance would be payable to the mother. But after the flyer died a child was born. We are advised that under the present law should the mother die before the insurance is all paid out the child would be without insurance.

Does this bill authorize either recognition of the child as a contingent beneficiary or the payment of the insurance in a lump sum so the mother could thereby protect the child?

Mr. RANKIN. It is authorized herein to be paid in a lump sum.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the mother wanted to assure protection of the child she could draw the full insurance at this time, invest it and protect the child?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

This bill has for its purpose the placing of national service life insurance on a peacetime basis. It contains recommendations of the Veterans' Administration, which cleared through the Bureau of the Budget, and certain others which received careful study by the committee, with the view of removing some outstanding injustices resulting from the present law.

The detailed testimony furnished by the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans, together with that of the Veterans' Administration, was thoroughly considered in subcommittee and in executive sessions of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that I appointed a subcommittee that put in weeks studying this proposal. It reported back to the full committee. We went over the matter thoroughly in executive session and worked out the very best bill we could. This bill may not be perfect, but it is a great improvement over the present law.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman from Mississippi be kind enough to inform the House whether this legislation has the approval of the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; it has. I may say to the gentleman from West Virginia it also has the approval of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans, the three great veterans' organizations that have been recognized by the Congress of the United States—as well as the Purple Heart.

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

Mr. RANKIN. For a question.

Mr. GALLAGHER. My question is this: I did not want this bill to come up today. I would like to have offered an amendment. In the matter of three deaths in a family and they are getting it on a monthly basis, I believe that one of them should be allowed to take the insurance in full in order to build a home, for instance.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Minnesota that I think he will find that proposition taken care of very well in this bill. Probably we should take more time to discuss it, because this is a very important measure. However, when you read the bill the Members who are interested in veterans' affairs will find that the question has been well taken care of as well as could be expected.

Section 1 of the bill would authorize payment of national service life insurance to a stepparent when designated as beneficiary. Under existing law, the stepparent is within the permitted class only when it is shown that such stepparent stood in loco parentis for at least 1 year prior to the insured's entry into active service.

Section 2 of the bill would authorize all persons in active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, to apply for national service life insurance at any time upon the showing of good health. Those unable to show the existence of good health because of disability incurred in active service may apply for insurance at any time prior to January 1, 1950, if less than totally disabled. This section also provides that any person in active service who applied for insurance in writing between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, and whose application was denied on account of his condition of health, and who thereafter continued to perform full military or naval duty and thereafter became permanently and totally disabled in line of duty or died in line of duty shall be deemed to have been granted such insurance, which continued in force to the date of death or the date of enactment of this bill. Payments of insurance in such cases, and in all other cases in which insurance is granted under the bill without payment of premiums or to those not in good health, will be made from the national service life insurance appropriation, so that in no case will the liberalization provided under the bill deplete the national service life insurance fund, which is maintained for the benefit of all policyholders.

Section 3 of the bill would increase the gratuitous insurance granted under sec-

tion 602 (d) (2) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, from \$5,000 to \$10,000. This section would authorize payment of insurance to parents if there is no widow or child, regardless of dependency. Under existing law, parents may not receive gratuitous insurance unless dependent at the date of death of the insured; and natural parents may not be paid benefits if some other person last stood in relationship of parent to the insured. Section 3 would also grant gratuitous insurance to those who died in line of duty prior to September 3, 1945, and within 120 days after entry into service. A somewhat similar provision, granting automatic insurance protection for 120 days, was included in the original War Risk Insurance Act for the benefit of World War I veterans.

Section 4 of the bill would amend section 602 (d) (3) (A), as amended, to increase gratuitous insurance previously granted from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and to include veterans who become totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in line of duty within 120 days after entry into service, and prior to September 3, 1945. This section also increases from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the gratuitous insurance granted under 602 (d) (3) (B) to those captured, besieged, or isolated by the enemy.

Section 5 of the bill amends section 602 (d) (5) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to remove the requirements that dependency and relationship of an applicant for gratuitous insurance benefits must be shown by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator, as presently required. Under the bill, parents may sue, if denied benefits, and have their claims determined by the court. Under existing law, there is no right of review of an administrative decision.

Section 6 of the bill authorizes issue of insurance on 20-year endowment, endowment at age 60, and endowment at age 65 plans, in addition to the plans of insurance previously authorized.

Section 7 of the bill provides that there shall be no restricted class of beneficiaries as to any national service life insurance which matures after the enactment of the bill. Under the provisions of this section, any person or legal entity may be designated as a beneficiary of national service life insurance. Under existing law only a spouse, child, parent, brother, or sister can be named as beneficiary.

Section 8 of the bill would authorize the present beneficiary of any national service life insurance to elect to receive a refund life income in lieu of the present mode of payment, regardless of date when payments commenced. Public Law 452, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved September 30, 1944, authorized a refund life income mode of settlement, but provided that it would not be available in any case in which payments had commenced prior to that date.

Section 9 of the bill provides that when deductions of premiums from active service pay have been authorized in writing by the insured, the insurance shall not lapse so long as the insured remains in active service; notwithstanding the fact that authorized premium deductions were

discontinued (a) because the insured was discharged to accept a commission; (b) was absent without leave, if restored to active duty; or (c) was sentenced by court martial, if he was restored to active duty, or was required to engage in combat or was killed in combat. Under existing law, if premium deductions were discontinued (sometimes without the knowledge of the insured), insurance lapsed and was not in force at the time of death.

Section 10 of the bill adds several new subsections to section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. Subsection (t) provides four modes of payments: First, lump-sum payments; second, payment in equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240; third, payment as an annuity for 120 months certain, with payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary; and, fourth, payments as a refund life income in monthly installments for such periods as will equal the face value of the contract, with payments continuing throughout the life of the first beneficiary. Where the amount of insurance is insufficient to pay at least \$10 a month for 1 year, insurance will be paid in a lump sum. Under existing law lump-sum payments are not authorized.

Subsection (u) provides that certain subsections of section 602 shall not be applicable to insurance matured after the enactment of the bill; and that the remainder of any insurance not paid to the beneficiary shall be paid to the estate of the insured, except that if the beneficiary could have claimed a lump-sum payment, but chose to be paid in installments, the amount remaining after the beneficiary's death will be paid to the estate of the beneficiary. Under existing law, if there is no person within the permitted class of beneficiaries above specified living to receive payments of insurance, no payments are made.

Subsection (v) (1) authorizes and directs the Administrator to issue insurance protection against total disability which continues for six or more consecutive months. An extra premium will be charged for total-disability protection and the benefit payable in case of total disability will be \$5 for each \$1,000 of such insurance. Those partially disabled from service-connected disability may apply for total-disability protection at any time prior to January 1, 1948.

Subsection (v) (2) provides that the national service life-insurance appropriation will bear the cost of payment of benefits when disability is traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service. The National Service Life Insurance Act does not now contain any provision for disability protection.

Section 11 adds new subsections to section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. Subsection (w) provides that national service life insurance heretofore or hereafter issued shall be incontestable from date of issue, reinstatement, or conversion except for fraud, nonpayment of premium, or on the ground that the applicant was not a member of the military or naval forces of the United States. Under existing law, the Government can contest the validity of insurance on any ground.

Subsection (x) provides that the guardian of a minor or an incompetent person who is a beneficiary may select any optional mode of settlement available to the minor or incompetent. Guardians are under the jurisdiction of State courts, and in the absence of statutory authority, it is doubtful whether under existing law State courts would hold that a guardian has the right to bind a minor or incompetent by an election.

Subsection (y) (1) authorizes reinstatement of level premium term insurance upon payment of two monthly premiums and evidence satisfactory to the Administrator showing that the insured is in good health, or partially disabled only from service-connected disability.

Subsection (y) (2) provides that level premium term insurance may be reinstated within 6 months after the lapse or 6 months after the date of enactment of the bill, whichever is later, upon payment of two monthly premiums, if the applicant is in as good health on the date of application as he was on the due date of the premium in default and furnishes evidence thereof satisfactory to the Administrator. This subsection also provides that insurance protection will continue not exceeding 60 days if the insured indicates a clear intent to continue his insurance prior to the expiration of the grace period.

Section 12 of the bill provides that without prejudice to any other cause of disability, the permanent loss of use of both feet or both hands or both eyes, or of one foot and one hand, or of one foot and one eye, or of one hand and one eye, or the loss of hearing of both ears, or the organic loss of speech shall be deemed total disability. The Supreme Court has held that such disabilities do not necessarily result in total disability.

Section 13 of the bill amends section 607 (b) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize calculations of values of life contingencies and liabilities thereunder to be based upon such mortality table or tables as the Administrator may prescribe, with interest at the rate of 3 percent. Experience has demonstrated that the American Experience Tables of Mortality are inadequate for calculations of liability involving payment of life annuities.

Section 14 of the bill amends section 608 of the National Service Life Insurance Act to eliminate the finality of the decisions of the Administrator upon insurance matters, and to authorize reviews by United States district courts in conformity with the provisions of section 617 of the act which is also amended by the bill.

Section 15 of the bill authorizes the assignment of insurance by a designated beneficiary to certain specified relatives of the insured.

Section 16 of the bill amends section 617 of the National Service Life Insurance Act to authorize suit in the United States district courts in the event of a disagreement as to a claim involving waiver of premiums or payments of benefits for total disability. Suit will be tried by the court without a jury, and the files of the Veterans' Administration will con-

stitute the only competent evidence. If additional evidence is available and material, court proceedings may be stayed until such evidence is considered by the Veterans' Administration. At the conclusion of the trial, the court will file a written opinion, setting forth its specific findings of facts and conclusions of law, and render judgment thereon.

Section 17 of the bill does not relate to national service life insurance. This section adds a new section 313 to the World War Veterans' Act of 1924. It provides that when payments for total disability under United States Government life insurance are payable because of total disability traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, such liability shall be paid from the military and naval insurance appropriation. Under existing law, many persons who entered the service during World War II were carrying United States Government life insurance. Under the existing law, payment of benefits made because of total disability resulting from injury or disease incurred in active service must be paid from the United States Government life-insurance fund. Permanent total disability benefits paid to the same individual are charged against the appropriation. Under the bill, both types of disability will be charged against the appropriation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not perfect, but it is a great improvement over the present law, and will be of untold benefit to hundreds of thousands of our veterans of World War II and their dependents.

I trust it will pass by a unanimous vote.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this bill are as follows:

Enlarges permitted class of beneficiaries retroactively to include a designated stepparent.

Fixes ending date of World War II service as September 2, 1945, for insurance purposes.

Permits waiver, before January 1, 1950, of good-health requirement in all sections of National Service Life Insurance Act for partial service incurred or aggravated disability.

Allows any person with active World War II service to obtain national service life insurance at any time on showing of good health.

