

defer reporting the gain from such sale until the following taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBSON:

H. R. 4619. A bill to revise, codify, and enact into law title 46 of the United States Code, entitled "Shipping"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4620. A bill to codify and enact into positive law title 3 of the United States Code, entitled "The President"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 4621. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to provide homes for veterans, through veterans' homestead associations, and the public facilities essential therefor; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROSS:

H. R. 4622. A bill to amend Public Law 368, Eightieth Congress, first session, approved August 5, 1947, so as to provide for a \$200 allowance for private interment of repatriated war dead of World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4623. A bill to increase the maximum duration of veterans' on-the-job training programs from 2 to 4 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 4624. A bill to provide temporary additional cost-of-living compensation for officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

H. R. 4625. A bill providing for a survey of the area at and in the vicinity of Texas City, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 4626. A bill to amend the Second Decontrol Act of 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 4627. A bill to authorize an appropriation for the immediate relief of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. J. Res. 268. Joint resolution to provide that information shall be made available to the public relating to the nature and extent of foreign property holdings within the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. Res. 384. Resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate Government policies which have been the cause of cheapening the currency of the United States and to study to what extent such policies have increased prices of goods, services, and commodities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 385. Resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House of Representatives full information in his possession concerning the amount of fuel oil, gasoline, petroleum products, and coal now available in the United States and what steps the Government should take to make the proper and necessary supply available; to the Committee on Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4628. A bill for the relief of John Philip Spanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. R. 4629. A bill for the relief of Polish soldiers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 4630. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOBLOCK:

H. R. 4631. A bill for the relief of Antonio Villani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

822. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Dixie County Chamber of Commerce, Cross City, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to appropriations in the amount sufficient to give proper water control of the Everglades; to the Committee on Appropriations.

823. By Mr. HOPE: Petition of E. C. Binford and 107 other residents of Haviland, Kans., and vicinity, against H. R. 4278, a bill to enact the National Security Training Act of 1947; to the Committee on Armed Services.

824. By Mr. RICH: Petition of Hughesville, Pa., Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in opposition to H. R. 4278 and to recommit the bill; to the Committee on Armed Services.

825. By Mr. ROHRBOUGH: Petition signed by Rev. H. L. Koontz and 38 members of the Broad Street Evangelical United Brethren in Christ Church of Weston, W. Va., urging legislation prohibiting the advertising of liquor over the radio and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

826. By the SPEAKER: Petition of members of the Yale law faculty, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging the House of Representatives immediately to abolish its Committee on Un-American Activities and that the President and Secretary of State revise their present policy with regard to governmental employees suspected as disloyal or as security risks; to the Committee on Rules.

827. Also, petition of S. F. Matthews, Homestead, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

828. Also, petition of Mrs. O. L. Williams, Tampa, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

829. Also, petition of J. P. Fleming, Plymouth, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

830. Also, petition of Mrs. J. B. Jones, West Palm Beach, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

831. Also, petition of F. B. Turner and others, of Miami, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

832. Also, petition of Buddy Hayes and others, of Orlando, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

833. Also, petition of J. C. Michael and others, of Orlando, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

834. Also, petition of Carl Sirkin and others, of West Palm Beach, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

835. Also, petition of Mrs. Emma Mackay and others, of Boynton Beach, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

836. Also, petition of Miss E. E. Harris and others, of Enterprise, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1947

Rev. Frank G. Smith, D. D., pastor emeritus, First Central Congregational Church, Omaha, Nebr., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, before entering fully upon the duties and responsibilities of this day, we pause for a moment in Thy presence to invoke Thy guidance.

Help us to understand that he spoke an eternal truth who said:

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast."

It is our sincere desire that in this moment of communion with Thee we may have a clearer consciousness than ever before of the divine truth, that every human being who dwells upon this planet which we call our home is by nature a child of God; no matter how underprivileged his environment, or how primitive his heritage, there is enfolded within him the embryonic potential of becoming a strong son of God, a gracious daughter of the Most High. We are all sparks from the eternal flame, thoughts from the infinite mind.

Here in these legislative Halls we are faced with great problems, weighty decisions, and challenging opportunities that concern all mankind; we do not always see eye to eye; but grant that we may live and act in the tolerant spirit of him who said:

"There is so much that is good in the worst of us,
And so much that is bad in the best of us,
That it behooves all of us
To say nothing ill of the rest of us."

So as steel sharpens steel, and as one chemical reacting upon another produces a compound of larger value and greater efficiency, so may our cross-currents of honest thought and endeavor finally jell into a remedial balm that will ease every troubled mind and heal every wounded heart, both at home and in the remotest areas of this troubled world.

Guide us by Thy wisdom, undergird us with Thy strength, brood over us with

Thy love, that we may have that victorious faith, here and now, that will enable us to pray in the words of him who set the throbs of his patriotic heart to the music of verse when he prayed:

"Our father's God from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet today, united free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era gone
And trust Thee for the coming one.

"O keep Thou us through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguard of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let each new era shame the old."

All this we ask in Thy dear name and
in the name of our Lord and Master.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 1, 1947, 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.

HARRY W. BETTINGHAUS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, if I may take a few precious minutes of the time of the Senate, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity of paying a well-deserved tribute.

I think every Senator will agree that one of the most important persons in the office and life of every Member of the Senate is the one who occupies the very vital position of administrative assistant. Yesterday I had the sad honor of participating in the burial of the earthly remains of my late and devoted administrative assistant, Harry W. Bettinghaus. His death came suddenly and quietly as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Harry was a big man in every respect, physically as well as in character and capacity. He loved his opportunity to serve his State, his country, and his fellow man. He was born, educated, and spent his early life in Springfield, Ill., the capital of our State. It was from there, during the First World War, that he enlisted in 1918 as a private. He was quickly elevated to the rank of regimental sergeant major, a rank which he held until he was honorably discharged in 1919.

More than 12 years ago he became associated with me. He soon became not only my secretary, but my close confidant and intimate friend. He came with me as my confidential secretary when I took office as United States Senator in 1940, a capacity in which he served until after the Reorganization Act became effective, when he became my administrative assistant. A few days before his death we celebrated our seventh anniversary of service together in the United States Senate.

He is survived by his beloved wife, Mazie, and three devoted children, each of whom served our country with distinction in World War II. His daughter, Georgia Ann, served as an ensign in the United States Navy. Knox, his oldest son, enlisted as a private and was discharged as a flight officer in the Glider Corps. Hunter, his youngest son, enlisted as a seaman and was promoted to the rank of petty officer, third class, while serving in the waters of the Pacific. All of them carried on in the true tradition of their father.

When the sudden news of Harry's death reached the Capitol, the spontaneous response of sympathy and sorrow that reached me, members of his family, and the remaining members of my staff was truly great. These sentiments came from elected officials and countless others in the State of Illinois. They came from distinguished Members of both the Senate and the House serving on both sides of the aisle. They came from the beloved Chaplain of the Senate, other officers of the Senate, employees in Senators' offices, the Senate Office Building, and the Capitol as well. They came from the Senate Press and Radio Galleries, and from members high and low of the various armed services. These tributes and expressions are eloquent testimony of the high esteem in which Harry Bettinghaus was held by all those who came in contact with him and those who knew him well.

To Harry Bettinghaus, devotion to duty was a religion, complete submersion of his own personality a pleasure, and unselfish sacrifice a matter of quiet pride.

He truly loved his fellow man. He truly loved to serve them. There was no task too great; there was no request too trivial to receive his equally energetic and enthusiastic effort.

During the dread and trying years of the late war, when the State of Illinois, which we represent, had more than 900,000 sons and daughters away from home facing both danger and death, he had great sympathy and understanding for the problems of the sons and daughters, as well as the anxiety of their parents. As a former service man, as a devoted father, he labored long and hard to alleviate the fears and meet the tragic realities of the citizens of Illinois.

Recently he and I returned from a trip through western Europe, where we viewed first hand the tragic results of the ruthlessness of all-out war. He was in the full bloom of taking up his continuing service to the people we represented in this great body, when he was stricken and his labor of love was ended.

Starting his service in Springfield, Ill., the capital of our State, it was abruptly ended in Washington, D. C., the Capital of our Nation. He was appropriately buried in Arlington, our national cemetery, where he took his rightful place among the other heroes of our Nation who served their States and Nation honorably and well, both in war and in peace.

Illinois has lost a devoted servant. I have lost a most valuable, conscientious, and trusted personal friend.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on Monday next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the leave is granted.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] be excused from attendance at sessions of the Senate from today through next Monday, inasmuch as he is participating in the dedicatory ceremonies of the Everglades National Park in the State of Florida.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request is granted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month ended October 31, 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS OF RENTAL COLLECTIONS FROM FEDERAL UNDEVELOPED BUILDING SITES

A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of funds received for the rental of buildings and lands acquired as sites for the future construction of public buildings, fiscal year 1947 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON LICENSURE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the activities of the Commission on Licensure, under the Healing Arts Practice Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the President pro tempore and referred as indicated:

Petitions of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to restore price controls; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Juneau (Alaska) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the enactment of legislation to repeal section 2 of the Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. L. 1250), relating to a reservation for Indians at Hyda-burg, Alaska (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by the Delta Council of Mississippi, setting forth their views on a policy for agriculture, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

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

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Delta Council, representing over half a million people and some four million-plus acres of land devoted mainly to high per-acre production of fiber, feed, and food, supports the following agricultural program:

1. Cotton seeks no preferential treatment, but as a nonperishable, profitable commodity to the Government itself, it should be afforded some protection as a world trade item in an economy favorable to industry and labor by present tariff and protective legislation policies.

2. Parity should continue to reflect a fair balance and equity between agriculture, industry, labor, and other segments of society.

3. Liberal support prices for basic agricultural commodities, and hand in hand with this support, adequate acreage control.

4. Continuation and strengthening of the Soil Conservation Service.

5. Abolition of present limitation of payments for soil conservation and improved land-use practices; price adjustment payments, and enactment of legislation for payment based on land involved, not ownership.

6. Adequate facilities for the export of surplus commodities.

7. Import quotas, particularly applied to those countries needing dollar exchange, to prohibit flooding and adversely affecting domestic markets for farm products.

8. Maintenance and rapid expansion of the farm research program.

9. Abolition of discrimination against oleomargarine.

10. Continuance of crop goals and crop guidance.

11. Long-range planning toward better diversion and more efficient marketing of agricultural products, ultimate objective of which would be an encouraged and unrestricted world trade.

12. Recognition of the fact many of the problems of agriculture arise without the industry itself and increased per capita farm income can come from the absorption of surplus and/or marginal population in more productive employ by industry and service.

13. Full recognition to the tremendous agricultural production efforts of this country, taking full cognizance of the small percent cost of the raw agricultural commodity in the present high retail price to consumers.

Unanimously adopted, Clarksdale, Miss., November 18, 1947.

ELLIS T. WOOLFOLK, JR.,
President, Board of Directors.

TRAINING FOR DEMOCRACY—EDITORIAL IN THE WASHINGTON POST

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Training for Democracy," from the November 15, 1947, issue of the Washington Post. I heartily approve the sentiments expressed in the editorial.

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

TRAINING FOR DEMOCRACY

The twelfth annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, just completed in Washington, has afforded a heartening example of democracy in action. From some 24 States of the Union, delegates representing the 850,000 Negro women members of the organization assembled here for study and inspiration in dealing with the current problems of citizenship and of leadership in their home communities. The

theme of the convention was: "Building a bridge to universal peace through understanding." And in the discussion understanding of issues was stressed no less than understanding of peoples. Four workshops were in session—on health, education and child welfare, on employment, on housing, and on legislative strategy.

These women will go home with knowledge of the Marshall plan, with a sense of the urgency of food conservation, with something of the know-how of mobilizing opinion and organizing for community action. This is the way things get done in a free country. We offer our congratulations to the National Council on their awareness of responsibility. And we offer them congratulations, too, on their perennially younger, more dynamic founder-president, Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the great women of America.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 1827. A bill to encourage increased production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 1828. A bill for expenditure of funds for cooperating with the public-school board at Sisseton, S. Dak., for the extension of public-school facilities to be available to all Indian children in the district; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WILEY (by request):

S. 1829. A bill for the relief of John Cameron Henry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. FLANDERS introduced Senate bill 1830, to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 1831. A bill for the relief of E. H. Charnholm and Leroy Charnholm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1832. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Kahn Greenberg; and

S. 1833. A bill for the relief of John (Jewan) Mohammed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. BUTLER introduced Senate bill 1834, to amend sec. 8 of the act of June 17, 1886, as amended (46 U. S. C., sec. 289), and sec. 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended (46 U. S. C., sec. 883), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 1835. A bill for the relief of Harry Daniels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 1836. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States," as amended, so as to provide a \$200 allowance to the next of kin for private interment of individual identified remains; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1837. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Pompeo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOBEY:

S. 1838. A bill for the relief of Arthur C. Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 1839. A bill for the relief of Eleni Salarides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 1840. A bill relating to the disposition of permanent housing acquired or constructed by the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1841. A bill to increase the mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees for use of privately owned vehicles and to increase the per diem allowances of civilian officers and employees while traveling on official business; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. Aiken):

S. 1842. A bill to amend the Second Destructive Act of 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. WILEY introduced Senate Joint Resolution 161, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the filling of vacancies in the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUTLER (for himself and Mr. Watkins):

S. J. Res. 162. Joint resolution to rescind certain orders of the Secretary of the Interior establishing Indian reservations in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIEN FIANCÉES

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States.

I might state parenthetically that the bill may be known as the sweetheart bill.

The bill (S. 1830) to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States, introduced by Mr. FLANDERS, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing adequate transportation for the people of Alaska.

During my recent trip to Alaska, on which I was accompanied by three other members of the Senate Public Lands Committee, we discovered that one of the greatest obstacles to the development of this vast Territory is the extremely inadequate transportation facilities available between different points within Alaska, and from Alaska to the outside world. Within Alaska itself, there is only one railroad, and there are very few highways. The situation is particularly bad for the cities of southeastern Alaska where most of the population is located, and which are not even reached by the railroad. As a practical matter, such communities as Juneau, Ketchikan, and Wrangell have to depend almost exclusively on either steamships or airplanes for their communications with the outside world, or with each other.

Furthermore, all of Alaska must depend on surface transportation from the United States by water for virtually all

of its consumer supplies. Under these circumstances, adequate steamship service is absolutely necessary to the development of the Territory.

Unfortunately, Alaska does not now have adequate steamship service, or anything like it. The principal reason is the restrictive effect of our various acts which restrict all steamer traffic to ships under American registry.