Grants insurance retroactively to those whose applications were denied for health reasons in war service, though they continued to do full duty, if they incurred permanent and total disability or died in line of duty.

Grants automatic insurance retroactively against death and total disability during first 120 days of war service.

Increases automatic insurance protection from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Eliminates dependency requirement for parents in automatic insurance settlements.

Authorizes endowment policies as additional available plans.

Grants insured the right prospectively to designate beneficiary of his choice.

Retroactively prevents lapse of insurance during active service if authorization was given for premium deduction from pay.

Adds additional optional settlements, including lump sum. Very many veterans have begged for this provision, as have Members of Congress.

Provides for payment of unpaid balance of insurance proceeds to estate of insured generally. Payment to a beneficiary's estate will only be made if a beneficiary dies when receiving installment payments elected in lieu of a lump-sum settlement.

Includes a total-disability provision prospectively, with extra premium charge, upon application before age 60 and proof of good health, which will allow those who want this protection \$5 per \$1,000 insurance monthly disability payment, effective the first day of the seventh month after six consecutive months of total disability. Such disability payments will not decrease life-insurance settlements.

Extends reinstatement privileges in level premium term contracts, heretofore covered solely by regulations.

Specifies certain statutory total disabilities, such as double amputees, those who have not the use of their limbs, and the spinal-cord cases, paraplegics, and other cases.

Eliminates finality of Administrator's decisions on premium waivers.

Permits other appropriate court proceedings as well as suits following denial of insurance claims by the Administrator.

Mr. Speaker, I am very much distressed that this bill legislates against jury trials for veterans in these insurance cases. A civilian can have a jury trial, but under the provisions of this bill a veteran cannot.

I believe the Senate will change this provision of the bill, otherwise I should make a very bitter fight against it, because the veteran should always be entitled to a jury trial, in my opinion. I fought in the committee to have the veteran given his right to a jury trial. The gentleman from Ohio, Judge RAMEY, was greatly interested to see justice done the veteran in this respect.

The bill permits assignments by the beneficiary to a limited class of persons.

This bill should have passed a good many years ago. A grave injustice was done to World War II veterans. I am very glad it is now being considered. The insurance bill now in force is not as helpful to World War II veterans as that passed for World War I.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as has already been stated by the chairman of the committee and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], this bill—H. R. 6371—will give to the veteran the same kind of insurance, approximately, that he would buy in a commercial policy from any old-line company. Briefly, the changes are as follows:

At present under the National Service Life Insurance Act the veteran is not entitled to designate that the insurance upon his death be paid in a lump sum.

The maximum that could be paid under a \$10,000 policy is about \$59 per month to his beneficiary, and that would extend over a period of 20 years on a \$10,000 policy. He can designate a smaller payment, but not a larger one. This bill will permit him to designate the payment of the entire \$10,000, or whatever amount of insurance he has, in one lump sum to the named beneficiary in the policy. The reason for this is that when he converts his insurance he will be paying a larger premium than he paid during the time of his active service, and since he is paying for this insurance it is his own and he should be permitted to do with it as he pleases.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does this cover all of the insurance policies that have been issued to veterans?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; when they are converted.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But they must be converted?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the beneficiary also have the opportunity as to the form of payment?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes; in one way. The beneficiary can change the method of payment downward but not upward. If the insured, for instance, designated that the beneficiary be paid in monthly installments of \$59.50 per month or any other optional plan, the beneficiary can elect to take any smaller monthly payment but cannot elect to take any lump sum or larger sums than the insured designated.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. I am interested in this bill because there is a case in the office now where a young man wrote his folks in August, as I recall, that he had taken out \$9,000 additional insurance, and they never heard any more about it. He was killed in action some time in October 1942. As I read this bill, there is nothing that takes care of that type of case.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, I believe there is. I think that is very clearly covered.

Mr. PITTENGER. You have covered it up until April 2, 1942, but here is a case where, very clearly, if he did what he said he did, either his company clerk did not send in the application or it was lost with other records, maybe when a boat was sunk. As I read this bill, I do not see that this type of case is covered.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think the gentleman will find that it is covered. We endeavored to cover that very thing. I was just coming to it.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield—if he died within 120 days of his entry into the service, he is taken care of under this bill.

Mr. PITTENGER. I brought up that point with the legal staff and they pointed out that he had been in service a year, we will say, more than 120 days, so that section confused me. They have satisfied me that the way that section is drafted April 2, 1942, is a time limit or a dead line, and you have cases after that that you do not cover in this bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The 120 days after that time. If within the period up to April 2, 1942, or within 120 days thereafter, or after the time he went into the service, he applied for insurance, he would be covered; or if he did not apply, he would be covered.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Further answering the gentleman from Minnesota, suppose he applied for insurance either within 120 days or after the 120-day period, but through error his application did not get in—perhaps because some clerk made a mistake—he would be covered under the provisions of this bill or at least that is the way we intended to have it.

Mr. PITTENGER. May I say to the gentleman I am for this bill as far as it goes. But in the case to which I have referred, there is no record of his application being filed or sent into the Department here in Washington.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And the man is dead?

Mr. PITTENGER. He is dead. The only evidence we have is a letter in his own handwriting mailed on August 5, and the envelope that the folks back home received on August 14. Then along in September, I have forgotten the exact date, he was killed in action in Algiers. He only had \$1,000 insurance. The best information I can get is that your bill does not cover that casualty at all because there is no record. That is what I am trying to say. We have no way of proving this outside of his own letter.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like to know what happens to insurance policies, the holder of which has already died. That is, can they now change the form of payment under this bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, they cannot, except under certain conditions. At least, they cannot increase the amount of payment.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. We have been told that the chief veterans' organizations have approved the bill. Have the new organizations of veterans of World War II expressed themselves regarding it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The American Legion approved the bill in substance as well as the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Purple Heart and the DAV. I cannot answer as to the other organizations. They are not entirely in accord with all of the provisions of it. Some of the pro-

visions of the bill go further than they expected.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself a half minute to say that certainly we ought to pass legislation that will take care of cases such as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER] mentioned.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER].

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

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. I did not get quite clearly what the effect of this bill would be on claims that have already arisen where there was an authorization to deduct from the soldier's pay and the soldier was killed or otherwise died? Does this bill provide for making that mere authorization of deduction sufficient evidence of the existence of the insurance?

Mr. STIGLER. Where there was a formal application made?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. STIGLER. Yes, that is my understanding in such a case where a formal application was made.

Mr. POAGE. There have been cases where for some reason or another, even though the deduction was authorized, the payment was not made, and when the veteran died, his parents or wife found that the insurance was not in effect. As I understand it, this takes care of such cases?

Mr. STIGLER. I may say to the gentleman from Texas when the subcommittee of which I happen to be a member had all of these bills under consideration, we had extensive hearings and that subject was discussed. We endeavored by this bill to take care of the situation which the gentleman describes.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, may I say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] that where it was authorized to be deducted from his pay, whether it was deducted or not, this bill will take care of it.

Mr. STIGLER. As has been stated on the floor, this bill before being reported was given considerable study by a subcommittee of the World War Veterans Committee. I happen to be a member of that subcommittee. We spent many days in an exhaustive study of the various bills before the World War Veterans Committee, or insurance.

In my judgment, this bill does many of the things which heretofore should have been done by the Congress. Boiled down, this bill briefly does this: It permits lump-sum payments of insurance to the beneficiary. Heretofore that has not been done. In other words, the only way a beneficiary could receive the money would be in 240 monthly installments at the rate of \$57.50 per month. This bill permits lump-sum payment to the beneficiary.

Another benefit which this bill gives which is not granted at this time is to give the insured the right to name any beneficiary he so desires. Currently the

law limits beneficiaries to wives, children, parents, brothers, and sisters. Under the provisions of this bill it permits the right to name any beneficiary.

Another change is the total disability clause. The new measure provides, upon payment of an extra premium, the veteran who becomes totally disabled is entitled to monthly cash benefits. However, the disability must last at least 6 months. In the seventh month the veteran draws \$5 a month for each \$1,000 of insurance. Those payments would not affect the face value of the policy or any other compensation or pension being received by the veteran.

Then, there is the feature that deals with lapsed policies, automatic coverage by certain servicemen whose insurance lapsed while they were in the service, because of administrative difficulties. That covers the very thing which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] mentioned a few minutes ago. At least, we endeavored to cover that.

As was brought out a moment ago it covers the GI who, perhaps went a. w. o. l., lost his insurance without realizing it; enlisted men who had become commissioned officers had forgotten about their insurance. So all of those things are taken care of in this measure.

Another important feature in this bill is the automatic retroactive coverage for servicemen who applied for insurance but were turned down, and yet stayed in active duty and were killed or totally disabled. The provisions of this bill would benefit a considerable number of veterans.

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

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. STIGLER. The bill also provides how a policy may be reconverted upon the soldier's separation from the service. More flexible provisions are given in this bill than have heretofore been given.

Under the present set-up, when a veteran becomes a civilian and he wants to turn his war-type insurance into civilian-type insurance, he is permitted only three methods of conversion: First, ordinary life; 30-year life; and 20-year life. Under this expanded and liberalized program we also include a 20-year endowment plan, endowment at the age of 60, and endowment at the age of 65.

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

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. NORBLAD. What about those who have already converted their insurance, such as in my own case? Can I take out one of these plans now?

Mr. STIGLER. Yes, it is my understanding the privilege is given to those who have already converted.

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

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Who lays down the policy as to the loaning of money on the policy? Here is what I am thinking of: When the Government borrows money it pays about 2 percent or less, but when a man goes to borrow

money on an insurance policy, which is really his money, he pays 6 percent.

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

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does the Administrator have the right to fix the rate of interest that the veteran pays on loans on his policy?

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

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. That comes up in a separate bill.

Mr. STIGLER. That is not covered by this measure, I may say to the gentleman from California.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I urge the enactment of this measure? As I said in the beginning, this bill has received the very best efforts of both the subcommittee and the full committee. It deserves your support.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY].

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, the work of the subcommittee on the redrafting of H. R. 6371 has already been stated. Many suggestions came to our subcommittee which, as stated by the gentleman from Oklahoma, could not be included in this bill but will have to be introduced as separate legislation to cover those particular cases.

I read in this morning's Times-Herald a statement, I believe, from a General Holdridge, who represents a veterans' organization comprising veterans of World War II, in which he attacks the World War Veterans' Committee of the House, taking them to task for what he states is the emasculation of the National Service Life Insurance Act. I would advise General Holdridge that it might be well for him to read the bill, for instead of being an emasculation of the provisions of the National Life Insurance Act its terms and provisions are strengthened and made more liberal by this pending legislation, and the thousands and thousands of GI's who have already dropped their insurance will now be able to reinstate with only the minimum of premium payment.

I am in hopes that several of the matters that were considered by the subcommittee and voted down may be brought to the attention of the conferees after this bill has passed both Houses.

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

Mr. KEARNEY. I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. They will also probably add thousands of men who were killed within the first 120 days of their services. They will be taken care of under this bill. Otherwise their dependents would receive no insurance at all, if the bill does not pass.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is absolutely correct; and I want to call all veterans' attention to that feature of the bill.

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

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. This General Holdridge, who started out as "Heitke," is the head

of what he calls the Veterans' League. This outfit seems to be made up of a conglomeration of misfits. One does not even have to be a veteran to belong to it.

Mr. KEARNEY. I do not know anything about the general's background, but I do say that when he attacks the committee of the House which is most vitally interested in veterans' problems and has reported a bill such as H. R. 6371, then, in my opinion, he should read the bill before he speaks.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute. I should like to ask him a question.

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

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman was very anxious to have written into this bill, as was the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY], the provision which would pay the permanently disabled veteran, such as double amputees, paraplegics, and other cases, \$5 a month per thousand of insurance and then at their death not to be taken from the value of the policy. Those cases noted already are total and permanent. I hope very much the Senate will put that in the bill. The committee did not adopt it. It was proposed by the American Legion, the DAV's, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. I know it covers the cases of veterans who are in good health if they apply before they are 60 and pay higher premiums. Then when they become totally and permanently disabled, they are given that advantage. But the cases I have mentioned are not included.

Mr. RANKIN. That is in the bill now.

Mr. KEARNEY. As I understand that is in the bill now.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; that total and permanent provision is in the bill now.

Let me say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY], who worked very diligently on this bill as a member of the subcommittee, as well as in the full committee, that this man Holdridge, who, as I said, was discharged from the Army as a neuropsychiatric, is doing the veterans of this country immeasurable harm by the propaganda he is spreading.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the provision I would like to have had in the bill is that the premium should not be increased in order that they may receive their \$5 on a thousand-dollar insurance.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, changes in the National Service Life Insurance Act of greatest interest incorporated in H. R. 6371 are:

First. Increase in the amount of automatic insurance for those taken prisoner early in the war, and those not insured if death came within the first 120 days of service, from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and eliminates necessity of dependency of parents to receive benefit payments. This action was taken inasmuch as it was shown that the average insurance coverage was \$9,275. Hence it was fair

to assume these men, given opportunity, would have applied for \$10,000.

Second. Men on limited service who had been denied insurance because of the state of their health are declared to have had their applications approved if they were transferred to full duty and then died in line of duty.

Third. Increases the types of policies to which veterans may convert, so they may now obtain ordinary life, 20-pay life, 30-pay life, 20-year endowment, endowment at 60, or endowment at 65.

Fourth. Enlarges the list of beneficiaries eligible upon conversion.

Fifth. Changes the plans of payment upon conversion so that veteran may ask for a lump-sum payment to beneficiary.

Sixth. Provides for total disability benefits under converted policies upon payment of extra premiums to be fixed by Administrator determined upon actuarial basis.

Seventh. Grants beneficiaries of those who died prior to September 30, 1944, the right to make election, within a year, to take advantage of an optional method of payment which will assure benefit payments of at least the face value of the policy carried by the serviceman.

Mr. Speaker, these changes correct some existing inequities and injustices, and bring the World War II insurance more nearly in line with that carried by veterans of World War I.

Mr. Speaker, despite what some may say or the thoughts that have been expressed here, this bill corrects many injustices and many inequities that have heretofore existed. It brings the insurance into that category of things wanted by ex-servicemen and is one of the finest things the ex-servicemen can hold on to as a result of their service. I would advocate that all of them hold this insurance, then convert whenever it is possible for them to do so.

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

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Many ex-servicemen have let their insurance drop. Is there ample provision whereby they can be reinstated?

Mr. SCRIVNER. They can be reinstated within 5 years upon a showing that they are in as good health now as when the policy dropped, and also upon the payment of certain premiums.

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

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. This bill, which the gentleman and his committee has worked on so diligently, liberalizes the insurance provisions for the veterans very materially?

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is a very material liberalization, yes.

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

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CARNAHAN. The automatic insurance provision does not apply to persons after they have been in the service 120 days?

Mr. SCRIVNER. The automatic insurance provision is primarily for those

who were taken prisoner prior to 1942 and those who died prior to their first 120 days of service.

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

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Now will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. RANKIN. Answering the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], a former commander of the American Legion of that State, if every serviceman could read and understand this bill, in my opinion, 99 percent of them would approve it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DE LACY. Now the GI has only 6 months to convert his insurance to a private company and it often costs him so much to do that that he has to drop it. Does this bill have any bearing on that?

Mr. SCRIVNER. This bill has nothing to do with private companies at all.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, he has 5 years to convert, does he not?

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman from Washington said, "convert to a private company." This has nothing whatsoever to do with private companies.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We have nothing to say whether he ever converts to a private company or not.

Mr. SCRIVNER. He cannot convert this national service life insurance to a private company.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. We are trying to give the veteran the advantage of a very low Government rate.

Mr. SCRIVNER. At a lower rate, and he has 5 years in which to convert.

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

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. Do the lump-sum provisions in this bill inure to the benefit of a totally and permanently disabled veteran the same as it would to a widow of a deceased veteran?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not unless he takes out a converted policy and becomes totally disabled after he converts his policy.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have no more requests for time. This measure should pass by all means. I hope there will not be a dissenting vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he delivered before the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### MRS. LULA WILSON NEVERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 975) for the relief of Mrs. Lula Wilson Nevers.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Lula Wilson Nevers, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the sum of \$20,298.67, in full settlement of all claims against the United States as the result of renting one Link-Belt crawler crane under equipment rental agreement No. 75, to the Iowa ordnance plant and Kansas ordnance plant of the War Department, said agreement entered into April 29, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$20,298.67" and insert "\$10,100.43."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4917) for the relief of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Western Union Telegraph Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and having its office at 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., the sum of \$2,463.43, in full satisfaction of its claims for telegraphic services rendered to the Federal Public Housing Authority during the month of December 1942, payment for such services having been refused by the Comptroller General because the original bill and the original messages attached thereto substantiating said bill having been lost the bill cannot be substantiated in the manner required by the General Accounting Office: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim and it shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of



10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "its claim" and insert "all claims against the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### H. H. ASHBROOK AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 769) for the relief of H. H. Ashbrook and others.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to H. H. Ashbrook, the sum of \$2,311.97; to Jens C. Petersen, the sum of \$1,299; to George Laucomer, the sum of \$968.66; to Walker M. Lee, the sum of \$882.27; to E. C. Douglass, the sum of \$700; and to William Ledingham, Jr., the sum of \$104, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by them as a result of range fires caused by training operations of the United States Army Air Forces near the Sioux County bomber range, in Sioux County, Nebr., for claims arising on account of damages sustained prior to October 1944; to C. R. Watson, the sum of \$692.20, and to Charles R. Laucomer, the sum of \$3,639.25, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by them as a result of range fires caused by training operations of the United States Army Air Forces near the Sioux County bomber range, in Sioux County, Nebr., for claims arising on account of damages sustained during the years 1943 and 1944; and to Kilpatrick Bros. Co., a Nebraska corporation, having its principal office at Beatrice, Nebr., owning and operating a grazing range in Sioux County, Nebr., the sum of \$2,044.09, in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by it as a result of range fires caused in the year 1943, by training operations of the United States Army Air Forces in Sioux County, Nebr. Acceptance of the benefits hereby provided shall not be regarded as covering damages sustained by said Kilpatrick Bros. Co. as a result of range fires caused in the year 1944 and subsequent years by training operations of the United States Army Air Forces, at or in connection with the Sioux County bomber range in Sioux County, Nebr. Such claims now existing and such claims as may hereafter arise in favor of said Kilpatrick Bros. Co. shall in nowise be prejudiced by this act: *Provided, That* no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### JASPER A. MEALER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5053) for the relief of the estate of Jasper A. Mealer.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Jasper A. Mealer, deceased, the sum of \$18,200, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of Jasper A. Mealer on December 14, 1944, when he was struck by a P-38 Army airplane of the United States Army, near College Park, Ga.: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$18,200" and insert "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### KARL E. BOND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 783) for the relief of Karl E. Bond.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Karl E. Bond, Shiprock, N. Mex., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Karl E. Bond on May 26, 1943, as the result of an explosion in the basement of his home caused by leakage of gas from an Indian Service pipe line running from wells at Rattlesnake, N. Mex., to the Indian Service power plant at the Indian agency, Shiprock, N. Mex.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$7,500."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "sustained" insert "and all expenses incident thereto."

At the end of the bill insert "*Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### W. P. RICHARDSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 470) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of W. P. Richardson, as successor and assignee of W. P. Richardson & Co., of Tampa, Fla.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim, or claims, of W. P. Richardson, as successor and assignee of W. P. Richardson & Co., of Tampa, Fla., a partnership, composed of W. P. Richardson, George W. Hessler, and L. C. Park, for any losses and damages sustained under the terms of a contract entered into with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation involving a housing development at or near South Jacksonville, Fla., on or about July 8, 1918, by reason of certain housing needs during World War I.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from any payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

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

#### WILLIAM W. WILLETT, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 797) for the relief of William W. Willett, Jr.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William W. Willett, Jr., 4303 Kathland Avenue, Baltimore, Md., the sum of \$3,060, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained by reason of the loss by fire of certain property located at Old Cedar Point, Morgantown, Md., which was caused by the dropping of a parachute flare, dropped from a plane owned by the United States Government and operating from the naval proving ground at Dahlgren, Va.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert the following: "*Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### CECIL ATKINSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1258) for the relief of Cecil Atkinson.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cecil Atkinson, Imperial County, Calif., the sum of \$10,298.69. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Cecil Atkinson against the United States for personal injuries sustained as the result of an accident which occurred on November 14, 1943, when a United States Army truck crashed into the car upon which the said Cecil Atkinson was working alongside State Highway 187 near Holtville, Calif.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "the sum of" strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "\$3,547.69, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by him and by his minor son, Dwight Atkinson, age 6 years, for medical and hospital expenses incurred by the said Cecil Atkinson for himself and his said minor son, and for loss of earnings incurred by the said Cecil Atkinson, as a result of an accident involving an Army truck which occurred on November 14, 1943, on State Highway No. 187, near Holtville, Calif.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### COX BROS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1469) for the relief of Cox Bros.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cox Bros., Yakima, Wash., the sum of \$7,375. Such sum represents the loss sustained by the said Cox Bros., under War Department contract W. 6105 qm-209, dated December 10, 1940, for the rental, for grading purposes at Fort Lewis, Wash., of two D-8 Caterpillar tractors with Letourneau scrapers. Under the terms of such contract, such equipment was subject to purchase by the Government, the price to be determined by the initial sale price specified by the bidder. Through a misunderstanding of the items which should have been included in determining, for the purposes of the contract, the amount of the initial sale price, the initial sale price quoted by the said Cox Bros. was \$7,375 less than it should have been. The Government exercised its option and purchased such equipment on the basis of the initial sale price specified in the bid.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "\$7,375," strike out the period and "Such sum represents the loss sustained by the said Cox Bros." and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### GAYLON DHUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2489) for the relief of Gaylon Dhue.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Gaylon Dhue, the sum of \$3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries and property damage sustained by said Gaylon Dhue, whose car was struck by a United States Army truck in Chester, Pa., operated by Private Floyd Bradford, Headquarters Battery, Seventy-seventh Regiment Coast Artillery.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Dhue" and insert "Dhu, of Chester, Pennsylvania."