I realize fully the reasons for our coastwise shipping laws which require, in general, the traffic between two American ports be conducted in vessels of American registry. In fact, I am in general sympathy with these laws insofar as they apply to movement of passengers or goods between, for example, New York and New Orleans, or the east coast and the west coast. I can see that without such laws it would be extremely difficult to maintain an adequate merchant marine.

However, it seems to me the situation in Alaska is radically different from that of the rest of the country. Between any two ports in the continental United States, there are generally adequate rail and highway facilities to offer a competitive alternative to the shipper. He is not forced to use water transportation on American lines. In other words, he is not solely dependent on water transportation and on the American shipping laws. In Alaska, the traveler or shipper is solely dependent on water transportation, even though the charges may be high and the service inadequate. It happens that the American coastwise shipping laws have effectively reduced the water transportation available to Alaskans to two American lines under the same ownership, plus a third small operator, whose few small vessels carry freight primarily. As a natural result, the service available for travel and transportation in the Territory has been poor, uncertain, expensive, and infrequent.

My proposal is that the present law be relaxed to the extent of permitting Canadian vessels to transport passengers and/or freight between two Alaskan cities. In other words, my bill will not affect the coastwise laws if they apply to transportation between the mainland and Alaska. It proposes merely to permit transportation of passengers and freight from one part of Alaska to another by Canadian vessels.

It is obviously an inefficient system which requires a businessman who may have traveled from Juneau to Ketchikan, to wait in Ketchikan for days for an American vessel to pick him up for the return trip, when a Canadian vessel has to bypass him because of the laws now in effect. The same applies to a movement of freight.

Canadian steamship lines have long rendered efficient service through 500 miles of American water in Alaska to Skagway and thence into the Yukon Territory. These same lines have built up an important tourist industry in that area. By giving them the right to transport American citizens or freight between southeastern Alaska ports, we would be contributing toward development of Alaska.

The second section of the bill I have introduced should not be controversial

as it would simply remove a discrimination against Alaska. The act of June 5, 1920, known as the Jones Act, provides that no merchandise may be transported in the coastwise trade in foreign vessels, but it makes one important exception to this general rule. The exception permits such transportation between points in the continental United States over routes in part over Canadian rail lines and their own or connecting water facilities. The exception, however, is expressly stated not to apply to Alaska.

In other words, goods may be shipped from Chicago, for example, over American and Canadian rail lines to Vancouver, Canada, and from there by Canadian steamer to Seattle and other west coast points. The same shipment could not be taken by Canadian steamer from Vancouver to any point in Alaska. Alaska is, in this respect, denied a privilege given to the States. Since Alaska is absolutely dependent on water transportation to an extent that we who live down here can hardly realize, this discrimination is all the more burdensome. The second section of my proposed bill would eliminate this discrimination and place the Territory on a basis of equality with the rest of the Union.

Mr. President, during the last few years we have heard a great deal of the importance of Alaska as a strategic outpost of the United States. I believe the armed services are now fully convinced of the urgency of developing their defenses in that area. The greatest obstacles to effective defense have been the small population and the inadequate transportation facilities. I believe it is time that we make a start toward correcting these serious conditions, and I hope the committee to which this measure is referred will study my bill with those general objectives in view.

The bill (S. 1834) to amend section 8 of the act of June 17, 1886, as amended (46 U. S. C., sec. 289), and section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended (46 U. S. C., sec. 883), introduced by Mr. BUTLER, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO FILLING OF VACANCIES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment provides for temporary appointment by our State governors to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives. This new power would be useful principally in the event of atomic attack on our country, with resulting vacancies in the Congress. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution together with a statement which I have prepared on this subject be printed in the body of the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the joint resolution together with the statement by the Senator from Wisconsin will be printed in the Record.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 161) proposing an amendment to the Con-

stitution of the United States relating to the filling of vacancies in the House of Representatives, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the House of Representatives, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within — years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

STATEMENT BY HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, OF WISCONSIN, IN UNITED STATES SENATE, DECEMBER 4, 1947

INTRODUCTION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. President, I am introducing today a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This is a Senate joint resolution whereby the legislature of any State could empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments to the House of Representatives until the people could fill vacancies by an election.

Mr. President, the reason for this is made obvious when we consider these facts:

1. At present there is no provision in the Constitution for interim appointment by State governors to the House of Representatives.

POSSIBILITY OF MASS VACANCIES IN ATOMIC WAR

2. If, unfortunately, America should ever be confronted with a national military emergency, in which we were under atomic or other attack, it would obviously be completely impossible for the people of the separate States to assemble to elect Members of Congress to fill vacancies.

3. If you consider the further possibility that an atomic bomb might well smash Washington and cause mass vacancies in the House of Representatives, as well as the Senate, you will see that there would be no possibility of elections to fill those vacancies, and, as a result, no functioning Congress.

The aim of my joint resolution is, therefore, to enable interim appointments of Members of Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS

As my colleagues know, under the United States Constitution, the State governors are empowered to make interim appointments of Senators where vacancies exist. There is provision in every one of the State constitutions except one, in my own State of Wisconsin, whereby the governors can appoint Senators to fill interim vacancies. Therefore, a few days ago, I wrote to the Honorable Oscar Rennebohm, Governor of Wisconsin, respectfully inviting his attention to this situation and asking his judgment on the possibility of initiating legislation in Madison to amend our own State constitution.

SECURITY AGAINST ATOMIC ATTACK

This matter of filling vacancies in the Congress is but one means whereby I hope to offer a relatively complete program of security measures against the possibility of atomic attack. One of the vital elements in such a program is, of course, complete decentralization of the Federal Government and of private industry. I have accordingly written to numerous business leaders and numerous members of government, urging decentralization—a project in which I have been interested for many years for purposes of national defense.

PRESERVATION OF THE FRIGATE "CONSTELLATION"—AMENDMENT

Mr. GREEN (for himself and Mr. McGrath) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 1796) to provide for the preservation of the frigate *Constellation* and to authorize the disposition of certain replaced parts of such vessel as souvenirs, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed.

MAZIE KNOX BETTINGHAUS

Mr. BROOKS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 173), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Mazie Knox Bettinghaus, widow of Harry W. Bettinghaus, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF HEARING BEFORE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary appointed to consider Senate bill 1567, to provide the venue in actions brought in United States district courts or in State courts against interstate commerce carriers by railroad for damages for wrongful death or personal injuries, I desire to give notice that the public hearings scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, December 10 and 11, 1947, at 10 a. m. in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building, have been postponed. Hearings will be held beginning January 7, 1948, at 10 a. m. in room 424, Senate Office Building. The companion bill is House bill 1639. On the date beginning January 7, 1948, at the time and place indicated above, all persons interested in Senate bill 1567 may make such representations as they desire. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman; the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELLY]; and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH].

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS TO JUDGE OSCAR E. BLAND BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD felicitations by him to Judge Oscar E. Bland on his seventieth birthday, at a dinner at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE, PART 2—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'DANIEL

[Mr. O'DANIEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a report to the

people, part 2, an address by him, broadcast from radio station WBAP, September 11, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE IRRIGATOR LOOKS AT EROSION—ADDRESS BY WILLIAM E. WARNE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

[Mr. McFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Irrigator Looks at Erosion," delivered by Hon. William E. Warne, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, before the National Reclamation Association, at Phoenix, Ariz., on October 29, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRICES AND FOREIGN RELIEF—ADDRESS BY ALF M. LANDON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Prices and Foreign Relief," delivered by Alf M. Landon, before the South Central Business Association, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., November 18, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FORGOTTEN PRODUCTION—ADDRESS BY HENRY J. KAISER

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "The Forgotten Production," delivered by Henry J. Kaiser on November 23, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE REGISTERED NURSE AND CANCER—ADDRESS BY GEORGE E. STRINGFELLOW

[Mr. REVERCOMB asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Registered Nurse and Cancer," delivered by George E. Stringfellow, president of the New Jersey Division of the American Cancer Society, potentate of Salaam Temple, and vice president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., over radio station WAAT, Newark, N. J., November 14, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

INFLATION: ITS CAUSES AND CURES

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio discussion entitled "Inflation: Its Causes and Cures," held over the American Forum of the Air on November 18, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LAWYER'S VERSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD The Lawyer's Version of the Twenty-third Psalm, written by Louis Lande, of Washington, D. C., and published in the October 1947 issue of Case and Comment, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE GAMBLER—ARTICLE BY FRANK C. WALDROP

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Gambler," by Frank C. Waldrop, from the Washington Times-Herald of December 4, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As in executive session, the Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which is known as the Rio Treaty, which will be read by the clerk, and the message, together with the accompanying papers, will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The clerk read the message, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I

transmit herewith a certified copy of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, formulated at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security and signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish languages on September 2, 1947, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and by the plenipotentiaries of other American Republics.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report which the Acting Secretary of State has addressed to me in regard to the treaty above-mentioned.

The principles, purposes, and provisions of the treaty have my complete and wholehearted approval, and I am happy to recommend the treaty to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 1, 1947.

(Enclosures: (1) Report by the Acting Secretary of State; (2) Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947—certified copy; (3) final act, Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and Security, Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947—certified copy.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the treaty, and the letter from the Secretary of State to the President, together with the text of the treaty, will be printed in the RECORD for the information of Senators.

With the indulgence of the Senate, the Chair would like to suggest that there is great value in immediate ratification of the treaty, concerning which I am sure there is no controversy, because it is highly desirable that the hemispherical solidarity started at Rio be completed before the next pan-American conference in Bogotá, in January.

Therefore, the Senate will be asked, as in executive session, on Monday, to take up the treaty.

There being no objection, the letter from the Secretary of State, together with the text of the treaty, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D. C., December 1, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House:

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a certified copy of the Inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance, formulated at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security and signed at Rio de Janeiro in the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish languages on September 2, 1947, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and by the plenipotentiaries of other American Republics.

There is included in the same volume with the text of the treaty above mentioned the text of the final act of the conference, which contains information regarding the organization of the conference and the texts of the various resolutions approved by the conference. The texts of the treaty and final act have been certified by the secretary-general of the conference. The final act does not require ratification.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security met in Petropolis, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from August 15 to September 2, 1947. The United States delegation to the conference, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, included the following delegates: The Honorable William D. Pawley, United States Ambassador to Brazil; the Honorable ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, President of the United States Senate and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; the Honorable TOM CONNALLY, United States Senator and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations; the Honorable SOL BLOOM, Member of the House of Representatives and of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and the Honorable Warren R. Austin, ambassador, United States representative to the United Nations.

The conference was convened for the special purpose of formulating the treaty to which reference had been made in the Act of Chapultepec, embodied in the final act of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace which met in Mexico City from February 21 to March 8, 1945. In part I of the Act of Chapultepec it was declared in part:

"That every attack of a state against the integrity or the inviolability of the territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, shall, conformably to part III hereof, be considered as an act of aggression against the other States which sign this act. . . .

"That in case acts of aggression occur or there are reasons to believe that an aggression is being prepared by any other State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, the States signatory to this act will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take."

In part II of the Act of Chapultepec it was recommended that "the governments of the American Republics consider the conclusion, in accordance with their constitutional processes, of a treaty establishing procedures whereby such threats or acts may be met by the use, by all or some of the signatories of the said treaty, of any one or more" of certain measures. In anticipation of the establishment of the United Nations, it was stipulated in part III of the Act of Chapultepec that the pertinent activities and procedures "shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization, when established."

The Inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance was drawn up in accordance with the recommendation in the Act of Chapultepec and within the framework of the United Nations Charter. As stated in the preamble, the treaty deals with "those matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which are appropriate for regional action." This regional arrangement is thus of a type contemplated in chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter. It is entirely consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and will facilitate and supplement the effective functioning of the United Nations. The authority of the Security Council with regard to the application of enforcement measures, and its general powers with respect to maintenance of international peace and security are fully recognized in the treaty, and article 10 contains the stipulation that none of the provisions of the treaty "shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties under the Charter of the United Nations."

The principal features of the treaty include (a) references to certain basic considerations and precedents (preamble); (b) a reaffirmation of basic principles with re-

spect to the pacific settlement of disputes (arts. 1 and 2); (c) the stipulation of specific obligations in the event of an armed attack against an American State, with a definition of the areas within which an armed attack would invoke the maximum obligations of the treaty (arts. 3 and 4); (d) provisions for consultation and collective measures in the event of certain other dangers to continental peace (art. 6); (e) provisions specifying the types of measures which may be taken in either event and specifying certain acts of aggression (arts. 7, 8, and 9); (f) provisions assuring consistency with and fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Charter (art. 3, pars. 3 and 4, and arts. 5, 10, and 24); and (g) procedural matters affecting consultation regarding, and execution of, measures, voting and the binding effect of decisions (arts. 11 to 21, inclusive).

The basic principle underlying the Act of Chapultepec is restated and extended in the treaty and concomitant obligations set forth in article 3, as follows:

"1. The high contracting parties agree that an armed attack by any state against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said contracting parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

"2. On the request of the state or states directly attacked and until the decision of the Organ of Consultation of the Inter-American System, each one of the contracting parties may determine the immediate measures which it may individually take in fulfillment of the obligation contained in the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the principle of continental solidarity. The Organ of Consultation shall meet without delay for the purpose of examining those measures and agreeing upon the measures of a collective character that should be taken."

Thus, apart from such collective measures as may be agreed upon in consultation, each of the parties obligates itself to take affirmative action to assist in meeting an armed attack. This important provision converts the right of individual and collective self-defense, as recognized in the United Nations Charter, into an obligation under this treaty. The provision for immediate assistance is applicable to all cases of armed attack taking place within the territory of an American state or anywhere within the region delimited in article 4. This region embraces the American Continents and Greenland, adjacent waters, and polar regions immediately to the north and south of the American Continents.

Regardless of where the armed attack may take place, the parties are obligated to consult immediately with one another to agree upon appropriate collective measures.

The conference decided that no attempt should be made to define aggression in general terms, but two recognized types of aggression are specified in article 9.

In the event of an aggression which is not an armed attack or in the event of the occurrence of other possible dangers to the peace, the parties similarly obligate themselves in article 6 to consult to determine the measures to be taken to aid the victim of the aggression or to restore peace and security.

The recommendation in the Act of Chapultepec with respect to the measures which might be taken to meet threats to Inter-American peace and security or acts of aggression against any American state is restated in article 8 of the treaty, as follows:

"For the purposes of this treaty, the measures on which the Organ of Consultation may agree will comprise one or more of the

following: recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; partial or complete interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radiotelephonic or radiotelegraphic communications; and use of armed force."