Line 6, strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$2,000."

Line 7, strike out "Government" and insert "United States."

Line 9, strike out "Dhue" and insert "Dhu."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Gaylon Dhu."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHATHAM M. TOWERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3455) for the relief of Chatham M. Towers.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, to Chatham M. Towers, former Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,237.65; to reimburse the said Chatham M. Towers for salary withheld and applied, amounting to \$249.28; retirement annuities withheld and applied, amounting to \$1,488.37; and the sum of \$2,500 paid by the said Chatham M. Towers, on account of a shortage arising in the accounts of the said Chatham

M. Towers during his service as Collector of Taxes for the District of Columbia, and which, upon investigation, have been shown to have resulted from peculations of agent officers who were not exclusively responsible to the said Chatham M. Towers during his tenure as Collector of Taxes: *Provided,* That the total sum directed to be paid pursuant to this act shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### J. B. McCRARY CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3494) for the relief of J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to certify for payment to the J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$75,829 as loss sustained by said company in the performance of fixed-price contract No. Ha (Ga. 9131) OPH 105, dated January 28, 1943, for the construction of the Warner Robins housing project near Atlanta, Ga., and which loss was sustained through acts of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause down to and including "loss" in line 7, and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$75,829.16 to J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### NORTHERN LUMBER & MILLWORK CO., SPOKANE, WASH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3508) for the relief of the Northern Lumber & Millwork Co., of Spokane, Wash.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Spokane Merchants' Association, of Spokane, Wash., as assignee for the benefit of creditors of the Northern Lumber & Millwork Co., of Spokane, Wash., the sum of \$7,216.45. Such sum represents reimbursement for loss sustained by such company in connection with furnishing lumber to the Defense Plant Corporation, through its agents, the H. K. Ferguson Co., general contractors, pursuant to a purchase order issued on or about December 7, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after "\$7,216.45" strike out the period and "Such sum represents" and insert a comma and "in full settlement of all claims against the United States, as."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### Laura Spinnichia

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6051) for the relief of Laura Spinnichia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BULWINKLE). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. MCGREGOR objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

#### Sam Bechtold

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1286) for the relief of Sam Bechtold.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sam Bechtold, of Saint Ignatius, Mont., the sum of \$6,239.40, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, on November 27, 1944, when escaped prisoners from the northwestern branch, United States disciplinary barracks, Fort Missoula, Mont., assaulted him and stole his automobile, and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by him as a result of such injuries and theft: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### Hatheway Patterson Corp.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1331) for the relief of the Hatheway Patterson Corp.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Hatheway Patterson Corp., Jersey City, N. J., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Hatheway Patterson Corp. against the United States for property damage resulting from the taking on November 15, 1942, by the United States of a temporary building owned by such corporation within the area of Port Newark Army Air Base, N. J.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$7,500."

At the end of the bill insert the following: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### Jennie Olsen Andersen

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1614) for the relief of Jennie Olson Andersen, widow, and Arthur Andrew Andersen, infant son, of Carl Edward Andersen.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jennie Olsen Andersen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the sum of \$50,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the widow and next of kin of Carl Edward Andersen as the result of the accidental death of the said Carl Edward Andersen on December 3, 1943, in the building at 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., which building was occupied by and under the supervision of Public Buildings Administration, Office of Dependency Benefits, as the result of the negligent operation of an elevator in the said building by an employee of the Public Buildings Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "for", strike out the bill down to and including the word

"Administration" in line 5, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof "the death of her husband, Carl Edward Andersen, sustained as the result of an accident of an elevator on December 3, 1943, in the building at 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., which was occupied by and under the control and supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, Office of Dependency Benefits."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Jennie Olsen Andersen."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### Susan S. Wiseman

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2287) for the relief of Susan S. Wiseman.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Susan S. Wiseman, the sum of \$4,925.50, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, hospital, and other expenses, and losses sustained by her as a result of a Navy ambulance striking the automobile in which she was riding at the intersection of Thirtieth Street and Figueroa Street in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., on December 23, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$4,925.50" and insert "\$1,525.50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### Juan Calcaño

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2772) for the relief of Juan Calcaño.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Juan Calcaño, Loiza, P. R., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum will be in full settlement of all claims of the said Juan Calcaño against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by him as the result of an accident on October 1, 1941, when the United States Army truck in which he was riding in line of duty as a member of the insular police slipped from Road No. 44 connecting Canóvanas and Loiza Aldea, P. R., and struck a tree: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### POULTRY PRODUCERS OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3484) for the relief of the Poultry Producers of Central California.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,860 net, to the Poultry Producers of Central California, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for the net unpaid balance due them under contract No. N 220-66500, dated January 2, 1942, entered into by the Poultry Producers of Central California with the United States Government through the Navy Department for furnishing and delivering 600,000 dozen of eggs to the naval supply depot, Oakland, Calif. Said claim arising from an oral change of orders regarding dates for the delivery of eggs when war requirements demanded immediate shipment of eggs contracted for storage purposes and delivery on dates covered in contract conflicted with available shipping facilities requiring emergency oral adjustment of delivery dates in the interest of the Government requirements: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### DIMPLE BENOIT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3672) for the relief of Dimple Benoit.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$16,000 to Dimple Benoit, in full settlement of all her claims against the United States for personal injuries inflicted on the said Dimple Benoit, on December 24, 1943, resulting in a compound fracture of her skull over the right eye, a badly broken right leg, consisting of an extensive comminuted fracture of right femur middle and lower third, multiple laceration, left hand and fingers thereof, cut on left eyelid and cut on right side of face from cheek bone to chin, badly bruised knee and numerous other bodily bruises and cuts, as a result of which she suffered great physical pain and mental anguish, was compelled to expend large sums

of money for ambulance, hospital bills, doctor bills, medicine and nurse hire, and lost much valuable time and income, and as a result of which she is permanently injured and her capacity for work and labor is greatly and permanently impaired, and for the loss of her Chevrolet coupe of the value of \$1,000. Said Dimple Benoit sustained said injuries and losses while she was riding in her Chevrolet coupe on and along Highway 70, north from Knoxville, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn., on December 24, 1943, at a point 5 or 6 miles west of Cookeville, Tenn., when, while her said Chevrolet coupe was being driven in a careful and lawful manner on its side of said highway, a large Army truck was suddenly run from the dense woods which lay along each side of said highway at said point directly across said highway in front of the automobile in which Dimple Benoit was then riding. The driver of said automobile in which Dimple Benoit was riding made every effort to avoid being struck by said Government truck but was unable to avoid the collision, as a result of which Dimple Benoit was injured as hereinbefore set out and her car was destroyed. The Army truck which ran in front of and struck the Benoit car was an Army GMC 2½-ton capacity, No. USA-4156955, and was being operated and run by soldiers of the United States Army in the line of their duty on an Army maneuver: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$16,000" and insert "\$8,000."

Page 1, line 6, after the second comma, insert the words "of Clinton, Tenn."

Page 1, line 8, strike out the remainder of line 8, after the word "personal", all of lines 9 and 10, and, on page 2, strike out the entire page, and lines 1 to 7, on page 3, insert "injuries, hospital and medical expenses and loss of earnings, and property damage sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle on United States Highway No. 70N, near Baxter, Tenn., on December 24, 1943."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### FRED W. GRANT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3827) for the relief of Fred W. Grant.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Fred W. Grant, San Leandro, Calif., the sum of \$15,513.87. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Fred W. Grant against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by him on April 13, 1944, when he was struck at the intersection of Spear and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Calif., by a United States Army truck: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection

with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$15,513.87" and insert "\$7,432.12."

Page 1, line 9, after the comma, insert "medical and hospital expenses actually incurred, and loss of earnings."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### JESÚS LASSALLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4247) for the relief of Jesús Lassalle.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Jesús Lassalle whose 5-year-old daughter Edith M. Lassalle was fatally injured on June 20, 1944, when struck in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, by a United States automobile. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "Lassalle" strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and insert "and his wife, Mrs. America Bonet Medina, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of their minor daughter, Edith M. Lassalle, who died as a result of personal injuries sustained when she was struck by a United States Army automobile on June 20, 1944, in Aguadilla, P. R."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Line 5, page 1, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,035."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### ALBERTO LÓPEZ RAMOS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4357) for relief of the estate of the late Alberto López Ramos.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to the estate of the late Alberto López Ramos, who was fatally injured on November 17, 1941, when struck in Camuy, P. R., by a United States Army vehicle. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000."

Page 1, line 6, after the name "Ramos," strike out the bill down to and including the word "accident" on page 1, line 10. Insert in lieu thereof "of Puerto Rico, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of the said Alberto Lopez Ramos, sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle on Highway No. 2, between Camuy and Quebradilla, P. R., on November 17, 1941."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ROSELLA J. MASTERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4458) for the relief of Rosella J. Masters.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Rosella J. Masters, of Peoria, Ill., the sum of \$250, in full settlement of all claims against the United States. Such sum represents reimbursement for the loss sustained by said person for unused accumulated leave while in the employ of the War Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

FRANCIS T. LILLIE AND LOIS E. LILLIE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4466) for the relief of Francis T. Lillie and Lois E. Lillie.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Francis T. Lillie and Lois E. Lillie, the sum of \$2,868.71, in full settlement of all claims against the Government and the United States arising from personal injuries and property damages caused by the negligent

operation of an Army truck which collided with a passenger automobile owned by Francis T. Lillie while being driven and operated by Alfred Lillie, who was returning from Richmond, Va., to Washington, D. C., by Federal Highway 301 on June 7, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,868.71" and insert in lieu thereof "\$383.71."

Page 1, line 7, strike out the remainder of the line after the word "against" and all of lines 8 and 9 and insert "the United States for medical and hospital expenses and property damage sustained as the result of an accident involving an."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

BEN W. SCHUBERT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4576) for the relief of Ben W. Schubert.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a baccalaureate address delivered at West Point by the chaplain on yesterday.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement issued on behalf of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER], and himself in reference to pending legislation for Federal aid to education.

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

FRED A. GOTTLIEB

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4943) for the relief of Fred A. Gottlieb.

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

STEPHEN LISAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5228) for the relief of Stephen Lisay.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Stephen Lisay, of New London, Conn., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims

against the United States for personal injuries sustained as the result of a collision between a truck and a bus belonging to the United States Maritime Service and operated by an employee of the Maritime Service, on August 16, 1945, said \$5,000 to compensate for hospital and medical expenses and loss of earnings sustained as a result of said injury: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,000."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "personal", strike out the balance of line 8, all of lines 9 and 10, and on page 2, lines 1, 2, and 3 down to and including the word "injury" and insert "injuries, hospital, and medical expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Maritime Service vehicle on August 16, 1945, in New London, Conn."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. MARY FRANCOLINE AND MRS. ROSE WALLACE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5324) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Francoline and Mrs. Rose Wallace.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Francoline, Hartford, Conn., the sum of \$13,915.10, and to Mrs. Rose Wallace, Hartford, Conn., the sum of \$447.60. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries and damage to property sustained by the said Mrs. Mary Francoline and Mrs. Rose Wallace when they were struck on December 17, 1944, while walking on the sidewalk of Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn., by a United States mail track: *Provided*, That no part of either of the sums appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim settled by the payment of such sum, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$13,915.10" and insert "\$7,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

## NEWTON WILLIAM LOWERY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5510) for the relief of Newton William Lowery.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Newton William Lowery, High Point, N. C., the sum of \$630. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of the claim of the said Newton William Lowery against the United States for loss of earnings resulting from personal injuries received by the said Newton William Lowery in a collision between a vehicle operated by him and a United States Army vehicle on July 8, 1945, on the Water Works Road leading to Virginia Beach, Va.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

## F. B. SWEAT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5541) for the relief of F. B. Sweat.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$310.25, to F. B. Sweat, Jacksonville, Fla., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained as the result of an accident involving a Civilian Conservation Corps vehicle of the War Department on Highway No. 68, Jacksonville, Fla., on September 20, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

## MALCOLM K. BURKE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1106) for the relief of Malcolm K. Burke.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1441, Revised Statutes, should Malcolm K. Burke enlist in or be inducted into the United States Navy or United States Naval Reserve, and thereafter, in the judgment of the President, establish his fitness to perform the duties of a naval officer, the President is hereby authorized in his discretion to appoint the said Malcolm K. Burke to the grade of ensign in the United States Naval Reserve and to issue to him a temporary appointment in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), with the dates of rank, in both his permanent and temporary status, held by him on August 30, 1944: *Provided,*

That nothing herein shall be construed to entitle the said Malcolm K. Burke to any back pay, allowances, or other emoluments by reason of the passage of this act.

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

## AMERICAN RADIATOR &amp; STANDARD SANITARY CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1871) to authorize the conveyance of a parcel of land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., to the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey to the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., for use in expanding its industrial plant facilities at Bayonne, N. J., upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to a parcel of filled-in land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., containing 0.885 of an acre, more or less, metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 2. The consideration to be paid for the parcel described in section 1 shall not be less than the cost of the said parcel to the United States of America.

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

## PHILIP NIEKUM, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1978) to authorize the restoration of Philip Niekum, Jr., to the active list of the United States Navy with appropriate rank and restoration of pay and allowances.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint Philip Niekum, Jr., now an officer on the retired list of the United States Navy, an officer on the active list of the line of the United States Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant commander and in the grade of captain for temporary service pursuant to the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended. Upon such appointments Philip Niekum, Jr., shall have the same precedence on the active list in his permanent and temporary status that he would have had if he had been promoted on said active list to the permanent grade of lieutenant commander with date of rank from July 1, 1940, and had been appointed on December 15, 1942, and August 30, 1944, to the grades of commander and captain, respectively, for temporary service pursuant to the act of July 24, 1941, as amended.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Philip Niekum, Jr., upon his appointments pursuant to section 1 hereof, out of the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel," the full amount of active-duty pay and allowances which would have been paid to him if he had been promoted and appointed with the precedence described in section 1 hereof less the amount of pay and allowances actually paid to him for service since July 1, 1940.

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

## MARJORIE SEE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5595) for the relief of Marjorie See.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration laws, Marjorie See shall not be subject to sections 3 and 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 878, 889; 8 U. S. C. 136, 155).

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of the tenth category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), Marjorie See, the wife of a citizen of the United States who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the act approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 271, 79th Cong.), if she is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

## MRS. MARY BELK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3359) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Belk.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Belk, Lakesdale, Cumberland County, N. C., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Mary Belk against the United States on account of the death of her minor son, Ralph Ceburn Belk, who died as a result of being struck by a United States Army plane attempting to make an emergency landing on a highway on November 28, 1943, said Ralph Ceburn Belk being there lawfully engaged in delivering newspapers: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

## WILLIAM A. PIXLEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3623) for the relief of William A. Pixley.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States to William A. Pixley, Los Angeles, Calif., the sum

of \$140.75. Such sum represents the value of a camera which the said William A. Pixley checked with the Capitol Police at the House door of the Capitol on October 10, 1941, and which was either lost or stolen while in their custody.

With the following committee amendment,

Line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$154.35 to William A. Pixley, of Los Angeles, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the cost of a camera which was checked with the Capitol Police at the door of the House of Representatives, on October 10, 1941, and which was lost or stolen while in their custody: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### WILLIAM E. ROBERTSON ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4479) for the relief of William E. Robertson and Estelle Robertson.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William E. Robertson, of Minneapolis, Minn., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for property losses, and personal injuries and expenses; and to Estelle Robertson, the sum of \$750, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for personal injuries and expenses incurred as the result of an accident involving an Army truck operated by the United States Army, which Army truck collided with an automobile owned and operated by William E. Robertson in which Estelle Robertson was riding, at the intersection of East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue South in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, May 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$500."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "\$750" and insert "\$200."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ESTATES OF KATHERINE DELORES BOOTH AND AGNES JANE TRUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4834) for the relief of the estate of Katherine Delores Booth.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Katherine Delores Booth, the sum of \$15,061, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and death of Katherine Delores Booth as the result of being struck by a United States Army truck in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 8, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", strike out the bill down to the colon, in line 10, page 1. Insert in lieu thereof "\$3,000, and to pay the estate of Agnes Jane True the sum of \$3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the deaths of the said Katherine Delores Booth and Agnes Jane True, sustained as the result of being struck by a United States Army truck in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 8, 1944."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estates of Katherine Delores Booth and Agnes Jane True."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WALTER R. NEWCOMB ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4862) for the relief of Walter R. Newcomb, Sr.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter R. Newcomb, Sr., whose address is route 4, Woodward, Okla., a farmer by occupation, for and on account of injuries sustained by his two sons, namely, Corbin A. Newcomb of the age of 11 years, and Walter R. Newcomb, Jr., of the age of 15 years, and medical and hospital expenses incurred because of such injuries in the aggregate sum of \$2,291; \$791 representing doctors' bills, nursing, and hospitalization, and \$1,500 for permanent injuries to Walter R. Newcomb, Jr., who suffered a 20 percent permanent disability from burns received as hereinafter more particularly set out:

The payment of such sums would be in full settlement of all claims of the said Walter Newcomb, Sr., against the United States on account of the damages to his two sons hereinbefore mentioned, which was caused by the carelessness and negligence of

the United States Army in the operation of its air field known as the Woodward Army Air Field located near Woodward, Okla. Pertinent facts pertaining thereto are as follows: On October 30, 1943, Corbin A. Newcomb, a minor of the age of 11 years, and Walter R. Newcomb, Jr., a minor of the age of 15 years, children of Walter R. Newcomb, Sr., were walking in an easterly direction along the road connecting the Woodward Army Air Field with Highway No. 15 when they came upon a red object, later identified as a spot charge from a practice bomb which had fallen from a truck operated by the United States Army going to the Woodward Army Air Field. This red object was picked up by the boys and carried to their home, where they attempted to take the lid off and, as a result of which, the lid spewed off and the object ignited, badly burning Corbin A. Newcomb and Walter R. Newcomb, Jr.

As a result of this explosion, Walter R. Newcomb, Jr., suffered a 20 percent permanent disability from burns. Doctors' bills, nursing, and hospitalization bills were paid out and expended by their father, claimant herein, for and on their behalf in the sum of \$791, which together with the permanent injuries sustained by Walter R. Newcomb, Jr., results in a claim in the total aggregate sum of \$2,291.

It is the contention of the claimant that the Government was guilty of negligence in permitting a dangerous instrumentality to be left upon the public highway and that the injuries to the two Newcomb children was the proximate result of such negligence.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Senior," strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "of Woodward, Okla., the sum of \$791.30; to the legal guardian of Corbin A. Newcomb, a minor, the sum of \$500; to the legal guardian of Walter R. Newcomb, Jr., a minor, the sum of \$999.70, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the two minor boys, and hospital and medical expenses incurred for the treatment and hospitalization of the boys by Walter R. Newcomb, Sr., sustained as a result of the explosion of a spotting charge assembly on October 30, 1943, which spotting charge assembly was found on the said day beside a public highway near the Woodward Army Air Field, Woodward, Okla.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Walter R. Newcomb, Sr., Corbin A. Newcomb, and Walter R. Newcomb, Jr."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GUSTAV F. DOSCHER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4888) for the relief of Gustav F. Doscher.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized

and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Gustav F. Doscher, of Charleston, S. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained as the result of accident involving a United States Army truck crashing into his fence and building at 126 Rutledge Avenue, Charleston, S. C., on December 31, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the name "Carolina," insert "the sum of \$172.94."

Page 1, line 8, after the words "result of" insert "an".

Page 1, line 9, strike out "126 Rutledge Avenue" and insert in lieu thereof "140 Fishburne Street."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### ARCHIBALD J. ALCORN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4919) for the relief of Archibald J. Alcorn.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Archibald J. Alcorn, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$6,360.51. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, loss of earnings, and property damage, sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army truck at Clark Street and Touhy Avenue, in Chicago, Ill.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney, or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### ESTATE OF DRURY LEE JORDAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5026) for the relief of the estate of Drury Lee Jordan.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legally qualified representative of the estate of Drury Lee Jordan, deceased, of Lacassas, Tenn., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the

death of the said Drury Lee Jordan who was instantly killed on October 11, 1943, when struck by a United States scout car on Valley View Road, Lacassas, Tenn.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,597.50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### STONE & COOPER COAL CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5243) for the relief of Stone & Cooper Coal Co., Inc.