Article 7 provides that in the event of a conflict between two or more American states, the initial collective action to be taken by the parties shall be to call upon the contending states to suspend hostilities and restore the situation to the status quo ante bellum.

It is provided in article 20 that decisions which require the application of the measures specified in article 8 shall be binding upon all the signatory states which have ratified the treaty, with the sole exception that no state shall be required to use armed force without its consent. In article 17 it is provided that the Organ of Consultation shall take its decisions by a vote of two-thirds of the signatory states which have ratified the treaty. This arrangement, whereby the measures specified in article 8, with the one exception, become obligatory for all parties upon a two-thirds vote of the states parties to the treaty, represents a significant advance in international relations.

Article 22 provides that the treaty shall come into effect between the states which ratify it as soon as the ratifications of two-thirds of the signatory states have been deposited. Article 23 contains additional protocolary provisions relating to signature and ratification.

Article 24 determines the procedure for the registration of the treaty, when it has entered into force, with the Secretariat of the United Nations. Such registration is to be effected through the Pan American Union.

Article 25 provides that the treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but that any state party thereto may denounce it by a notification in writing to the Pan American Union, such denunciation to become effective for that state 2 years from the date of the receipt of such notification by the Pan American Union.

Article 26, the final article, provides that the principles and fundamental provisions of the treaty shall be incorporated in the organic pact of the inter-American system. This has reference to an instrument in the nature of a basic constitution or charter for the reorganization of the system, which it is contemplated will be considered and adopted at the forthcoming Ninth International Conference of American States to be held at Bogota, Colombia, early in 1948.

This treaty represents a significant advance in international cooperation for the maintenance of peace and security. Its provisions commit the other parties promptly to assist the United States in the event of an armed attack by any country on our territory or anywhere in the region defined by the treaty, and the United States similarly pledges its assistance to the other parties in case any of them is subjected to such an attack. In determining collective measures, the parties guarantee in advance to observe important decisions reached by two-thirds of them, reserving for their individual consent among the listed measures only the vital decision as to their participation in the use of armed force. The obligatory character of decisions by a two-thirds majority assures that the general collective will of the community can be made effective, and avoids the possibility that the operation of the treaty might be paralyzed through the nonconcurrence of a small minority.

The vital spirit of pan-American solidarity is implicit in the provisions of the treaty and there is every reason to believe that the treaty affords an adequate guaranty of

the peace and security of this hemisphere, thereby assuring so far as possible a necessary condition to the continued advancement of the economic, political, and social ideals of the peoples of the American States.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT A. LOVETT.

(Enclosures: (1) Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947—certified copy; (2) Final act, Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and Security, Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947—certified copy.)

INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

In the name of their Peoples, the Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, desirous of consolidating and strengthening their relations of friendship and good neighborliness, and Considering:

That Resolution VIII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, which met in Mexico City, recommended the conclusion of a treaty to prevent and repel threats and acts of aggression against any of the countries of America;

That the High Contracting Parties reiterate their will to remain united in an inter-American system consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and reaffirm the existence of the agreement which they have concluded concerning those matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which are appropriate for regional action;

That the High Contracting Parties reaffirm their adherence to the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, and especially to those set forth in the preamble and declarations of the Act of Chapultepec, all of which should be understood to be accepted as standards of their mutual relations and as the juridical basis of the Inter-American System;

That the American States propose, in order to improve the procedures for the pacific settlement of their controversies, to conclude the treaty concerning the "Inter-American Peace System" envisaged in Resolutions IX and XXXIX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace.

That the obligation of mutual assistance and common defense of the American Republics is essentially related to their democratic ideals and to their will to cooperate permanently in the fulfillment of the principles and purposes of a policy of peace;

That the American regional community affirms as a manifest truth that juridical organization is a necessary prerequisite of security and peace, and that peace is founded on justice and moral order and, consequently, on the international recognition and protection of human rights and freedoms, on the indispensable well-being of the people, and on the effectiveness of democracy for the international realization of justice and security,

Have resolved, in conformity with the objectives stated above, to conclude the following Treaty, in order to assure peace, through adequate means, to provide for effective reciprocal assistance to meet armed attacks against any American State, and in order to deal with threats of aggression against any of them:

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties formally condemn war and undertake in their international relations not to resort to the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2

As a consequence of the principle set forth in the preceding Article, the High Contracting Parties undertake to submit every controversy which may arise between them to methods of peaceful settlement and to endeavor to settle any such controversy among themselves by means of the procedures in force in the Inter-American System before referring it to the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 3

1. The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. On the request of the State or States directly attacked and until the decision of the Organ of Consultation of the Inter-American System, each one of the Contracting Parties may determine the immediate measures which it may individually take in fulfillment of the obligation contained in the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the principle of continental solidarity. The Organ of Consultation shall meet without delay for the purpose of examining those measures and agreeing upon the measures of a collective character that should be taken.

3. The provisions of this Article shall be applied in case of any armed attack which takes place within the region described in Article 4 or within the territory of an American State. When the attack takes place outside of the said areas, the provisions of Article 6 shall be applied.

4. Measures of self-defense provided for under this Article may be taken until the Security Council of the United Nations has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 4

The region to which this Treaty refers is bounded as follows: beginning at the North Pole; thence due south to a point 74 degrees north latitude, 10 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 47 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 50 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 35 degrees north latitude, 60 degrees west longitude; thence due south to a point in 20 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 5 degrees north latitude, 24 degrees west longitude; thence due south to the South Pole; thence due north to a point 30 degrees south latitude, 90 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point on the Equator at 97 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 15 degrees north latitude, 120 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 50 degrees north latitude, 170 degrees east longitude; thence due north to a point in 54 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 168 degrees 58 minutes 5 seconds west longitude; thence due north to the North Pole.

ARTICLE 5

The High Contracting Parties shall immediately send to the Security Council of the United Nations, in conformity with Articles 51 and 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, complete information concerning the activities undertaken or in contemplation in the exercise of the right of self-defense or for the purpose of maintaining inter-American peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be

affected by an aggression which is not an armed attack or by an extra-continental or intra-continental conflict, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the Organ of Consultation shall meet immediately in order to agree on the measures which must be taken in case of aggression to assist the victim of the aggression or, in any case, the measures which should be taken for the common defense and for the maintenance of the peace and security of the Continent.

ARTICLE 7

In the case of a conflict between two or more American States, without prejudice to the right of self-defense in conformity with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the High Contracting Parties, meeting in consultation shall call upon the contending States to suspend hostilities and restore matters to the *status quo ante bellum*, and shall take in addition all other necessary measures to reestablish or maintain inter-American peace and security and for the solution of the conflict by peaceful means. The rejection of the pacifying action will be considered in the determination of the aggressor and in the application of the measures which the consultative meeting may agree upon.

ARTICLE 8

For the purposes of this Treaty, the measures on which the Organ of Consultation may agree will comprise one or more of the following: recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; partial or complete interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radiotelephonic or radiotelegraphic communications; and use of armed force.

ARTICLE 9

In addition to other acts which the Organ of Consultation may characterize as aggression, the following shall be considered as such:

a. Unprovoked armed attack by a State against the territory, the people, or the land, sea or air forces of another State;

b. Invasion, by the armed forces of a State, of the territory of an American State, through the trespassing of boundaries demarcated in accordance with a treaty, judicial decision, or arbitral award, or, in the absence of frontiers thus demarcated, invasion affecting a region which is under the effective jurisdiction of another State.

ARTICLE 10

None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 11

The consultations to which this Treaty refers shall be carried out by means of the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics which have ratified the Treaty, or in the manner or by the organ which in the future may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 12

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union may act provisionally as an organ of consultation until the meeting of the Organ of Consultation referred to in the preceding Article takes place.

ARTICLE 13

The consultations shall be initiated at the request addressed to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by any of the Signatory States which has ratified the Treaty.

ARTICLE 14

In the voting referred to in this Treaty only the representatives of the Signatory States which have ratified the Treaty may take part.

ARTICLE 15

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall act in all matters concerning this Treaty as an organ of liaison among the Signatory States which have ratified this Treaty and between these States and the United Nations.

ARTICLE 16

The decisions of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union referred to in Articles 13 and 15 above shall be taken by an absolute majority of the Members entitled to vote.

ARTICLE 17

The Organ of Consultation shall take its decisions by a vote of two-thirds of the Signatory States which have ratified the Treaty.

ARTICLE 18

In the case of a situation or dispute between American States, the parties directly interested shall be excluded from the voting referred to in two preceding Articles.

ARTICLE 19

To constitute a quorum in all the meetings referred to in the previous Articles, it shall be necessary that the number of States represented shall be at least equal to the number of votes necessary for the taking of the decision.

ARTICLE 20

Decisions which require the application of the measures specified in Article 8 shall be binding upon all the Signatory States which have ratified this Treaty, with the sole exception that no State shall be required to use armed force without its consent.

ARTICLE 21

The measures agreed upon by the Organ of Consultation shall be executed through the procedures and agencies now existing or those which may in the future be established.

ARTICLE 22

This Treaty shall come into effect between the States which ratify it as soon as the ratifications of two-thirds of the Signatory States have been deposited.

ARTICLE 23

This Treaty is open for signature by the American States at the city of Rio de Janeiro, and shall be ratified by the Signatory States as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify the Signatory States of each deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE 24

The present Treaty shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the Pan American Union, when two-thirds of the Signatory States have deposited their ratifications.

ARTICLE 25

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any High Contracting Party by a notification in writing to the Pan American Union, which shall inform all the other High Contracting Parties of each notification of denunciation received. After the expiration of two years from the date of the receipt by the Pan American Union of a notification of denunciation by any High Contracting Party, the present Treaty shall cease to be in force and with respect to such State, but shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all the other High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 26

The principles and fundamental provisions of this Treaty shall be incorporated in the Organic Pact of the Inter-American System. In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign

this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in four texts respectively in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages, on the second of September nineteen hundred forty-seven.

Reservation of Honduras

The Delegation of Honduras, in signing the present Treaty and in connection with Article 9, section (b), does so with the reservation that the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua is definitively demarcated by the Joint Boundary Commission of nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one, starting from a point in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific Ocean, to Portillo de Teotecacinte and, from this point to the Atlantic, by the line that His Majesty the King of Spain's arbitral award established on the twenty third of December of nineteen hundred and six.

Por la Republica Dominicana:

A. DESPRADEL
DR. L. F. THOMEN
TULIO M. CESTERO
R. PÉREZ ALFONSECA
ROBERTO DESPRADEL
PORFIRIO HERRERA BÁEZ
E. RODRÍGUEZ DEMORIZI
JOAQUÍN BALAGUER

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Guatemala:

C. LEONIDAS ACEVEDO
I. GONZÁLEZ ARÉVALO
FRANCISCO GUERRA MORALES
M. GALICH

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Costa Rica:

LUIS ANDERSON
MÁXIMO QUESADA P.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Perú:

E. GARCÍA SAYÁN
MANUEL G. GALLACHER
V. A. BELAÚNDE
LUIS FERNÁN CISNEROS
H. C. BELLIDO

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por El Salvador:

ERNESTO A. NÚÑEZ
C. A. ALFARO
M. A. ESPINO
G. TRIQUEROS H.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Panamá:

R. J. ALFARO
J. E. LEFEVRE

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Paraguay:

FEDERICO CHAVEZ
RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR
JOSÉ A. MORENO GONZÁLES
R. ROLÓN
JOSÉ ZACARIAS ARZA

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Venezuela:

CARLOS MORALES
MA. PÉREZ GUEVARA
D. GÓMEZ MORA
E. ARROYO LAMEDA
EDUARDO PLAZA A.
SANTIAGO PÉREZ P.
A. OTÁÑEZ
L. F. LLOVERA PAÉZ
RAÚL CASTRO GÓMEZ

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Chile:

GERMÁN VERGARA D.
ENRIQUE CAÑAS F.
EMILIO EDWARDS
E. E. GUZMÁN F.
A. M. PINTO
E. BERNSTEIN

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Honduras:

JULIÁN R. CÁCERES
ANGEL C. HERNÁNDEZ
M. A. BATRES

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Cuba:

GMO BELT
GAB LANDA

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Bolivia:

LUIS GUACHALLA
JOSÉ GIL S.
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI
A. VİRREIRA PACCIERI

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947.

Por Colombia:

DOMINGO ESGUERRA
GONZALO RESTREPO JARAMILLO
ANTONIO ROCHA
EDUARDO ZULETA
JUAN URIBE CUALLA
FRANCISCO UMAÑA BERNAL
JULIO ROBERTO SALAZAR FERRO
AUGUSTO RAMÍREZ MORENO
JOSÉ JOAQUÍN CAICEDO CASTILLA

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Mexico:

J. TORRES BODET
A. VILLALOBOS
R. CORDOVA
P. CAMPOS ORTÍZ
D. MIRANDA
JOSÉ GOROSTIZA
JOSE LÓPEZ B.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947.

Pour L'Haïti:

EDME TH. MANIGAT
C. KERNISAN
A. LEVELT
JACQUES LÉGER

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947.

Por Uruguay:

MATEO MARQUES CASTRO
DARDO REGULES
E. E. BUERO
ALBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ CÁMPORA
CYRO GIAMBRUNO
ANTONIO GUSTAVO FUSCO
JOSÉ A. MORA OTERO
JUAN F. GUICHÓN
GABRIEL TERRA

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

For the United States of America:

G. C. MARSHALL
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG.
TOM CONNALLY
WARREN R. AUSTIN.
SOL BLOOM
WILLIAM D. PAWLEY

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947

Por Argentina:

JUAN ATILIO BRAMUGLIA
O. IVANISSEVICH
ENRIQUE COROMINAS
R. A. ARES
P. LA ROSA
NICOLAS C. ACCAME.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947.

Pelo Brasil:

RAUL FERNANDES
P. GOÉS MONTEIRO
HILDEBRANDO ACCIOLY
A. PENNA JR.
JOSÉ EDUARDO DO PRADO KELLY
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO
LEVI CARNEIRO.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947.

AUTHORIZATION TO FILE A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE DURING THE RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Committee on Foreign Relations desires authority to file a report during the recess in connection with the Inter-Amer-

ican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY OVERSEAS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, while I was in Europe, I was struck with the meagerness of American publicity, and the fact that we are falling down in the war of ideas. As a result, I should like to offer two suggestions today for appropriate consideration by those who are deeply interested in getting across to the European peoples information on America.

To the question, "What is the best organ of publicity about America overseas?" the answer is, of course, the daily newspaper. But anyone who has been abroad knows that in the big cities of Europe he cannot possibly buy relatively recent issues of the big cosmopolitan papers of America, and must content himself, where he can get them, with very old issues of several weeks back.