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

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

#### MRS. LUCY T. HARRIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5284) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy T. Harris.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay, from any funds not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000 to Mrs. Lucy T. Harris, Lacassas, Tenn., for the loss of a barn and contents by fire caused by military personnel during the Tennessee maneuvers. Such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "for" and all of lines 6 to 8, inclusive, and insert the following: "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained as the result of a fire caused by military personnel during the Tennessee maneuvers, on November 18, 1943."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### ORAN EDMUND RANDALL RUMRILL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4525) for the relief of Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill, who enlisted in the United States Navy February 15, 1916, as an apprentice seaman (No. 1166762) shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States on October 26, 1918: *Provided*, That no compensation, pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

#### WILLIAM LEON DE CARBONEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4863) to establish the date of acceptance of a commission as lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, by William Leon de Carbonel to be June 1, 1941, and the date of reporting for active duty to be December 9, 1941, and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That William Leon de Carbonel shall for all purposes be considered to have accepted appointment as a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, on June 1, 1941, to have entered upon active duty as a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, on December 9, 1941, and to have continued to serve on active duty until released therefrom by competent orders.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint William Leon de Carbonel a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, as of September 30, 1944, for temporary service, in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, such appointment to be effective for all purposes from September 30, 1944.

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

#### WILL O'BRIEN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2785) for the relief of Will O'Brien, Mrs. Bessie O'Brien, and Jane O'Brien.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$32,371.81 to Will O'Brien; to pay the sum of \$1,088.28 to Mrs. Bessie O'Brien; to pay the sum of \$2,590.55 to Jane O'Brien; all of Berkeley, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, property damage, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as a result of a collision by the car in which they were riding and a United States Army jeep, on Highway No. 40, near Sacramento, Calif., on September 9, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed



guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$32,371.81" and insert "\$6,645.89."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,088.28" and insert "\$838.28."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "to", insert "the legal guardian of."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "jeep" and insert "reconnaissance car."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Will O'Brien, Mrs. Bessie O'Brien, and the legal guardian of Jane O'Brien."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. HATTIE MAIN BABCOCK ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of Mrs. Hattie Main Babcock, Chester N. Main, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Hattie Main Babcock and Chester N. Main, of Westerly, R. I., the sum of \$7,000, and to pay the sum of \$4,093.95 to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman, of Stonington, Conn., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for real property and personal property damage sustained as the result of a crash of a United States Navy airplane to property located on Flanders Road, Stonington, Conn., on June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$7,000" and insert "\$5,532."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$4,093.95" and insert "\$4,224.95."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "real property and personal property damage" and insert "property damage and loss of rents of Mrs. Hattie Babcock, Chester N. Main, and for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and property damage of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. MINNIE JENKINS WARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4673) for the relief of Mrs. Minnie Jenkins Ward.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Minnie Jenkins Ward, of Birmingham, Ala., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred as the result of being tripped by a venetian blind cord and caused to fall at the Five Pointe substation of the Birmingham post office in Birmingham, on May 2, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$2,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOAN ESTHER HEDIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4996) for the relief of Joan Esther Hedin.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joan Esther Hedin, of Renton, Wash., the sum of \$1,000 to be granted according to the laws of Washington State, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, disfigurement, medical expenses, and dental expenses incurred resulting from a collision on October 26, 1943, in which the Issaquah School District bus, in which Joan Esther Hedin was riding, collided with a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 10, near Issaquah, Wash.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to" insert "the legal guardian of."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "to be granted according to the laws of Washington State."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Joan Esther Hedin, a minor."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES F. BARRETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5349) for the relief of Charles F. Barrett.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles F. Barrett, of Williamson, W. Va., the sum of \$945. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Charles F. Barrett against the United States on account of damage to certain real and personal property of claimant, situated in Mingo County, W. Va., which damage was occasioned on or about the 4th day of March 1945 by the breaking down of a mine-sealing installation theretofore constructed by the Works Progress Administration, an agency of the United States Government, and by reason whereof a volume of water, impounded by the installation, was precipitated upon and over the said property with resultant damage thereto: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$945" and insert "\$595."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CHARLES BOOKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5351) for the relief of Charles Booker.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 to Charles Booker, of Victoria, Tex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings as the result of an accident involving a United States Army Air Forces truck near Cuero, Tex., on or about August 4, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MAE MAXINE STONE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5538) for the relief of Mae Maxine Stone.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized

and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mae Maxine Stone, the sum of \$1,870 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of loss in wages arising from collision of claimant's automobile with an Army truck in Camp Claiborne, Rapides Parish, State of Louisiana, on January 6, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

ANDREW M. HALVORSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5539) for the relief of Andrew M. Halvorson.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Andrew M. Halvorson the sum of \$905.84, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for time lost from work, sustained on April 16, 1945, as a result of an accident while walking along the sidewalk in front of pier 17, San Francisco, when he was injured by barrels falling from an Army-operated fork-lift truck which was apparently negligently overloaded with barrels: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Halvorson" and insert in lieu thereof "Halvorsen."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "for", strike out the bill down to the "colon", on page 2, line 1. Insert in lieu thereof "personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained by him as a result of an accident which occurred on April 16, 1945, when he was struck by two metal barrels which fell from an Army-operated fork-lift truck while he was walking along the sidewalk in front of pier 17, San Francisco, Calif."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Andrew M. Halvorsen."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCES FITZGERALD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5739) for the relief of Frances Fitzgerald.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frances Fitzgerald, of San Francisco, Calif., \$438.35, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, and other expenses, sustained when an Army vehicle collided with an automobile she was riding in at the intersection of Army and Church Streets, at 9:30 antemeridian, on December 7, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

POSTMASTERS

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 5792) for the relief of certain postmasters.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to pay from the appropriation for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices" for the fiscal year 1946, to the postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, the sum of \$35.33, and the postmaster at Staten Island, N. Y., the sum of \$15.07, the respective amounts representing disallowances by the Comptroller General of overpayments of compensation, subsequently balanced from personal funds of the postmasters, to certain temporary substitute postal employees by reason of instructions given the postmasters by the Post Office Department to the effect that the 10 percent differential for night work authorized by the act of May 24, 1928, as amended (39 U. S. C. 828), should be computed upon the regular rate plus the 10 percent increase in compensation authorized to be paid substitutes by the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), the provisions of which were retroactive to December 1, 1942, and the Comptroller General having ruled subsequent to the issuance of such instructions that the 10 percent increase authorized by the act of December 22, 1942, was applicable only to the base rate and not to the night-work differential.

SEC. 2. That the Postmaster General and the General Accounting Office are authorized and directed to credit the account of the postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., in the sum of \$167.38, and the account of the postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the sum of \$63.51, the respective amounts representing overpayments of compensation to certain temporary substitute postal employees by reason of instructions given the postmaster by the Post Office Department to the effect that the 10 percent differential for night work authorized by the act of May 24, 1928, as amended (39 U. S. C. 828), should be computed upon the regular rate plus the 10 percent increase in compensation authorized to be paid substitutes by the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), the provisions of which were retroactive to December 1, 1942, and the Comptroller General having ruled subsequent to the issuance of such instructions that the 10 percent increase authorized by the act of December 22, 1942, was applicable only to

the base rate and not to the night-work differential.

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

ETTA YOAKAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5806) for the relief of Etta Yoakam.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Etta Yoakam, Long Beach, Calif., the sum of \$3,115. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Etta Yoakam against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by her, March 14, 1942, when she was struck by an Army vehicle at the intersection of Cedar Avenue and West Fourth Street, Long Beach, Calif.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,115" and insert "\$2,827.06."

Page 1, line 9, at the beginning of the line, insert "and loss of earnings."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ELSIE ELMHORST

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5878) for the relief of Elsie Elmhurst.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Elsie Elmhurst, of Honolulu, T. H., the sum of \$569.58. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Elsie Elmhurst against the United States on account of property damage and medical expenses sustained as the result of an accident in which her automobile in which she was riding was struck by an Army vehicle driven by personnel of the United States Army on the Pall Road near Honolulu on June 10, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

## FRANCES KRZYS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5884) for the relief of Frances Krzys.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$556.35, to Frances Krzys, of Thompsonville, Conn., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained to an automobile owned by her as a result of an accident involving an Army vehicle, which accident occurred on State Street in the city of Springfield, Mass., on January 26, 1944.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

## BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1776) to authorize the exchange of certain lands at the Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to convey to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for right-of-way purposes a perpetual easement over, across, and upon a portion of the Benicia Arsenal, Calif., comprising 1.88 acres of land, more or less, and that in exchange therefor the United States of America accept all right, title, and interest of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. in 19 acres of land, more or less, situate in the same vicinity.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "1.88" and insert "2.10."

Page 2, line 1, strike out all of line 1 after the word "accept", all of lines 2 and 3 and the word "vicinity" on line 4, and insert "a perpetual easement for right-of-way purposes for roadways, trackage, drainage ditches, and similar purposes over, across, and upon 19 acres of land owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., situated in the same vicinity."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

## ROBERT JUNE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 228) for the relief of Robert June.

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

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

PHILIBERT L. BERGERON AND  
MRS. ALFRED QUIST

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3399) for the relief of Philibert L. Bergerson and Mrs. Alfred Quist.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philibert L. Bergerson, of Groton, Conn., the sum of \$2,175.77; to pay the sum of \$1,346.47 to Mrs. Alfred Quist, of Springfield, Mass., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for real property and personal property damage sustained as the result of a crash of a United States Navy airplane at 60 Chicago Avenue, Groton, Conn., on October 19, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,175.77" and insert "\$385.75."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Mrs." and, after the word "Quist", insert "and his wife, Astrid Quist."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Philibert L. Bergerson, Alfred Quist, and Astrid Quist."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AMY MARY RICHTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4353) for the relief of Amy Mary Richter.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Amy Mary Richter, formerly of New York City, now residing at Miami, Fla., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Amy Mary Richter as a result of an accident caused by the condition of the ladies' room at 210 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y., while said Amy Mary Richter was on duty as a volunteer worker for the Aircraft Warning Service of the Interceptor Command (headquarters, New York Fighter Wing, post-office box 58, station O, New York 11, N. Y.): *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this

act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Richter", insert "on or about April 2, 1942."

Page 2, line 3, strike out the remainder of line 3 after the word "the", all of lines 4 and 5 down to and including the word "York", on line 6, and insert "Regional Signal Office, New York Region, First Interceptor Command."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

## MR. AND MRS. WALTER KEATON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5872) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton, of Dixon, Mo., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of property damage, the death and burial expenses of one minor child, personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings, resulting from an accident between the car in which Mr. and Mrs. Keaton and their five minor children were riding and an Army truck, which occurred on Highway No. 28, about 2 miles north of Dixon, Mo., on September 22, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN CONVERSE  
COUNTY, WYO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5676) to quiet title and possession with respect to certain real estate in Converse County, Wyo.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to donate and convey by quit claim deed to Harry A. Gillespie and Lena J. Gillespie all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the following-described real estate situate in the county of Converse and State of Wyoming: The east half of the west half; west half of the east half of section 20, township 33 north, range 69 west, of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, being the land described in a deed erroneously issued which purported to convey and warrant such real estate to the United States of America, such deed being executed on May 11, 1945, by the said Harry A. Gillespie and Lena J. Gillespie,

and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Converse County, Wyo., in book 205 of deeds, page 91.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 to 6 ending with the word "America" and insert "That the United States of America by this act releases, remises, and forever quitclaims to Harry A. Gillespie and Lena J. Gillespie all its right, title, and interest."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this completes the call of the Private Calendar.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include newspaper articles.

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

Mr. LANDIS (at the request of Mr. SPRINGER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by himself.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 4 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that conferees may be appointed on the part of the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, SHEPPARD, WHITTEN, DIRKSEN, PLUMLEY, and CARL H. ANDERSEN.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] is recognized for 45 minutes.

#### THE PUBLIC CREDIT

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, in the recent rail strike, the country had a sobering demonstration how crisis results from haphazard administration optimism. A Pollyanna policy by the executive branch ended in transport paralysis.

That consequence was almost a unilateral executive failure. But the con-

tinued strain on the public credit of the United States is a condition in which Congress is equally involved.

The debt now on the backs of the American people was saddled there by this administration. But Congress voted the money, and Congress has the power to prevent this financial situation from getting further out of hand.

For if that load becomes unbearable, the exciting events of the rail strike will look like a Sunday-school picnic by comparison.

I will not attempt to detail the political and trade factors that seem to make the British loan deal impractical and unwise. Another time I may discuss how this scheme itself endangers peace—how it could easily bring on another general war, because of the shot-in-the-arm it would give to an out-of-date, but still pugnacious, British imperialism.

Instead, my remarks now might be titled, "If You Favor the British Loan Deal, Don't Ever Complain About Inflation."

#### OUR DESIRES OR BRITISH DEMANDS ARE FALSE YARDSTICKS

Mr. Speaker, our aid to Great Britain and other nations now cannot be determined either on the basis of our desire to be helpful or their demands for aid. Instead, it can only be soundly based upon the ability and the willingness of our people to risk their resources for such purposes—after being saddled with Lease-Lend, Export-Import Bank, UNRRA, Bretton Woods, military occupation, and other external liabilities.

In 1929 the private credit system of America was overstrained as a result of loaning abroad and speculation at home. The resulting crack-up seared the lives of millions of our people and brought the world to its knees.

In the years since 1930 we have been steadily depleting our public credit. That process has been going on a long time and no vital harm seemed visible, despite the warnings that have been sounded many times.

But with the impact of war the inflationary strain became so serious that severe regimentation of the people was introduced. Hostilities have ended, but this regimentation has continued. It has endeavored to postpone the inflationary consequences of reckless spending. The effort is not succeeding too well.

#### SAFEGUARDING OF PUBLIC CREDIT IS ALL-IMPORTANT

Members of Congress have many duties. None transcend in importance protection of the public purse and the safeguarding of the public credit. Certainly the task of Congress is to foresee dangerous effects and avoid them. In that capacity the House should turn down the proposed British loan deal.

For passage of this scheme would have two immeasurably dangerous consequences. First, it would constitute a foolhardy strain on the confidence of the American people in the management of the United States Treasury. Second, and most important, it would destroy all effective restraints on spending schemes at home.

Mr. Speaker, you cannot wait until your house is on fire to buy fire insurance.

Neither can a government wait until the public credit breaks down before it stops reckless spending and huge loans. In the case of a house such stupidity is a costly blunder. In the case of a nation such stupidity comes close to treachery.

This administration has strained our public credit further than any administration or any nation in history. To my knowledge no nation has ever before had an unbalanced budget for 16 consecutive years. Always the break-down of confidence and collapse occurred in a shorter period.

We have used our resources more efficiently than any nation in history. But that fact does not justify unlimited drains on those resources, without the people being fully informed of the dangers to our own solvency, and their express consent being secured for such risky ventures. In the case of this loan, the administration has been irresponsible on both counts.

#### WARNINGS HAVE GONE UNHEEDED

Mr. Speaker, this administration has been repeatedly warned by our ablest economists that it is moving us toward the deep financial waters from which there is no return other than through repudiation in one form or another. The fact that disaster has not yet occurred does not nullify the validity of the warnings.

An administration that continues gigantic inflationary acts in the face of trustworthy warnings cannot plead either innocence or ignorance when catastrophe occurs.

Moreover, stubborn disregard of such warnings could indicate that the administration was knowingly moving toward such a crisis. That conclusion would be a harsh judgment. But failures followed by crises here seem too frequent to be attributed entirely to stupidity.

Whether the storm signals are ignored or deliberately flouted, Congress must call a halt. Otherwise, Congress will share the blame for the smash-up ultimately resulting from this reckless course.

#### THE PEOPLES' PROTESTS ARE IGNORED

History tells us that when nations start down the primrose path of reckless spending they seldom turn back until disaster hits. But I have faith in the American people. I believe right now the people, by their actions, are trying desperately to tell this Congress to turn back.

Without understanding the technical aspects, the people sense the folly of the present gigantic inflationary outlays. Strikes and other social disturbances reflect both their protests and their excited efforts to protect themselves. Farmers withhold crops and workers strike for the same reason. Each is frantically registering his opposition to inflationary hand-outs abroad. Each is trying to protect himself from the Government's headlong spending course.

If the British loan deal goes through, that action may blast the last dikes that protect our solvency. That danger is the hidden price of this loan in terms of our domestic affairs.

## OUR PRESENT LIABILITIES ARE ENORMOUS

Mr. Speaker, no one discussion can encompass this whole picture. But I will try to summarize two aspects of it. First, I will try to present a simple view of our present debt that will visualize its colossal size. Secondly, I will point out salient facts about the political effect of this loan on Congress and on our sacred liabilities which resulted from the war.

The administration has resorted to many deceptive moves in its effort to cover up the deterioration of our finances. I will not take the time of the House now to expose the humbug in most of these manipulations—like the claim that the debt was being reduced—a circumstance that resulted from an overborrowing last December—that unnecessarily cost the taxpayers upward of a hundred million dollars.

No member or group of citizens can offset the unlimited propaganda of the Administration. But the Administration cannot explain away the cold arithmetic of our present situation.

## DEBT IS OVER BILLION DOLLARS FOR EACH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Here is a method that each Member of Congress can use to get a true measure of our existing debt burdens. The total debt of the United States today, public and private, is approximately \$441,000,000,000.

That debt load is more than a billion dollars for every congressional district in the United States. On the basis of its number of Representatives, Alabama would carry the interest and principal reduction burden of a \$9,000,000,000 debt. On the same basis, Arkansas would need enough productive assets to carry the burden of a \$7,000,000,000 debt.

Obviously, the wealth of the Nation is not divided according to congressional districts. But this method of division should make it possible for Members to visualize the existing financial burdens upon our people—burdens so heavy no Congress has had the courage to levy to meet them in 16 years.

So much for the existing debts. Now let us consider the effect of this loan deal on efforts to balance the Budget, and to make good our promises to our veterans.

## LOAN DEAL APPROVAL WOULD UNLEASH INFLATIONARY DEMANDS

If this loan is approved no majority of Congress could then stand against the political pressures for subsidies, bonuses, and other pork-barrel grabs that will come in the days ahead. Not if Britain is voted this hand-out—with the public debt 270 billions and the Treasury already in the red for 16 straight years.

Members of Congress would find it politically impossible to turn back raids at home that would shortly exhaust either the Treasury or the public confidence on which Treasury solvency rests.

A few days ago, I received a letter from the chairman of a veterans' organization. Among other queries, he propounded this question:

If this administration can give Britain over \$4,000,000,000 with this country \$270,000,000,000 in debt, and an unbalanced budget for 16 years, where can you stop these hand-outs,

especially to us veterans, short of bankruptcy?

## HOUSING SUBSIDIES PORTRAYED PRESSURE TACTICS

The reality of this threat has been demonstrated in this House. A few weeks ago a so-called veterans' housing bill was up for consideration. A gigantic subsidy was proposed. The House, which had voted against inflationary subsidies even in wartime, turned it down by almost a 2-to-1 vote.

While the bill was in the Senate, the pressure groups went to work. By radio appeals and other tactics, tremendous pressure was applied on Congress. "Vote for veterans' housing subsidies or find yourself a fox hole" was typical of the ugly barrage that hit Congress.

What happened?

The House, which collectively has the cold chills run up and down its back when it thinks about the voting power of 20,000,000 veterans and their families, made a somersault. The vote was reversed by 187 to 158. A \$400,000,000 subsidy fund was handed to a bureaucrat without building experience or training, and economic fascism captured that industry—only temporarily, we hope.

The thinking citizen, veteran or non-veteran, will be warned by this episode. It can turn out to be the first lap of a fast drive toward both bankruptcy and fascism, if the brakes are not applied now on foreign hand-outs.

## VETERANS WANT AN HONEST DOLLAR

Most veterans want a solvent nation for themselves and their children. But, if they see this land being stripped of its resources for foreign imperialisms, they may scramble to empty the Treasury in self-defense. And under such circumstances, who should censure them?

The blame will lie with those in this administration and this Congress who have allowed foreign nations to refinance themselves from our Treasury, before we have even calculated our obligations to our war victims.

No one knows what those obligations will total. But perhaps here is a clue. The total number in our armed services during the Spanish-American War was 296,991. On March 31, 1946, almost 50 years later, there were 195,969 on the pension rolls for that war. For every three in uniform, there were two persons receiving pensions 50 years later.

On that basis, we could expect roughly 10,000,000 on the pension and compensation rolls from World War II by 1995. On March 31 of this year, World War II pensions had already reached 1,546,771. Will the claims of these Americans be paid in honest dollars? Do not such claims have priority over foreign loans?

## WHAT INFLATION WOULD DO TO VETERANS' CLAIMS

One thing is certain. If this administration continues to inflate by foreign loans and reckless spending, these claims will be partially or totally repudiated. Like a check against a busted bank, the veteran's claim would become of doubtful value. Like the Atlantic Charter, the GI bill too could hit the ashcan—unless a halt is called now.

My mind vividly recalls Martin Niemoeller's account of the fate of his war veteran pension in Germany during their

great inflation. Niemoeller reports in his autobiography:

The questions of means of livelihood had become serious by the end of February 1922, and because of the continual fall in the purchasing value of money it now became acute. We had good friends and relatives in the country, but we had to have money to obtain supplies even from there, and my pension was definitely inadequate for us to live on, try as we would.

I accordingly began my last term seeking a purchaser for the only object of real value we possessed, an old Luther Bible of 1545-46, printed by Hans Luft in Wittenberg. Thank God, we were unable to find a purchaser at anything like our price at that time.