AIRPLANE TRANSPORT OF PAPERS

I should like to suggest, therefore, that provision be made so that every American passenger transport plane traveling to foreign parts carry the latest issues of American papers. Thus, copies could be furnished at the very minimum of delay to our Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls General, and other officials. Then, too, copies could be placed on the reading desks of the main hotels of the big cities. Obviously by carrying the papers by plane we would reap tremendous time-saving over transportation by steamship.

I ask, therefore, that the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the overseas plane companies, and other interested individuals and organizations, get together on this matter, to determine what legislative or administrative plans should be arranged, so that the planes will carry late newspaper issues.

A UNITED STATES PAGE IN FOREIGN PAPERS

The second brief suggestion I should like to make is that we try to get American publicity into the major foreign newspapers of London, Amsterdam, Brussels, and other cities. While relatively only a few people listen to the radio in foreign countries, copies of the newspapers are read almost universally. Copies go out to the farmsteads, and are read and reread for weeks. If we are to keep the Voice of America vibrant and continuous, we should make sure in connection with our foreign-aid program that there is at least one page devoted to American news in the papers of each of the countries which receive our aid, as well as in other countries, virtually all of whom have benefited in the past in some way from American contributions.

What sort of publicity about America should get into this special page? I do not want any twisted Government propaganda to be included on that page. I believe, therefore, that our Government should arrange for payment to private news-gathering agencies, that is, those utilizing our great wire services, and our principal American newspapers having correspondents abroad, so that a daily page of newspaper publicity, perhaps like

the boilerplate here at home, could be reproduced in European papers. How much would this cost? Well, it would cost far less than much of wasteful and extravagant activities in which we have indulged abroad.

I make these suggestions, and ask for their earnest consideration by the appropriate authorities.

Mr. President, the idea I am stressing is the important matter, and how to get the idea across is the problem. I have suggested two means which came to my mind as the result of my observations during the 6 weeks I was traveling in Europe the past summer. I recall that in Frankfurt there is an American newspaper with a circulation of a million, and that paper reflects American thought, concepts, and ideas. But wherever I went elsewhere there was a total blank, a total lack, of American news. One might go to a newsstand in southern Italy, as I did, where people were fighting for the latest edition of the New York Herald Tribune, published in Paris, and even that was a week old. It cost me a quarter in American money to get a copy of the paper.

Mr. President, we preach and preach and talk and talk, but we fail to act. I am here suggesting two simple ways which it seems to me it is imperative should be followed, and it could be done at a minimum of expense.

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

Mr. WILEY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I am very happy the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin has raised this point, but I remind him that a special committee of the Senate and the House was appointed to study this very matter the past summer, and it is now working on its report. Every point raised by the Senator is being considered by the committee in preparing the report we propose to make as to the Voice of America program.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to get that reaction from the distinguished Senator from New Jersey. If the committee has had the experience I have had, it can and will reach the conclusion that the best agency for disseminating information about America is the newspapers. If one goes into some of the embassies or some of the offices of the consuls general and asks for a newspaper, he will be handed one a week or 10 days old, which went over on shipboard.

The newspaper is the vehicle for giving the foreigner information as to our viewpoint, and I, for one, feel that at a very minimum of expense we could get a sheet of information into some of the large city newspapers in the big cities in Europe, which could be edited under American supervision at a minimum of expense, and which would reflect our thinking and our concepts, and disclose some of the information regarding the United States which it is important the people of Europe should have.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey a question, if I may, in the Senator's time,

in line with what the Senator from Wisconsin is now discussing.

Mr. WILEY. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire of the able Senator from New Jersey as to the progress that is being made with respect to obtaining consideration of the Mundt bill? It is now on the calendar, and in my judgment it would accomplish what the Senator from Wisconsin is seeking to have done.

Mr. SMITH. I may say to the distinguished Senator that I am in consultation now with our committee concerning the program for the remainder of the special session. It is my hope to bring up the Mundt bill next week, if the decks can be cleared so that it will not interfere with any other program that is before the Senate. That is my hope and expectation.

Mr. LUCAS. I sincerely hope the Senator will press the suggestion that is being made with respect to the Mundt bill. I certainly do not want to interfere with any of the emergency legislation, but we are now having days, and we shall continue to have days, between now and Christmas when the Senate will not be doing anything else. It seems to me, in view of all the remarks that have been made by those who have visited Europe and have returned, that the Mundt bill is the answer with respect to the total lack of information in foreign countries regarding what America is doing and should do. It certainly dovetails, in my judgment, with the interim aid program.

Without the Mundt bill or some other means of properly disseminating information to other countries that are obtaining help from America, we shall be unable to assist in the way we should. I hope the able Senator will continue to press on the majority side for action on the Mundt bill.

Mr. SMITH. I am glad the distinguished Senator raised the point. I agree with him entirely that the Mundt bill, which contains the legislative authorization for effectuating the Voice of America program, is entirely relevant. It is really a part of the purpose for which the special session was called. I think it could properly be considered without violating the general principle that we do not want to open the door too wide for matters that might interfere with the interim aid legislation. I thank the Senator for his suggestion.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, if I may proceed for a few moments more, there are two other vital and dynamic methods by which America can be sold to Europe instead of constantly being sold short. One is in the control of Americans who go to Europe. They do not have to be afraid to talk up America; they do not have to be afraid to tell the facts. They do not have to hang their heads for the bill of goods here to be sold, but how many undertake to sell them?

Mr. President, one other item. The great magazines of America are having considerable trouble getting into European circulation their great mediums of publicity, with their constructive thinking, their reflection or mirroring of the American way of life. I bring to the

attention of the committee that there is an obligation, and I bring to the attention of the State Department the fact that there is an obligation on that Department. There is a general tendency in Europe, so far as American concepts are concerned, to create a fog. Let us blow away that fog. Let us bring the light by disseminating the truth, the facts.

Through the four means I have outlined, we can lighten the load of those who have been fed on misrepresentation. We can stop the spread of communism by giving the people of Europe the truth that makes free.

PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO GREECE AND TURKEY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further bills or joint resolutions, there is a resolution coming over from a previous day, Senate Resolution 101, which, without objection, will be passed over.

Morning business is closed.

PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY OR INTERMITTENT SERVICES OF EXPERTS OR CONSULTANTS

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consideration of the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the unfinished business for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4469) to amend the act of July 7, 1947, so as to authorize the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, when the Congress approved the act of July 7, 1947, authorizing the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, there were two rather vital omissions. First, the House has taken recognition of that fact and has unanimously approved a bill which would correct those omissions. The first proviso of House bill 4469 would exempt temporary and intermittent employees of the Commission from civil-service classification laws. It reads as follows:

Provided, That the Commission also may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and classification laws, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

This is a privilege which all department heads of the Government now have, enabling them to hire experts and consultants on a short-time basis without running through the civil-service mill.

This section also permits the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to pay up to \$50 per diem for such expert help and for consultants. This is in excess of the

maximum of \$29.78 allowable under the Classification Act.

The House bill also provides for the addition of a subsection (b) to section (7), which reads as follows:

(b) That nothing contained in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203) shall be deemed to apply to any member of, or to any person heretofore or hereafter employed by, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government pursuant to Public Law 162 approved July 7, 1947.

I have offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for subsection (b) of the House bill. The proposed amendment would substitute for subsection (b) as now worded the following wording:

(b) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or of section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

It will be seen that the proposed amendment, which has been unanimously approved by the Commission, clarifies and broadens slightly, by reference to other acts, the provisions of subsection (b) now contained in the bill. It narrows the scope of the subsection in that its application is limited to attorneys and experts.

In other words, the House proposal extends to all employees of the Commission. The general proposal which I have offered would exempt only attorneys and experts. This is not an innovation. Congress has exempted counsel several times in recent years from these provisions of the law. In addition, all persons serving without compensation in certain capacities under the Selective Service Act and in the Office of Price Administration under the price control legislation, and all persons serving the National War Labor Board in certain capacities without compensation, or in per diem employment, not in excess of 90 days per year, were exempted from these prohibitory statutes.

The members of the Commission believe that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get personnel of the necessary high caliber to serve as experts and consultants unless they can be freed from the requirements of the civil-service and classification laws, and can be relieved of the prohibitions against appearing in opposition to the Government, which apply not only to the individuals employed but to the firms of which they are members as well.

It is also felt that much of the work of the Commission can best be done through engaging the services of firms or organizations of various types such as research organizations, and accounting and management consultant firms, rather than by employment of individual

experts, and rather than to undertake to set up a new group of personnel within the Commission itself, particularly if the work happens to be of a very technical nature or promises to be of short duration. We realize that an accounting firm would be very reluctant to do work for the Commission if all its members had to stop work on Government business or stop work for firms that were engaged in doing business with the Government at the time they happened to be doing temporary work for the Commission.

I have several instances in which exemption has been granted to counsel in previous years, and within comparatively recent years. If anyone is interested in having them I will offer them for the RECORD. In the meantime, I offer the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], which will be considered as having been read.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the amendment which has been submitted by the Senator from Vermont is a distinct improvement upon the section in the House bill for which it was offered as a substitute, but I feel it will be setting a precedent which may easily rise to better the Congress in the future.

The provisions of law from which an exemption is proposed to be granted are those sections of the United States Criminal Code which prohibit an employee of the Government from having any interest, direct or indirect, in a claim against the Government. As the bill came from the House it provided that not only the members of the Commission but all of their employees of whatever grade or character or expert qualifications should be exempted from the provisions of the Criminal Code.

The amendment now proposed narrows the exemption, as the Senator from Vermont has well said, to attorneys and experts. It should be pointed out, however, that attorneys are precisely the class who are most likely to have claims against the Government.

This Commission will be called upon to make recommendations to the Congress for legislation to reorganize the executive branch of the Government. Obviously it is quite possible that attorneys or experts having a direct personal or indirect partnership or employment interest in the form and character of Government bureaus, would be employed in determining what the powers and form of these Government bureaus should be.

So now we are confronted with the decision whether it is the opinion of the Senate of the United States that this Commission should have the delegated power to grant an exemption from the criminal law to any person whom it may employ as an attorney or as an expert. It seems to me that in the interest of the welfare of the people of the United States and in the interest of good order in the reorganization of the Government some sort of limitation should be placed upon that. My own feeling was that perhaps there might be a limitation as to the number of persons thus exempted, or perhaps, instead of having the Commission itself, by the mere operation of its

personnel policies in connection with the hiring of an attorney or an expert, grant the exemption, the authority should be vested in another and a different body.

We have before us a proposed act of Congress which will require the signature of the President of the United States. I wish to ask the Senator from Vermont whether he would be willing to accept the following amendment, which would be in addition to the amendment offered by him:

Provided, however, That with regard to employees no exemption from any provisions of law set forth in this subsection shall be effective until the Civil Service Commission shall certify that the employment of such person is desirable in the public interest.

The effect of this amendment which I propose would, of course, be to vest in the Civil Service Commission the power to review the cases of the attorneys and experts proposed to be hired and to be granted such an exemption.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I was discussing this matter a very short time ago with the Senator from Wyoming, and I was inclined to accept the amendment which he has offered until it was pointed out by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] that the amendment would, in effect, amount to giving the Civil Service Commission the right to say who should investigate the status and employment of the 2,000,000 persons who are under the civil-service laws. If this amendment would give the Civil Service Commission the right to say whom the Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch might employ to go over the affairs of the Civil Service Commission, then I would feel that I could not accept the amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say that I do not think it would have that effect, Mr. President.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to make sure that it would not have that effect.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The effect would be that the exemption would be granted for lawyers and experts only by the review of another body than the Commission itself.

Mr. AIKEN. I am as anxious as is the Senator from Wyoming or anyone else to see that all our laws have the proper safeguards. I should like to have the advice of the Senator from Michigan for the record on this matter.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on almost all occasions I have objected to a modification of the law as contained in sections 109 and 113; in other words, I have objected to the granting of exemptions. However, in this particular case, I find myself compelled to approve the amendment proposed, for the reason that this Commission is set up to study and review all agencies of the executive branch of the Government in order that it may make recommendations to Congress.

The present proposal is to amend this provision further, by providing that one of the executive agencies, the Civil Serv-

ice Commission, shall have the power to say to this Commission which has been created by Congress, "You cannot hire this lawyer or that lawyer or this accountant or that expert, but you can hire only a lawyer whom we shall approve." It seems to me that that would thereby defeat the very thing we are trying to do, namely, to get an independent check and study by this Commission of the executive branch of Government.

Therefore, with all the power I have, I shall object to any modification making it possible for the Civil Service Commission to be able to say to the Commission, "You cannot hire this lawyer or that lawyer." I say that because I feel that this Commission should be independent and should have the right, without fear or favor, to study and survey in detail every agency of the executive branch of our Government, and that the Commission itself, which is responsible to the Congress and to the country, should be the sole judge of whom it employs and the consideration or amount of compensation, under the supervision of Congress, that it will pay to its employees.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I feel that the argument the distinguished Senator from Michigan has just made could be just as effectively made against the amendment itself, because the Senator from Vermont desires to limit the power of this Commission with respect to granting exemptions from the criminal code. I submit that it is not at all necessary that this Commission employ attorneys or experts who have claims against the Government in order that it may suggest to Congress how the Government should be reorganized. I have not the faintest doubt that it will be easily possible for the Commission to find all the attorneys it needs and all the experts it needs to carry on its work, without going into the offices of those who are prosecuting claims against the Government of the United States.

The amendment I suggest would not have the effect, at all—certainly I do not desire it to have that effect—of delegating to the Civil Service Commission the power to pass upon all the employees. But every employee and every applicant for appointment as an attorney or as an expert, who has a claim against the Government, knows full well whether he has such a claim. I am saying by my amendment only that before he may be granted an exemption from the criminal law which applies to every other employee of the United States Government, his case shall be certified to by the Civil Service Commission. The amendment is presented just in the desire to erect a certain safeguard against the employment of persons who might have a personal interest in promoting a certain type of reorganization.

For the life of me I cannot understand why anyone would resist a mild amendment of this kind.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course, we have to look at the purpose of sections 109 and 113. The purpose of these two sections is to prevent persons who come into the employ of the Government, ascertaining

of certain facts, or obtain certain information, let contracts, or do certain work, leave the Government service, and take employment with the very persons with whom they contracted or whose work under the Government they supervised.

It is not contemplated that a man who has had a claim against the Government shall be covered. The purpose is that he shall not for a period of 2 years thereafter take a claim against the Government.

As I said, the reason why I favor the particular amendment now pending is that the persons affected are not to be contracting officers. They are not to supervise contracts. They are merely to make surveys of the Government organization and make recommendations through the Commission. Therefore they are not the same as the persons about whom we have been speaking in the past, covered under sections 109 and 113.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think the Senator is mistaken. Let me read section 109; it is now section 198 of title 18 of the United States Code Annotated:

Whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with any executive department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in discharge of his proper official duties, shall aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

Mr. President, that has nothing in the world to do with practicing before a Government bureau after the term of employment has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is true Section 109 covers one while he is in the employ of the Government. Section 113 covers the situation for a period after a man has been in the employ of the Government.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That may be true, but the point I am making is that we should not delegate to the Commission the right to exempt by itself these attorneys and experts from a provision of law which rests upon every other employee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and every employee of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. FERGUSON. I reply by saying that the bill merely states:

Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or of section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, or of any other Federal law imposing

restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

That is, the man who is employed automatically is released from the application of the section.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In other words, the attorney employed may represent a claimant against the Government, and by reason of the provision suggested he will be exempted from liability to a \$5,000 fine.

Mr. FERGUSON. That would be correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I submit that is a thing we should not do, and I suggest to the Senator that the amendment I have proposed should be accepted.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I call attention to the fact, in connection with the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming, that if enacted it will create in one single member of the Commission as now constituted a dual power, both in his service as a member of the Commission on Reorganization and also as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and therefore there would be set up in this one member of the Reorganization Commission a power superseding the Commission itself.

I have no objection to the amendment and the purpose of the amendment to provide supervision, but I do submit, Mr. President, that if there is to be any other agency to supervise, or any power to make final decision, it should not be the Civil Service Commission, but there should be substituted in the Senator's amendment for the Civil Service Commission the President of the United States, in my opinion.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I did not think of bringing in the President because, of course, the President has so many duties that he would have to rely upon some other group. There might be some basis of criticism of such a suggestion in that the Commission has been appointed as an independent body to survey the whole executive branch of the Government.

I was aware of the fact that Mr. Fleming, a member of the Civil Service Commission, is also a member of the Commission covered by the bill, but I have no thought that the members of the Commission would knowingly employ any person who was desiring to use his position to facilitate the prosecution of a claim against the United States. Therefore I felt that no great harm would be done by delegating the supervisory authority, when the exemption is desired, to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. McCLELLAN. What the amendment as now proposed does is merely to take away from the Reorganization Commission, as created, the authority that was delegated to it to do an independent job of its own. Now it is proposed that we transfer part of that authority to the Civil Service Commission, to say that, notwithstanding the power the Congress has delegated to the Reor-

ganization Commission to do an independent job, the members of the Commission still cannot employ this individual or that individual, except as they go back to the Civil Service Commission and get consent from an agency of the Government which is subject to investigation and reorganization by the Commission created for that purpose as to whom the Commission shall employ to make the study and to make the investigation.

Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to see any safeguard written into the bill. I do not think anyone would assume any member of this Commission, created for reorganization of the Government, or the Commission as a whole, would desire to incur the risk of employing someone who might take advantage of the Commission or of the Government. But, charged with the duty that the Commission has, I simply cannot see that it should have to go to another agency of the Government which will come within the investigation, just as much so as any other agency, and get its consent as to whom the Commission shall employ to investigate it and to make the surveys, or to determine what shall be done.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think the Senator is in error. The amendment would not have the effect of delegating to the Civil Service Commission the power to say whom the Commission should employ. It would merely have the effect of delegating to the Civil Service Commission the power to pass upon those to whom the exemption from the Criminal Code should be granted. I think it would have the effect of inducing the Commission, on the reorganization of the Government, by whatever name it is called, to find employees, attorneys, and experts who do not have any interest in claims against the Government.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I call attention to the amendment as worded. I submit the able Senator from Wyoming is wrong in his interpretation that the Civil Service Commission would not have final control. I quote:

Provided, however, That with regard to employees, no exemption shall be effective—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. "No exemption from any of the provisions."

Mr. McCLELLAN. "From any of the provisions"—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I had better read my own writing—

from any provision of law set forth in this subsection, shall be effective—

That is the exemption—

shall be effective until the Civil Service Commission—

Mr. McCLELLAN. Very well; "until the Civil Service Commission shall certify that the employment of such person is desirable."

The amendment as now proposed not only vests in the Civil Service Commission the right to deny employment to the individual, but also vests the right to deny to the Commission the right to employ anyone.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, this particular Commission was created by the appointment of eight members by

the Congress of the United States. There are now on the Commission 12 persons, 6 of them from each party. There are upon the Commission two Senators and two Representatives. If a safeguard is desired, it is found in the bipartisan board, whose duty it is not to employ people who should not be employed. To say that the bipartisan Commission, containing two Members of the Senate and two Members of the House, must go to the Civil Service Commission, which controls in a way all employees of every other executive branch of the Government, and that it can not employ a lawyer and give him the exemption provided in the law unless consent is first obtained, is saying to the executive branch, "You can dictate every employee of the Commission." I submit that the safeguard is in the fact that it is a bipartisan commission. It is in the fact that there are on the Commission two Senators, two Representatives, and four persons named by the President of the United States.

To say that we are now going to make this a partisan matter, that we are going to give it solely into the hands of the executive branch, would be the same as wiping out the Commission and saying that the President of the United States should proceed under the power that we gave him for reorganization. That is not the purpose for which the act was created. We created the act that Congress might have an independent research of government, a review of the entire executive branch, in order that Congress could reorganize the Government of the United States. Therefore the amendment to the amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. HATCH obtained the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me just a moment?

Mr. HATCH. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to say that from the remarks of the Senator from Michigan when he first arose, when he said that it has always been his belief that exemptions from the criminal statutes should not be granted, or should be granted only sparingly, and from the remarks of the Senator from Arkansas, who has just taken his seat, that he has no objection to the adoption of a safeguard, but objects only to the fact that a member of the Civil Service Commission is also a member of the particular commission which is the subject of the pending legislation, it seems to me that it is only a matter of agreeing upon the words in which the safeguards shall be written.

The amendment which I have proposed or suggested here is one I wrote hastily since coming on the floor this morning. I make no pretense, of course, that it is perfect, but it does point out the primary issue, namely, are we going to grant blanket exemptions, or are we going to provide a safeguard? I hope the Senator from Vermont will entertain at least the possibility of a change of this language, so as to secure the objective which I am sure we all agree to. I understood the Senator from Vermont to say to me before the matter

came up that he likewise had no objection to a proper safeguard. Would the Senator be good enough to indicate whether he would be willing to cooperate to that effect?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to repeat what I said before, that I should like to see all laws enacted by Congress properly safeguarded. However, in view of the discussion by the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Michigan, and after considering the situation, it appears to me that the proposal of the Senator from Wyoming to have exempt employees certified by the Civil Service Commission would in itself constitute a precedent. I cannot find that that has ever been done, with all the people who have been exempted.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. The Civil Service Commission has exempted every time it has passed upon the qualifications of an employee.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not think the Civil Service Commission passed upon the OPA employees who were exempt, or the War Labor Board employees who were exempt, or the Selective Service employees who were exempt. It is true that some of them did not draw any pay. Most of them, I think, did not draw any pay, but they did draw expenses.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if I could regain the floor—

Mr. AIKEN. It seems to me that the wording suggested by the Senator from Wyoming in his amendment is unfortunate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico has the floor, and he declines to yield further at the moment.

Mr. HATCH. I decline to yield just now. I wish to suggest, in the first place, that this is a very serious amendment. It establishes a precedent. The cases in which there were exemptions, to which the Senator from Vermont has referred, were in most instances exemptions granted on account of wartime conditions, such as those granted under the Selective Service Act, of people serving without compensation, in many instances. But, Mr. President, as a former member of the Committee on the Judiciary which considered the amendments, I was always concerned that we were perhaps going too far in granting exemptions even for wartime services. I know the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and I, in connection with the War Investigating Committee, have observed certain things that still further cause me to feel that perhaps we went too far in granting exemptions.

Referring to the particular amendment submitted, I cannot see why any attorney employed on a full-time basis, which is what the amendment says, should be, even from the very moment of his employment, in a favored class of attorneys who may accept claims against or on behalf of the United States Government, a thing that other attorneys may not do. I think the amendment ought to be considered most carefully.

I think the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming that a safeguard be inserted could well be given serious thought.

The suggestion that I rose to make was that I had contemplated addressing the Senate for about 10 minutes or so on another matter. I think now I shall proceed with that discussion, in the hope that Senators may get together and work out some language that will constitute a proper safeguard.

THE PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE NAVAJO INDIANS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, because of the fact that for several weeks I have been receiving communications from all over the United States, and because many Members of Congress have also talked with me concerning the plight and the problem of the Navajo Indians in my State, the State of Arizona, and the State of Utah, I want to give the Congress a little factual information concerning these Indians.

First, I would remind the Congress and the people of the country as a whole that the problem of the Navajos and the problem of the Indian people everywhere is not a responsibility of the local State in which they happen to be located. I say that, Mr. President, because in some of these communications the people of New Mexico have been taken to task as though it were their responsibility and not the responsibility of people residing outside the State. The obligation and responsibility for just, fair, and proper treatment of all Indians rests with the Nation as a whole. It is a national obligation and responsibility. It is not local to any State where Indians may be located, into which they may have been transported against their will, as they were in many instances, by the Federal Government.

I might add, Mr. President, that during the emergency which now exists the people of my State have been most generous in their contributions to the Navajos. Several towns have organized committees and have gathered food, clothing, and other necessary supplies which have been and are even now being sent to the reservation. Not only in New Mexico have such supplies been collected, but persons in other States have also sent generous contributions. I wish to thank all the people who have so generously contributed.

But, Mr. President, while charitable contributions may help to relieve the immediate situation, charity from any source is not the answer to the Navajo problem, and it is unfair and unjust to the Navajo Indians to make them the recipients of charity or public bounty.

The facts which I have assembled and now give to the Senate were prepared in large part by the clerk of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, Mr. Grorud.

The Navajo Reservation was established by the treaty of June 1, 1868. Following that treaty, various Executive orders enlarged the area, and the present area is approximately 15,445,000 acres. Of this area 10,805,840 acres are in Arizona, 8,437,150 acres are in New Mexico, 1,194,953 acres are in Utah. In addition to the above, areas lying east of the reservation boundaries in New

Mexico have been allotted to the individual Indians, and some 700,000 acres of public domain are being used for grazing, making a gross total area of approximately 16,750,000 available for the Navajo Indians. Estimated Navajo population is between 50,000 and 60,000.

The Navajos have a tribal fund of approximately \$1,100,000 now on deposit in the Treasury, drawing 4 percent interest per annum. This fund has been accumulated out of royalties received from oil, gas, and helium operations. This tribal fund cannot be used without congressional action. In addition to the tribal fund, the Navajos have a fund of approximately \$400,000, known as the sawmill fund. This fund is not on deposit in the Treasury and no interest is being paid on it by the Treasury. This fund may be used by the Navajos without congressional action. Recently the Navajos withdrew \$150,000 from the sawmill fund. Out of this withdrawal of \$150,000, \$143,000 was earmarked for relief purposes and \$7,000 for legal expenses.

The War Assets Administration has recently furnished to the Navajos 40,000 pounds of rice; several hundred dozen cases of canned foods consisting of fruits, tomatoes, and other vegetables; 17½ tons of foodstuffs consisting of flour, sugar, coffee, spices, and so forth. The War Assets Administration is keeping the officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs informed as to what food and supplies may become surplus and may be available for Navajo use. It is understood that the Navajos have priority in the acquisition of such surplus, which the War Assets Administration are disposing of from time to time.

Two carloads of fresh citrus fruits were recently allocated from the Friendship Train and given to the Navajos.

Twenty tons of clothing have been shipped to Gallup, N. Mex., for use of the Navajos. These shipments of clothing were shipped to the Navajo Assets, Inc., a corporation organized under, and by virtue of, the laws of the State of New Mexico, which corporation is a nonprofit organization, organized, as I understand it, for the purpose of aiding the Navajos, having its principal place of business at Gallup, N. Mex. The distribution of the clothing and food which is being sent and made available to the Navajos is made by the officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, by transporting these goods by automobiles and trucks to the various school houses located in the different areas within the boundaries of the reservation. The teachers and other employees at these schools make distribution to the Navajo families and individuals in the respective localities where these schools are located. These distribution points will reach every section of the Navajo country.

I am also advised that various individuals, church organizations and other welfare organizations and associations are contributing food and clothing to the Navajos, which goods and materials are being distributed among the Navajos by missionaries, individuals, the Navajo

Assets corporation, a group of individuals located at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and the officials of the Indian Bureau.

By the act of July 1, 1946, Congress appropriated for the Navajos for educational purposes at Shiprock for dormitories and utilities \$318,600; Toadlena school expansion, \$500,000, and by the act of July 25, 1947, Congress appropriated for the Navajos for educational purposes at Mexican Springs or Coyote Canyon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena school development \$200,000. In previous recent years Congress has appropriated millions of dollars for the construction of school buildings, hospitals and sanitariums, and the furnishing of equipment and facilities for the use of Navajo health and education.

There are many well-equipped schools and hospital structures scattered throughout the entire Navajo country. However, roads, transportation, and other factors not necessary to discuss today have prevented the Navajos from receiving full benefits of educational, hospital, and other facilities. The plight of the Navajo is serious and requires not only emergency treatment, which is necessary now, but also it requires definite long-range programs with economic, educational and other essential features included.

General programs along the lines indicated are being worked out in the Indian Office, and various associations and committees throughout the country are seeking to find the best and final solution to the Navajo problem. Only yesterday the newspapers carried the story of Secretary Krug's report to the President and the President's favorable reaction to proper and adequate aid to the Navajos. Appropriation bills are now pending in the Congress looking toward other assistance.

In conclusion, I may say that it is my hope that the interest which has been aroused the past few weeks will not subside when the present crisis is passed. We are under a heavy responsibility and duty to the Navajos and other Indian people. If present interest is maintained it will go a long way toward helping to find the right, correct, and just solution which must be found if this Government is to carry out its obligation and responsibility to these unfortunate people.

PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY OR INTERMITTENT SERVICES OF EXPERTS OR CONSULTANTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4469) to amend the act of July 7, 1947, so as to authorize the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] took the floor, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and I consulted with respect to a possible alteration of the amendment which I suggested. As a result of that conference, I desire for the RECORD to offer the fol-

lowing substitute amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont:

Provided, however, That with regard to employees no exemption from any provision of the laws cited in this subsection shall be effective until the respective Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall certify that the employment of such person is desirable in the public interest.