\* \* \* The inflation suddenly increased so alarmingly that it was impossible to keep pace with it. \* \* \* My wife had to pick the gold lace off all my old uniforms, which I had piously preserved; I took it to a jeweler who melted the gold down and bought it. That enabled us to go on for a couple of days. Then my chronometer had to go \* \* \* and the proceeds kept us for a fortnight.

Is the Niemoeller illustration far-fetched? For 16 years we have been using the same deficit financing that ruined Germany. We are regimented in peacetime allegedly to prevent existing inflation from swamping us. How desperate must our situation become before this Congress will say "No" to foreign demands?

The proponents of this loan admit that it is somewhat inflationary. That admission is like a doctor telling a patient that he has a little cancer. But, let us accept for argument's sake the questionable assumption that the physical inflation resulting from this deal would be small. Far more significant are the psychological inflationary aspects of this proposal. This danger must be measured by today's social and economic conditions. On that basis, if any prudence or sense of caution remains in this body, this deal will be turned down.

## VOTE ON BRITISH LOAN A TEST OF MEMBERS' POSITION ON INFLATION

Mr. Speaker, no Congressman who votes for the so-called British loan scheme should ever complain about inflation, because this loan is inflation.

No Congressman who votes for this loan should ever go to his people and tell them that he did everything he could to prevent inflation.

No Congressman who votes for this loan should ever tell the widow, orphan, or wounded veteran of his district that he did everything possible to keep their pension checks at full value.

No Congressman who votes for this loan should tell his people that he is doing everything possible to end OPA and other economic regimentation, because this scheme will prolong such shackles.

No Congressman who votes for this loan should ever tell his old folks who live on modest pensions or annuities, or workers on low fixed salaries, that he has done his utmost to protect their buying power.

No Congressman who votes for this loan should tell his people that he is making an all-out fight for lower taxes and economy, because this loan opens

wide the spending floodgates at home and abroad.

No Congressman who votes for this loan should tell the holders of war bonds that he has done everything possible to protect their savings.

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, no Congressman who votes for this loan should ever tell his children that he has done everything in his power to protect the sound money heritage that should be their birthright—for this scheme would open the dikes for unlimited drains on the public purse—raids that could only end in inflation and collapse of the public credit.

"HONEST DOLLAR" IS A HERITAGE WE SHOULD HOLD IN TRUST

Mr. Speaker, one paramount objective prompted me to seek election to Congress. It was to be where I could have a part in the task of keeping this Nation sound financially, so that every American could remain free and able to work for honest dollars that buy him the things he needs and for dollars that retain their value for those who are frugal and thrifty. That sound-money heritage does not belong to this generation to play with or squander. It was entrusted to us as custodians to be preserved for our children and generations yet unborn.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat: The horrible consequences of major inflation would make the exciting events of the past few days seem puny by comparison.

I want to make my position abundantly clear.

If the House approves the British loan now, with our own finances in unmeasured disorder, by that action the Congress will probably have joined with the Executive in blasting an irreparable breach in our remaining defenses against uncontrollable inflation.

I am not unaware that tremendous pressure has been applied to the House membership to approve this deal. I have perceived the ugly outline of administration pressure on Democratic Members, and I know how special interests have attempted to influence Republican Members.

I want the record to show the warning was sounded. I want the record to show that the membership of this body was vigorously informed of the potential perils involved in the British loan deal.

I want the RECORD to show that I have done everything I can as one Member, both by my vote and my voice, to prevent the disaster of inflation and bankruptcy.

"Ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 4 minutes.

#### MOTOR EQUIPMENT FOR SERIOUSLY DISABLED VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have received the following letter from Mr. Lewis G. Hines, national

legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1946.  
Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. ROGERS: The American Federation of Labor is interested in H. R. 6304, introduced by you in the early part of this month, and it is our intention to give every support to this proposed legislation.

I am anxious to have an opportunity to appear before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation when hearings are to be held, and I would appreciate information concerning the time, or any arrangements that you may be able to make to have me appear on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Any assistance that we can give you in connection with this matter will be gladly rendered.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS G. HINES,  
National Legislative Representative,  
American Federation of Labor.

The CIO has strongly endorsed the bill. Millions of persons are backing the principle of automobiles for amputees and paraplegics. Four veterans' organizations have endorsed the bills.

H. R. 6304 is to authorize the furnishing of motor equipment to seriously disabled veterans, and for other purposes. It provides in addition to prosthetic appliances this:

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to furnish a suitably equipped automobile costing not to exceed \$1,500 to any veteran having any service-connected disability due to loss, or loss of use, of one or more limbs.

It also provides for training and so forth and so on.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] introduced a companion bill to this one. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MARC-ANTONIO] has a bill which would provide for the giving of automobiles to men who have lost a limb or the use of a limb. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] introduced a bill which would give an automobile to the paraplegics, but I feel very sure he would have no objection to having the bill embrace amputees as well. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] has introduced a bill similar to H. R. 6304. Several other Members have also introduced bills for the purpose of giving amputees and paraplegics, men who have lost the use of their limbs, automobiles in order that they may get about and thereby earn a livelihood.

The other day there was a meeting of the Prosthetic Appliance Committee, of which I am a member, and of which the chairman is Col. Robert F. Allen. The committee endorsed the general proposition of giving an automobile to those who have lost a leg in order that they may have mobility as a degree of rehabilitation and a method of getting about, just as the men are given artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances. Tomorrow the chairman of the committee has promised the amputees a hearing.

The amputees and the paraplegics, Mr. Speaker, asked me to introduce H. R. 6304. I know the paraplegics and amputees who appear before the committee will be very much pleased if Members of Congress also appear, because it is a very vital, very necessary matter to them. It is an emergency measure, Mr. Speaker.

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

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

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

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will hold hearings on the President's reorganization plans Nos. 1, 2, and 3 beginning at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, June 4, through Friday, June 7.

##### COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The Committee on Patents will begin hearings Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 10 a. m. in the Patents Committee room, 416 House Office Building, on the following bills:

H. R. 3964 (HARTLEY): A bill to declare the national policy regarding the test for determining invention.

H. R. 5841 (BOYKIN): A bill fixing the date of the termination of World War II, for special purposes.

H. R. 5940 (LANHAM): A bill to make Government-owned patents freely available for use by citizens of the United States, its Territories and possessions.

These hearings will be continued on succeeding days until concluded or until this notice is superseded.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On Thursday, June 6, 1946, Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the bill (H. R. 6301) to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes. The hearings will begin at 10 a. m. and will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1360. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enable the Coast and Geodetic Survey to carry on more efficiently the functions and duties required by organic and other laws, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 646. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 6407, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2201). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4410. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations to prevent and control the spread of communicable and preventable diseases," approved August 11, 1939; with amendment (Rept. No. 2202). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 6644. A bill to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BLAND (by request):

H. R. 6645. A bill to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Merchant Marine Reserve; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 6646. A bill to establish the office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 6647. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to provide a further exemption from maximum-hour provisions; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 6648. A bill to extend to certain veterans the veterans'-preference provisions relating to Federal employment; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

H. R. 6649. A bill granting certain lands to the State of Arkansas and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BREHM:

H. R. 6650. A bill to grant an increase of pensions to certain widows of veterans of the war with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 6651. A bill to provide for the payment by the United States of persons assuming the duties of postmaster at fourth-class offices during the absence of postmasters at such offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 6652. A bill to permit members of the State Guards to retain uniforms and articles of clothing issued under the authority of the Secretary of War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. Res. 647. Resolution to provide for a survey to determine a site for a Federal penal or correctional institution to supplant the Federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. Res. 648. Resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the financial operations of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6653. A bill for the relief of Harry Snyder; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6654. A bill for the relief of Eugene Tetinek, Samuel T. Wesley, Jack B. Kontchak, Lloyd Ahvakana, Isaac Kisserak, Tim Gologergon, Hoover Koonalook, and George Luke; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6655. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Biederman, Frederick Terrel, and William Huttula; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 6656. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Mary Margaret Grant, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 6657. A bill for the relief of Ben Grunstein; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 6658. A bill for the relief of Benzo Okada; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 6659. A bill for the relief of Charles G. Meyers; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. MANKIN:

H. R. 6660. A bill for the relief of the estate of Chester S. Wright, Jr., deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6661. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Cole; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 6662. A bill for the relief of Marion N. Harper; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6663. A bill for the relief of Chester C. Churchwell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OUTLAND:

H. R. 6664. A bill for the relief of the estate of James Henry Vande Weg; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H. R. 6665. A bill for the relief of Mose Altman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6666. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Jane Steffen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 6667. A bill for the relief of Joe G. McInerney; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

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

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

Our Father God, in whose peace our restless spirits are quieted, the fierce storms sweeping across our world have left us weary with watching; these testing times have found out our every weakness. While the tempest still is high, we turn to the infinite calm of Thy changeless love that we may find inner sustenance, wells of living water springing up, courage in battling for truth and serenity under strain. Give us a readiness for the austere disciplines of self-control, so that our minds and bodies may be the channels for kindling thoughts and soaring ideals and power

to match great needs with great deeds. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, June 3, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### FERRIS RUGGLES—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 200)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

*To the United States Senate:*

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1563, "An act for the relief of Ferris Ruggles."

This bill would compensate Ferris Ruggles in the amount of \$2,167.78 for property damage and loss of earnings sustained and expenses incurred by him as a result of an accident involving an Army vehicle.

It appears that on April 18, 1944, at about 7:15 p. m., an Army carry-all operated by a woman employee of the War Department on official business, was proceeding west on U. S. Highway No. 60 in Texas at a speed of approximately 30 miles an hour and approaching the entrance to the English Air Field, about 6 miles east of Amarillo, Tex. It was still light and the three-lane highway was dry. A tractor with semitrailer attached, owned by Ferris A. Ruggles and Frank T. Smith, a copartnership doing business as the Fergas Co., and operated by their employee, J. H. Wheeler, acting within the scope of his employment, was also proceeding west on the same highway at an undetermined speed behind the Army vehicle. The semitrailer was carrying 2,815 gallons of gasoline. As the Army carry-all neared the entrance to the English Air Field, situated on the south side of Highway No. 60, the driver thereof moved the carry-all into the center traffic lane and reduced her speed, preparatory to executing a left turn into the driveway to the airfield. Then, without giving any hand signal, she began to turn left just as the driver of the civilian vehicle, who sounded no warning with his horn, moved into the extreme left traffic lane and attempted to pass to the left of the Army vehicle. When the driver of the civilian vehicle saw that the Army carry-all was turning to the left he continued to move his vehicle to the left until it was entirely off the pavement on the south side of the highway. At the same time the Army driver swerved her vehicle to the right in an attempt to avoid a collision. Notwithstanding such movements the two