The change is merely to drop out the Civil Service Commission and supply in place of that Commission the Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the Senate and House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair did not understand the statement of the Senator from Wyoming. Is he offering a substitute for the entire amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; merely an addition. The language which I have read is offered to be added to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I see no objection to the amendment, which places the authority in Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that if the House refuses to accept the amendment which I offered, as amended, the matter will have to go to conference anyway, I am willing to accept the amendment to my amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Wyoming.

If there is no further objection or criticism of the bill, I wonder if we might have it passed so that we may find out what the House will do about it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as the author of the bill which at the last session established the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, I have some background on the question which I think should go into the record while we are having this discussion.

It will be remembered that the bill was reported unanimously from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The subcommittee which considered it consisted of the able Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], whom I see in the Chamber, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER]. The subcommittee and the full committee reported it unanimously. It was reported unanimously from the House committee. It passed the House unanimously, and it passed the Senate unanimously. It was signed by the President.

The Commission consists of six Republicans and six Democrats. The membership embraces men of the caliber of former President Hoover, Secretary of National Defense Forrestal, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, former Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, President Roosevelt's former private sec-

retary, James Rowe, Mr. Mead, and Commissioner Flemming of the Civil Service Commission, and Professor Pollock of the University of Michigan. That is the type of men represented by the membership of the Commission.

Let us be realistic about these matters. These are not men who are going to try to employ persons who will endeavor to put anything over on the Government. The Commission is bipartisan, and it is being conducted on the highest possible level. The Commission is not to report until January 1949, which takes the whole question out of the election, so there cannot possibly be any politics connected with it. I am in touch with the operations of the Commission. I am greatly encouraged by the wonderful study that has already been made, and the way in which all these fine Americans are working together.

I agree with the Senator from Wyoming that there should always be safeguards against any contingency; but, Mr. President, we have six Republicans and six Democrats on the Commission. They are men of the highest reputation and ability, and there is no safeguard in the world that is better than that. There is not any bureau or commission in Washington composed of abler men than are these men. I think the notion that something wrong is going to happen is perfectly fantastic, and the idea that these men are not capable of safeguarding the Commission against anything improper is equally unrealistic.

In my view, the proposed amendment does not set a precedent. As the Senator himself points out, during the war we exempted all sorts of agencies. I think it is a poor principle to put the Civil Service Commission in a position so that it can control the investigations and studies of this body which is supposed to consider the whole Government. One of its prime functions is to look into the matter of Government personnel, to see whether modern methods of personnel selection or promotion can be applied to the personnel of the Government.

I think the original amendment of the Senator from Wyoming is unnecessary. I think it might very well hamper the operations of the Commission. I appreciate the fact that he has modified it, and I think the modification is a very great improvement. I do not think the amendment is necessary, however. I believe the Commission can go ahead and function with the modification which the Senator has suggested. I assure the Senate that this Commission is a very high class body. It has gotten off to a wonderful start. The notion that anything improper is going to take place is completely beyond the realm of possibility.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I want the record to be perfectly clear that I have not even implied any criticism of the character or ability of the gentlemen who constitute this Commission. I shall be quite ready to endorse everything the Senator from Massachusetts has said about the members of the Commission in that regard. I point out to him merely that the difference be-

tween his point of view and mine as expressed here today is the difference between government by men and government by law. If we now set a precedent whereby one group of excellent men of high character shall be able to grant exemptions from the provisions of the criminal laws, it may at some time in the future bring forth a similar exemption, just as the exemption we granted to the Selective Service and to other bodies at the height of the war is cited now as a precedent for this exemption for what we might call a peacetime department.

I am very happy that the Senator from Vermont has indicated his willingness to accept my amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands that the Senator from Vermont accepts the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming to his amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. The Chair understands correctly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified, offered by the Senator from Vermont.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

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

The bill (H. R. 4469) was read the third time and passed.

THE REMEDY FOR INFLATION

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, the inflation situation confronting this Nation calls for self-control and a willingness on the part of every producer to contribute to the national stock pile of goods and services the equivalent of what he desires to withdraw from it; and that is a problem which no law can solve.

Congress is wrestling with proposals to curb this inflation, which already is hurting many people and which, if it continues upward for another 6 months as it has for the last 6, is bound to end in disaster for us all.

In my opinion, there are no laws which Congress can pass which can adequately protect us from the consequences of selfishness, greed, and group rivalry. No small group can sit behind closed doors in Washington and play providence for 140,000,000 people. No group in Washington is wise enough to so balance an intricate economy in a democracy as to make it function successfully.

In our present emergency a partial price control would tend to accentuate the prices free from control and a complete price control would not function without rationing. But rationing and price control in peacetime would not have the public support it had during wartime and therefore would not function successfully.

The more I hear the testimony of witnesses before the Banking and Currency Committee and read the testimony of witnesses before other committees on what the Congress should do to cure our ills, the more I am convinced that the

real answer lies with the American people.

Consider the price of steel, for example. It was not necessary to advance that price \$5 a ton to offset an increase in the price of coal from captive mines of \$1.50 a ton or less. The steel workers are demanding a third round of wage increases, although the average of industrial wages has risen 110 percent since 1939, while the cost of living has risen in the same period 66 percent.

Now is the time for the leaders of the steel industry to show wisdom as well as patriotism by reducing the price of steel which is such a major factor in so many other industries.

Now is the time for every manufacturer to carefully examine his net income after taxes to determine which will be best for him in the long run—reasonable profits in a stable economy or excessive profits in a boom which is bound to end and which possibly may end before the fall of 1948.

Now is the time for labor leaders to consider the effect upon future employment of wage increases which add to the cost of production and for farmers to consider the public attitude toward a price-support program in the years to come if they wring the last dollar from a world-wide shortage of wheat.

The more highly organized society becomes, the less we can interpret personal freedom in terms of the primitive man. In such a society personal freedom of the natural man must yield to certain controls. But free will is the law of God and its counterpart is accountability. We have achieved a record production in a system of free enterprise and there is no other system comparable to it, but the absence of state control implies the necessity for self-control, and there is no substitute for it.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS, AND AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITIES AT HOME

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, last evening I received a telegram which reads as follows:

Congratulations to you and your five colleagues for negative Europe relief vote. More charitable from a practical standpoint to first feed starving American Indians.

That telegram is from the Benson County Board of Commissioners.

I might add, Mr. President, that this board of county commissioners is an experienced board. It is a board of very representative and patriotic American citizens. It is my judgment that the board truly represents the feelings of the people of North Dakota who are familiar with the Indian problems, because Fort Totten is located in Benson County. There is another Indian reservation close by with which these county commissioners also are undoubtedly familiar.

A few moments ago we heard upon the floor the fact that no State is responsible for the care of the Indians within its borders. The senior Senator from New Mexico had a good deal to say about the Navajos. The Navajo question was gone into by me very carefully approximately a week ago.

I have in my hand a copy of the Albuquerque Tribune for the 29th day of November 1947, which says:

Navajos will use violence to get food, bishop asserts.

It refers to Bishop Stoney of the Episcopal district of New Mexico and southwest Texas.

While we are sending \$597,000,000 to Austria, Italy, and France, right here in the United States our own people are starving to death.

On the front page of the paper to which I have referred I find this statement:

CITY JOINS IN TRUCK CARAVAN TO AID NAVAJOS

A truck caravan to get food and clothing to the destitute Navajo Indians by mid-December was organized here this morning, and by noon eight other communities had pledged their support to the movement.

In other words, as the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico said, the care of these Indians may not be the obligation of Arizona or of New Mexico, but by almighty heaven it is the obligation of the United States of America, the obligation of our Government. Nevertheless, we simply have not done anything about it, Mr. President. Year after year those Indians have become poorer and poorer. It will be recalled that when I last discussed this matter, a week ago, I referred to the number of medals Indian boys received during the last war. Two of them received the highest honors any soldier can receive at the hands of our Government.

The good bishop says this:

The Navajo Indian will resort to violence—

Mind you, Mr. President, this article was published only 4 days ago in the Albuquerque Tribune—

The Navajo Indian will resort to violence to solve his present starving state on "a small island of ignorance, disease and poverty maintained by the Government through 80 years of failure and neglect," an Albuquerque churchman declared in an interview here today.

Bishop James M. Stoney, of the Episcopal missionary district of New Mexico and southwest Texas, said his personal inspections of the Navajo Reservation in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona had convinced him that force is the only alternative remaining for the Navajo.

"There are two possible ways of expression for any group: Votes or violence. The Navajo has no vote, and he is starving. What is there to look for?" Bishop Stoney said. He did not elaborate on the type of violence he expected.

THEIR WORST WINTER

He reported that the Navajos had begun pawning of their family jewelry in September and that they are experiencing the worst winter in their long association with the white man, an individual, who the Navajo is convinced has succeeded only in gypping the Indian.

"The Government has fallen down absolutely in its promises of health and education," Bishop Stoney asserted. "Administrators have expected more of the Navajos than we expect of ourselves."

"Teachers who cannot speak Navajo attempt to educate Navajos who cannot speak English—and the Navajo language was probably the only 'code' which could not be

'broken' during the recent war. School enrollments are padded and only one hospital is provided where 10 are needed."

The potential of starvation and disease has existed for a long time, but has been pointed up this winter because of the end of Government wartime allotments, the return of former Indian soldiers "who know the score," and the failure of Indian handicraft to compete in the white man's market, the church leader explained.

ONLY 200 TB BEDS

He said unofficial figures showed a 35 percent incidence of tuberculosis, and a 20 percent occurrence of syphilis among the Navajos.

"Government schools and hospitals are marvels of equipment but they manage to provide only 200 beds for TB patients among 55,000 Navajos," he said. "Only 25 percent of the children can enter the schools, and most of them get only as far as the fourth grade."

He continued: "We tell them it is not patriotic to use violence, but then we keep them from voting. Politicians will do nothing for the Navajos—or other Indians—because it will gain the politicians no votes. But something must be done to avert the violence which has seethed under cover since WP! days."

Mr. President, this statement was written by Mr. Doyle Kline. The caravan which I described a moment ago was organized in Santa Fe, to get food to these people.

On the front page of this newspaper is another article bearing the heading "Warehouse is empty; Navajos still hungry." This article comes from Gallup, N. Mex., bearing date of the 29th of November:

WAREHOUSE IS EMPTY; NAVAJOS STILL HUNGRY

GALLUP, November 29.—The warehouse from which winter relief food and clothing has been distributed the last few weeks to the Navajos will be empty this week end.

Bert Pousma, field agent for Navajo Assistance, Inc., which is serving as the clearinghouse for contributions coming from all over the country, said he would take "a small truckload of stuff" to the Sheep Springs and Tohatchi areas north of here this morning, completely emptying the warehouse.

Truckloads of goods from Denver long since have been distributed, he said, and there were continued requests for help. A request for clothing for 50 families near Keams Canyon, Ariz., cannot be filled until more contributions are received at the warehouse. Present supplies are cartons sent from Pomona, Calif., things collected in the Gallup schools last week, individual shipments of cartons and donations received through the Gallup Woman's Club.

The goods received have been distributed over a wide area, Pousma said, from Farmington and Shiprock on the north, Torreon 150 miles to the northeast, and Oljato, Utah, in the Monument Valley country, most isolated and needy part of the reservation.

Pousma said there were promises of truckloads of supplies from Albuquerque and a truck caravan from California which should reach here before Christmas. The caravan is being organized by the AMVETS. Fifteen to twenty bales of clothing to be shipped by the American Friends Service Committee are not scheduled to reach here for a few weeks.

All missions, schools, traders and other agencies in the Navajo country are helping in the distributions of the goods, Pousma said. They survey their local needs and make them known to Navajo Assistance, Inc., and are given the goods from the warehouse as they are available, Pousma said.

So, Mr. President, again I refer to the telegram signed by the five fine men who compose the Board of Commissioners of Benson County, N. Dak.

The day after I spoke upon this floor on this subject I saw an announcement coming from the White House to the effect that something was going to be done for these Navajo Indians. But I submit that that is not anywhere near sufficient to take care of the hunger and the want and the starvation of American Indians. As I said when I spoke a week ago, I have visited in the State of California, and there among the Torreon-Martinez Tribe I found exactly the situation that we find among the Navajos. The trouble has been that these Indians have not been taken care of properly. I remember that when the Civil Service Committee met a year ago and called in representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs they did not say anything was wrong. From the Secretary of the Interior, the Under Secretary of the Interior, and the Indian Commissioner we received the impression that everything was all right.

Let me now refer to the further fact that the Indian Commissioner has been ill now for month after month after month after month after month. At the time when the present Indian Commissioner was appointed he frankly admitted that his experience was confined to New Mexico, and that he had to take a trip to other States and to Alaska, where we have Indian tribes, to become familiar with conditions there. Nevertheless, his appointment was finally confirmed, over the objection of various members of the committee. Now we find that we have an Acting Indian Commissioner.

I maintain that it is passing strange and is a sad commentary upon the United States Government that at the time when it is setting out to rule the world and has sent \$58,000,000,000 to country after country after country, at the same time, it has not even taken care of the Indians in the United States. Not only that, Mr. President, but the United States has not even taken care of Alaska or Hawaii or Puerto Rico, as I shall point out later in my remarks. The situation is damnably rotten, if I may use that expression upon this floor.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a copy of the Los Angeles Examiner for December 1. In this Hearst newspaper we find an editorial entitled "A Disgrace to America," with a cartoon above it showing that Uncle Sam is sending billions of dollars to Europe, while lined up before him are the starving American Indians—Indians who actually are starving while billions of dollars are being handed out to foreign countries.

I wish to make it clear that if the statement from the White House refers only to Navajo Indians, the amount of money for support and relief will not be sufficient, because, as I said before, there are other tribes here in the United States that are in want and misery. For that reason, unless something is done promptly and announced by the Indian Bureau, I propose to introduce a bill by next Monday calling for an appropriation of not

less than \$100,000,000, to be expended by some existing relief board. I intend to confer on that matter with my distinguished colleague from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who at the last session introduced one of the outstanding Indian bills dealing with claims of Indians; which, however, was not passed.

It was shown by the testimony of the Indian Commissioner before the Civil Service Committee that certain Indians in the State of Oregon were almost as intelligent and as well educated as the average white man residing upon the Indian reservation, and that upon an Indian reservation in the State of Oregon there were a very great many white men. Nevertheless, when a few Indians get together, there are five Federal employees present to see that the law is not violated. The testimony has shown further that the children of Indians and whites attend the same schools. When one reads the testimony of the Klamath Falls Indians, but one conclusion can be reached, and that is, that the Indians are being wrongfully deprived of their liberty and their property. Under the bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from Oregon, they would be entitled to manage their own property.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say to my good friend from North Dakota that I appreciate his remarks, because I interpret them to mean that I can rely upon him for support of my bill when I succeed, as I think I shall, in calling it up for a vote in the next regular session of the Congress.

Should I also understand from the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota that he agrees with the junior Senator from Oregon that we should give careful consideration in this country to removing all Indians from the role of wards of the State at the earliest possible date?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct. I agree with that fully.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say to the Senator from North Dakota that I think the time has come when there is need for a complete overhauling of the Indian Service; not that I criticize the personnel of the present Service, but that I criticize the basic principle on which the program rests, namely, that the Indians must be treated as wards of the State. I think that in a country boasting of a free school system we ought to be able to put into practice the real purpose of that free school system, and let intelligent and educated Indians run their own affairs as all other free Americans do.

Mr. LANGER. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon a pointed question? Would the Senator say that the United States Government has made a success of dealing with the Indians when, after a hundred years of education, there cannot be found a single Indian, even an Indian of half-blood, whom the President would consider fit to be Indian Commissioner, although some of them are graduates of Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton, in the

East, and of some of the large universities of the West, including the University of North Dakota and the University of Oregon?

Mr. MORSE. I simply do not share the conclusion that it is impossible to select a good many very competent Indians to run their own affairs. I would add, I think the continuance of the type of Indian Service that exists in this country has become the establishment of a type of bureaucratic government that ought to be modified at the earliest possible date.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MOORE. As no doubt the Senator from North Dakota knows, the State of Oklahoma has the largest Indian population of any State in the Union.

Mr. LANGER. I am familiar with that fact.

Mr. MOORE. The Senator also knows that there probably is no difference between the mental capabilities of Oklahoma Indians and the mental capabilities of the average white people who are neighbors of the Indians. He also knows that many Indians from the State of Oklahoma have been elected to the highest courts, have held the highest State offices, have been elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and have been elected to legislatures. Yet all those Indians are wards of the United States Government. It seem to me the Indian Bureau is the most useless Bureau and the most powerful Bureau and, so far as I can see, the Oklahoma Indians, especially the Five Civilized Tribes, and probably all the Indians, including the Osages, should be freed entirely. They are citizens of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma. They have the right to vote and the right to own property, but they do not have the right to manage their affairs with the United States Government. So far as I am concerned, I should like to see the Indian Bureau entirely abolished and the responsibilities of the Indians placed upon themselves.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield, so that I may ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to the Senator from Oklahoma that I appreciate his remarks, because I think, if he will permit me to say so, he is the best-qualified man in the United States Senate to pass judgment upon Indian affairs. I think he knows more about Indian affairs than any other Senator with whom I have conversed. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma if he agrees with me that we have developed the Indian administration to such a point that it has created a large number of very soft, push-button, plush-bottomed jobs for a good many people.

Mr. MOORE. I definitely agree with the Senator in that respect.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I notice in the Chamber the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who, as a for-

mer Governor of his State, was, I think, as surprised as I was to discover at a hearing, when the Acting Indian Commissioner, Mr. Zimmerman, testified, that today in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., there are 2,000 Indians who are wards of the United States Government and who are enrollees. In the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., there are hundreds of Indians who are wards of the Government. The distinguished junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] asked the Indian Commissioner, "I think I am one one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth Indian; do you think I am a ward of yours?"

When Mr. Collier became Indian Commissioner there were, roughly, as I recollect now, 240,000 enrolled Indians. An effort was made immediately to get every single Indian they could find, no matter how well educated, and put him on the rolls, with the result that there are now nearly 400,000 enrollees. In the month of January 1947 the Government had actual charge of approximately 233,000 Indians. To take care of those 233,000 there were approximately 12,000 Federal employees. From those figures it can be understood whether or not the question the distinguished Senator from Oregon asked was adequately answered by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KNOWLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. The Senator from North Dakota knows, I am sure, that the claim for appropriations is based upon the number of enrolled Indians of the country, and that is the very reason why it is considered necessary to have as many enrollees as possible.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator from Oklahoma knows that the appropriation last year was in the sum of \$45,000,000, and that the Appropriations Committee this year, only after a struggle, was able to reduce it to, roughly, \$40,000,000.

In connection with the telegram which I read originally, I might say that I have received scores of letters commenting favorably upon the votes of those in the minority on the interim aid bill. I desire to bring to the attention of Senators a feeling which I believe prevails throughout the United States, that before appropriations of money are made for the so-called Marshall plan we should first take care of the people of our own country. I wish to read just a few letters that I have received from my own State.

Here is a letter that was written to me from Courtenay, N. Dak., November 23:

I am writing in regard to my mother-in-law's pension.

I shall not give her name.

She is getting a Civil War pension of \$40 a month. Senator Frazier got it for her. Now she is 86 years old, nearly 87, and she needs more than that in order to meet the high cost of living. Do you think you could help her get a raise? She cannot get an old-age pension, because she is the widow of a veteran. If she is to get more coal, food, and money for doctor bills, \$40 is not enough.

Her son is a cripple and he only has one limb, and he only works a few days a week and then is laid off 2 or 3 weeks, often with arthritis which he has awfully badly. I wish you would see what you could do to raise this pension, that they may pay higher monthly payments, for food and coal today are so much higher.

Mr. President, later I shall read a letter from a veteran's widow. Then I shall let this body decide as to what the American people may think, when our own people in this country are actually suffering and in want, while we are sending \$597,000,000 to France, to Italy, and to Austria, without first having made a survey of what our own people are undergoing at the present time.

I have here a letter from Baltimore:

I have long been trying to call your attention to a matter.

The writer is referring to the Senate, not to me personally. It is the first letter I have ever received from him.

I am now 68 years of age. Have applied for old-age payments and they tell me I must earn \$100 pay to get any additional pay at all.

I was one of the white-collar men as a salesman in Washington for 25 years with Moses & Son, Eleventh and F Streets NW., until the income tax put me out of employment. I lost my wife and am now being supported by my only daughter. When I was working during the war I was charged from \$9 to \$12 a week, but I have been out since the close of the war. I cannot get employment at any time. They tell me I am too old; must have a younger man. If I can get anything to do I will gladly do it. I have not been able to take the slurs of my daughter that she is supporting me after having been out about 15 years.

I have here a letter from my own State, from a man whom I know well, and I have no objection to giving his name. It is from Wilton, N. Dak., dated November 24:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I have been wondering why we do not get farm machinery here. In order to get it, we have to pay black-market prices. Are they shipping this machinery to Russia, or what? I have heard they are shipping it to Russia. Is that really true?

NICK KRUSH.

The only answer I can give him, Mr. President, is that not only have shipments of farm machinery in considerable amounts been made to Russia, but in addition to that thousands of locomotives have been sent to Russia and to other countries. Many thousands of boxcars, manufactured in this country have been shipped to other countries. For example, 4,000 boxcars were sent to Argentina. Two thousand boxcars were sent to Mexico. That was done at the very time when the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], my distinguished colleague, and I were trying to secure some boxcars for North Dakota last year and the year before, as well as this year, in order to move to the market crops raised in the United States, crops which the farmers were piling up out on the prairies of our State, and also upon the prairies of the State of Montana.

I have here a letter from Belleville, Ill., from the secretary of a branch of the

National Rural Letter Carriers Association. The job of the rural-mail carriers is to deliver the mail in the rural communities. The writer says they cannot obtain cars. He writes me:

As secretary of the St. Clair County branch of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, I am writing to you on a motion that was passed at our last meeting.

These letter carriers say they have to secure congressional help in order to obtain automobiles. These men are not able to obtain cars, while, as I shall show later on, cars of every kind of manufacture are being sent abroad. Mr. President, the shipment of such cars abroad could be stopped tomorrow by the President, under the present law, through refusal to permit the export of the cars. These men are asked to make a living by delivering the mail, carrying the mail in miserable old cars which can barely navigate.

Mr. President, I have here a letter from New York. Talk about this great country which is going to rule the world. It is going to rule Germany through the men who are now over there, and it is going to rule other countries. The letter I am about to read shows how our own prisoners in some institutions are taken care of. I shall not give the name of the individual in question, and when I read the letter I think Senators will understand why. The letter is dated November 24:

DEAR MR. SENATOR: We visited our son yesterday and he reports to us that on November 17 the inmates in McNeil prison were served breakfast food containing rat excrement and ants, and that when he complained to the steward he was reprimanded and denied yard and movie privileges.

On Friday, November 21, the cook dropped two pieces of fish on the floor, and picking them up, he placed them back in the prisoners' food.

I think, Mr. President, that letter speaks for itself.

I have here another letter telling about highways. Mind you, Mr. President, we spent hundreds of millions of dollars in Alaska on the building of a highway during the war. I protested against that action, and was instrumental in having a special committee appointed to investigate the subject. The special committee was headed by former Senator Clark. Former Senators Shipstead and Tunnell were also members of the committee. That subcommittee never did find out who ordered the highway in Alaska built. It was built without a survey. The testimony showed that an airplane flew over the country and then \$130,000,000 or \$140,000,000 were spent in constructing the highway. Also during the war this country built highways in a number of foreign countries to the south of us.

The letter I refer to relates to Highway No. 81. Federal highways in North Dakota are full of chuck holes so automobiles cannot even traverse them.

I have a letter from Rolette, N. Dak., addressed to me, as follows:

DEAR SIR: My mother and father had to have State old-age assistance for a few years. They acquired a debt around \$2,000 on their property, a small rooming house here in Rolette. * * * She has been crippled for

several years and has not been able to run the rooming house—

The reason for her old-age pension—so she has rented the building to—

I shall omit the name—

who pays her \$65 a month. She has now moved to Portland, Oreg., to live with a married daughter out there. The welfare case worker has stopped her relief checks.

Mr. President, I want to know if that woman has any rights.

I have here a letter from a Negro:

I have a case I am presenting to you of a disabled former soldier who served in the Pacific and European theaters of war. He has received—

Mind you, Mr. President—

the Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon, the European theater ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the Bronze Silver Star for Rhineland, for the various campaigns in which he has participated.

Senator, this is an outrageous case.

This letter was written day before yesterday, December 2.

Knowing you as I do is why I am going to be frank in speaking to you about this case. * * *

This soldier was awarded compensation in March by the Veterans' Administration of \$13.80 per month for disabilities connected with his service in the Army. Also from the records I have before me, he has suffered from a heart condition for which he was discharged and found to be suffering by the Veterans' Administration at the time he was awarded the compensation for other disabilities.

This is one of the most damnable outrages that could be perpetrated upon our World War II veterans by a Government agency which is supposed to be of service to the taxpayers of this Nation. This veteran has had to do the best he could, trying to work, although suffering from a service-connected disability as a result of his military service, but not being compensated by the Veterans' Administration, to which he is entitled.

Mind you, the man who signed this letter, Mr. President, has been governor of one of our great islands.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator said he had received that letter only day before yesterday.

Mr. LANGER. This letter, which came from Washington, D. C., I received day before yesterday. The other letters I read I received earlier.

Mr. LUCAS. I am wondering whether the Senator has taken time to discuss this man's case with the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LANGER. The writer of the letter has done so. I have here a full report on the case. The letter is written from Washington, D. C.

Mr. LUCAS. What does the Veterans' Administration say in reply to this particular case, which seems to be so serious from the Senator's standpoint?

Mr. LANGER. This ex-soldier is supposed to be in the hospital. He was sup-

posed to be hospitalized around November. Yet he is still out of the hospital.

I understand that the employees in the Veterans' Administration made the remark that they did not care anything about Senators or politicians who might write them letters regarding such cases.

He was supposed to have been in the hospital in November. I suppose the situation is that there are not enough beds to take care of veterans at the particular hospital to which he went. I know that has been the situation in some of the other veterans' hospitals. This letter is dated December 2. I received it this morning. I intend to refer it to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LUCAS. Then I understand that the Senator has not yet referred the matter to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LANGER. Not in this particular case; but I may add that I have referred any number of cases in my own State to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that; but I was interested only in this one letter, because the Senator was making a very severe indictment against the Veterans' Administration as a result of the information he received in that letter.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator entirely mistakes my criticism. My indictment is not against the Veterans' Administration at all. My indictment is against our Government—against whoever may be responsible for sending \$597,000,000 to France, Italy, and Austria without first taking care of our own people. I wish to serve notice—and that is why I am occupying the floor—that before the Marshall plan reaches this floor I want some committee, whichever committee has charge of the matter, to find out how much it will cost our Government for old-age assistance, for taking care of the widows of veterans and of veterans themselves, for taking care of our roads, and for the thousand and one other things which go with good government, before we give away any more money to anyone else.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not desire to get into an argument with the Senator about the Marshall plan. I know what the Senator's feeling is in that respect, from the remarks he has made. My only reason for rising was to clear up any misunderstanding about the statement which the Senator made with respect to the Veterans' Administration. I distinctly understood that the Senator was more or less adopting the language of the letter written by some individual seriously complaining about the treatment received by a certain service man. If that is a true and correct conclusion, certainly the Veterans' Administration should be called to account. I hope that when the Senator receives his reply from the Veterans' Administration he will place it in the RECORD. As one Senator, I should be very much interested to see it.

Mr. LANGER. I do not know how the Senator can arrive at the conclusion that I am criticizing anyone. I was reading from a letter which I received.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator was reading from a letter which he received. I do not know whether the Senator adopts that language or not; but if I were reading from a letter which I had received from one of my constituents, I would believe that I was telling the truth, and I would adopt that language as my own language if I read it on the floor of the Senate. Perhaps the Senator does not follow that theory; but I never read a letter on the floor of the Senate unless I adopt it as my own language. Otherwise there is not much point to it.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest that the Senator adopt the language of the next letter. This one is dated November 21, and is from Hannover, N. Dak.:

I have come to feel it is my duty to call your attention to certain facts concerning the Federal crop-insurance program. According to information received, Oliver County was very successful in selling 3-year contracts covering 1947, 1948, and 1949. One of the main points was the so-called accumulated reserve, which would entitle the producer to one-half rate premium sooner or later.

Due to congressional failure—

I do not care whether the failure is a failure of Democrats or of Republicans. I think I have made my position clear time after time on this floor. With only three Democrats and three Republicans voting "nay," the Senate voted to send \$597,000,000 abroad. Our Government promised the farmers of our country crop insurance. What happened?

Due to congressional failure to provide funds for continuing these contracts—

Contracts made by our own Government, and signed by our own Government. The farmer relied upon that contract, bought machinery, and put in his crops, but the Congress would not appropriate funds.

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

Mr. LANGER. Wait until I finish reading the letter:

Due to congressional failure to provide funds for continuing these contracts, the insurance corporation has found it necessary to cancel them. I object to this failure to at least carry out the 3-year contracts. If there had been a reduction in premiums in cases where no loss had occurred cancellation of contracts might have been acceptable.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is reading a letter which, from my own personal knowledge, is absolutely correct. There is no question that last year the Congress of the United States did eliminate crop insurance. At the time I thought that was wrong, because a few years previous to the last session of Congress we entered into a program in all sincerity in order to try to give the farmers of the country some security against crop failure.

The Senator well knows who is responsible for cutting off the funds for crop insurance. The Republicans are in control of Congress, and they must assume that responsibility.

Mr. YOUNG rose.

Mr. LUCAS. I see my good friend the junior Senator from North Dakota rising. I know exactly what he is going to say. Before I take my seat, therefore, let me say that he is not one of the Republicans who are responsible. He happens to be a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which committee I am also a member. We see eye to eye on most questions involving agriculture. However, agriculture is not the only question involved. The Republican Congress eliminated funds in a great many instances, in the name of economy which was false from start to finish. The Senator now is helping to make a case for the Democratic Party in connection with crop insurance.

Mr. LANGER. I now yield to my colleague.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Illinois for his kind remarks concerning my views on agriculture. By legislative act, and not by appropriation legislation, the crop-insurance program was reduced to an experimental basis. The administration now can carry on the program in only a few counties of each State. I should like to inform my distinguished colleague that I was the only member of the conference committee between the House and Senate who refused to sign that report bringing this about. The committee was comprised of both Democrats and Republicans. While I am on my feet I wish to commend my colleague for the able speech he is making.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I come back to my original premise. We voted to send \$597,000,000 to Austria, France, and Italy. We did it at a time when we were failing to carry out the contracts which our own Government had signed with the farmers of the Nation.

Mr. President, I have another letter. This one is from Fargo, N. Dak., where we have a very fine agricultural college. There is need for a certain type of building, in order properly to train the farm youth of my State and surrounding States. The local authorities have begged for a building, but are unable to obtain it. The particular building has to do with quarters for the Federal Government. The building was promised time and time again. Similar buildings have been erected in some of the other States. We had a difficult time even in obtaining soil pipe for some of the trailer camps.

I have another letter dealing with the question of accumulated reserves which have been set aside in crop insurance.

I have a letter from a businessman which reads as follows:

While our American people are going without a lot of necessities of life, including material for building homes, steel and iron for making cars, farm machinery, etc., it leaks out every once in a while that we are sending all such scarce items to the European countries including Russia. I heard over the radio the other day that we are sending iron and steel to Russia, including locomotives, and then a lot of administration officials and other politicians are telling the American public (who pay the taxes) that we have got to help the European countries to avoid the spread of communism.

I have before me a resolution from the Crow Indian Tribal Council. There was a meeting of delegates of the Crow Indian Tribe. I shall not read all of the resolution. They want money.

Whereas in the requests for sale of lands by Indians far advanced in years who may be sick, childless, and in need of money to meet the cost of the necessities of life or medical aid, or who may be the possessors of land far beyond their needs and who may wish to sell a portion of their land holdings and thus obtain needed cash for their needs before they die or who, for any other reasonable purposes, wish to sell a portion of his or her lands cannot do so, on account of the closed-door to sale-or-disposal-policy of the Indian Bureau.

What this tribe says bears out what I said a few days ago about the Indians who came back to Arizona and New Mexico—GI's who are unable to make a GI loan because they do not own the land. Title to the land is in the name of the Government.

Mr. President, it will be remembered that at that time I gave a list of distinguished men who had received honors at the hands of our Government; yet they were unable to get a loan.

I have here another letter from Jamestown, N. Dak., which reads as follows:

I wish to give you the opinion of one veteran's wife—and doubtless there are a lot more of the same opinion—on the veteran's school allotment.

They were promised \$90 for married vets. On the strength of it we've built a home—rather are still in the process of building—nearly 2 years. By budgeting our income, allowing for overtime, he could work to help finance it. We nicely got everything started, including loan, etc., when allowance was cut and a ceiling put on veterans' earning powers regardless of number of hours he'd work. The more overtime he puts in the more he is cut down—instead of getting \$90 he is getting \$41.20 in spite of rise in living costs in the past year.

Here is another letter, Mr. President. These letters have all come within the last few days. This one reads as follows:

I am writing you a few lines to see if you can help me.

My husband has arthritis so bad in the spine and neck he hardly can't do anything. He was in the Veterans' Hospital in Fargo, N. Dak., for 3 weeks. They told him when he was discharged they couldn't help him any. He put in for a pension when he was there. Last week he got a letter from them that he wasn't getting any pension. They said he had to be totally disabled before he could get any pension.

Mr. President, every Senator on the floor knows that that is not true. They can pay 10 percent disability or 20 percent or whatever it may be. As can be seen by looking at the letter, it is written by a person who is rather ignorant. But here is a man who was misinformed, and so his wife writes a United States Senator that kind of a letter.

I have here a letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General stating that in order to save \$1,172.72 and to save 55 miles of travel, the Department is discontinuing a rural route. The farmers have to go without their mail while we send \$597,000,000 to foreign countries.

I have here an article appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. We are helping all the foreign countries, but here is how we have taken care of Alaska, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

Congress has delivered Alaska into the hands of a salmon monopoly which pays only very small taxes to the Territory and does not even provide full local employment. Alaska's economic colonialism is made still more stultifying by the Jones Act of 1920 which requires all Territorial commerce by sea to be handled in American bottoms—which means, in practice, a Seattle shipping trust.

The rates—

This is what the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] was talking about a while ago.

The rates these steamship lines charge for both freight and passengers are among the highest in the world. Another transportation incubus is imposed by freight rates on the Government-owned railroad, the only one in the Territory—

Mind you, here is a railroad owned by our own Government in Alaska; and we are supposed to help Alaska. What freight rates do we charge in Alaska? The article says further:

Another transportation incubus is imposed by freight rates on the Government-owned railroad, the only one in the Territory, which are the highest in the Western Hemisphere.

That is how we are developing Alaska—by charging the highest freight rates in the Western Hemisphere. I can readily join with my distinguished friend from Nebraska in what he stated a while ago in connection with the Jones Act.

I read further:

These and other arbitrary barriers to the free use of natural resources are the causes of incongruous weaknesses in the economy. For example, despite abundant coal reserves and rich soil that will grow two crops a year, Alaskans must import coal and 90 percent of their foodstuffs.

Then the editorial says further that the proposed legislation would give war veterans "a maximum of 3 square miles of land in the Tongass National Forest. Since the veterans could hardly farm this mountainous and wooded terrain, they would be natural prey for predatory lumbermen."

I have another letter dated November 27, which reads as follows:

I am writing you a few lines again and asking you if the boys we are staying with will have to take us off the welfare board, and the boys don't feel like doing that. * * * We don't have no property. The boys let us stay with them. We was getting \$15 and \$14 for a while. Now she has cut us down to \$9.

They have taken old pioneers and cut them from \$15 to \$9. At the same time we are sending vast sums of money to foreign countries.

Mr. President, I have here a copy of the speech made on Monday by the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], appearing on page 10976 of the RECORD. I should like to quote what he said about the situation in this country, as follows:

Figures were given out the other day indicating that the median of American income per family is \$2,300. Half of the families make less than \$2,300 a year and half make

more than that. What kind of a standard of living is possible today for people making less than \$2,300 per family? The majority of the children of America, Mr. President, that have to fight our wars and build our strength in the future are living in families of four, on an average, where the gross income is less than \$2,300 a year.

It was only a short time ago that a report was made by Mr. Delano, the head of the National Resources Board, which stated there were families at that time in America trying to live on \$230 a year. How well I remember that the Senator from Delaware said he simply did not believe it. Yet there was that report by the National Resources Board which went into detail in giving the income of families at that time.

What does the average farmer think when he reads an account such as this one which appeared in the New York Times a short time ago? I read:

British industry seeks steel here. Two million five hundred thousand tons of finished products believed to be goal of new buying mission.

Interests acting in behalf of several British steel companies and other industrial concerns will attempt next week to place orders—

And so forth. In Hettinger County, N. Dak., according to sworn testimony of the county agent in the presence of 400 farmers who appeared there when a meeting was called, the farmers lost \$1,000,000 worth of flax and wheat because there was not steel enough to get farm machinery to produce the crops. Two million five hundred thousand tons of steel are going to England, just as 34,000 boxcars have been sent to England. We sent to foreign countries 30,000 prefabricated houses built in this country at the very time when our own veterans were unable to get homes.

Mr. President, I have an article appearing in the New York Times which states that a London curio shop put up a sign reading, No Americans Are Welcome Here. That is on the front page of the New York Times. That is the way they feel after our sacrificing and sending them machinery to help them win the war.

I have here a letter showing the difficulty a farmer is having in trying to get a tractor so that he can make a living. I received the following letter this morning:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Will let you know that we are still waiting for a tractor, and you say till next harvest. What do you think about our spring work? How can we get it out without any tractor? Ours is no good. We had to wait until two of our neighbors were done with their spring work to help us get our crop in, so you see that we need a tractor right now for spring work right away.

Then there is a postscript as follows:

Hope to receive a new tractor as soon as possible.

That tractor, Mr. President, means everything to that particular family. Yet we send many thousands of tractors to one foreign country after another, including Russia. These folks are supposed to be patriotic American citizens, fighting communism.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand an article headed "U. S. gift-loan held cause of British crisis," appearing in the Chicago Tribune on September 4,

1947. The first paragraph reads as follows:

NEW YORK, September 3.—Max Aitken, publisher of the London Daily Express and the Evening Standard, believes that the basic cause for the present political situation of England is the American gift-loan to Britain and the conditions under which it was accepted.

In other words, if we had not loaned them or given them the \$4,000,000,000 they would not be in trouble today, and therefore we are to blame.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand resolutions which were adopted by the Williams County Farmers Union, of Williston, N. D. These resolutions give fairly well an idea of what the rank and file of the people are thinking. They read as follows:

WILLIAMS COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
Williston, N. Dak., October 15, 1947.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LANGER: At the annual convention of the Williams County Farmers Union, October 11, 1947, at the Williston Armory, the following resolutions were adopted by the group:

"Be it resolved by the Williams County Farmers Union in annual convention assembled this 11th day of October 1947, That we strongly urge upon our Senators and Representatives that they actively work for and support legislation providing for increased funds for the building of rural electrification lines."

"Whereas big business is profiting and creating scarcities and is trying without justification to blame farmers for the inflation that is resulting; and

"Whereas some industries, such as steel, have openly and defiantly engaged in a sit-down strike against adequate production; and

"Whereas the statistics from the Department of Agriculture show that the farmer actually has 10 percent less purchasing power than in July 1947: Be it therefore

"Resolved by the Williams County Farmers Union in annual convention assembled this 11th day of October 1947, That we ask for restoration of tested inflation controls, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the North Dakota Farmers Union and Senators and Representative from North Dakota."

"Whereas there is already developing a serious shortage of electric energy in many parts of our country; and

"Whereas the continued expansion of REA lines to our farm people may suffer delays if such power shortage is not corrected: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Williams County Farmers Union, in annual convention assembled in Williston, N. Dak., this 11th day of October 1947, respectfully request that the United States Corps of Army Engineers and the United States Bureau of Reclamation to take all steps necessary to increase the generating capacity at the Fort Peck Dam to its maximum at the earliest possible date; be it further

"Resolved, That we urge General Wheeler, Chief, United States Corps of Army Engineers, and Mr. James Webb, Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C., to request adequate appropriations from the next session of Congress to make possible immediate enlargement of generating capacity at Fort Peck."

Yours very truly,

ALVIN ANDERSON,
Secretary, Williams County Farmers
Union, Williston, N. Dak.

As we see, the resolutions refer to the Rural Electrification Administration and the fact that it has been impossible to obtain any materials with which to build rural electrification projects. Mr. President, I disclaim all responsibility for that condition. That situation existed before I came to the Senate. But in the State of North Dakota, one of the 48 States of the Union, there is less REA than in any other State. Yet when we spoke to Mr. Claude Wickard and some of the other Federal administrators and said that we need more REA in North Dakota, they said, "We do not have the money." So our farmers' wives out there do not have refrigerators, and the children have to read by lamplight instead of by electricity, and there is no electric power in many parts of the State, all for lack of adequate materials—materials which have been sent abroad in great quantities. In many areas in the United States the proper materials still cannot be had.

Today we pick up the newspapers and read that buyers from foreign countries are in the United States buying such materials. For instance, I hold in my hand an article stating that Europe seeks 40,000,000 tons of United States coal in 1948. Mr. President, in my State our farmers work. Yet when they pick up the newspapers, they see articles stating that there are 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 persons on strike. So they say, "What kind of government do we have?" Mind you, Mr. President, this \$597,000,000 is not to be sent to help poor people in those countries, but it is to be sent to their governments; and those governments apparently are run so poorly that they cannot get their own people to work and dig coal. So they send agents to the United States seeking 40,000,000 tons of coal in 1948. Of course, if that purchase is made, the result can only be that the price of coal in the United States will rise, even if we do not have an actual shortage of coal. As a matter of fact, there is a shortage. For the last 2 weeks my colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young), and I have been busy answering telephone calls. The cold weather has come to our State. Veterans living in trailers in Jamestown, N. Dak., have not had fuel with which to heat their trailers. They cannot get coal, oil, or anything else. We finally got them some. A little later we received a call from the Farmers Union at Casselton, N. Dak., stating that there was no fuel oil there, and then we received word from Grand Forks, N. Dak., the third largest town in the State, that there was no fuel oil there.

Mr. President, I wish to make it perfectly plain that, so far as I am concerned, I intend to do everything within my power to see to it that before this Marshall plan is adopted, we find out exactly what is needed in this country by the aged, by the annuitants, by the widows of veterans, by the veterans themselves, and by people all over this country. We should find out what is needed by the school teachers. Some of them are living on starvation wages. I believe in appropriating money for our teachers, for our highways, for the REA, for our hospital needs, and for anything

else that is absolutely necessary and essential here, before we send any more money to any foreign country, no matter what foreign country that may be. I think that certainly before we appropriate \$16,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000 for any Marshall plan, a thorough analysis should be made of what is needed in the United States.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to refer once more to the telegram coming from the Board of County Commissioners of Benson County, N. Dak. I state in all sincerity that in my opinion it represents the feeling of the rank and file of the people, not only the people of Benson County, in my own State, but the people of the United States, wherever one may go. I have talked with people on the streets of Washington, and I have asked them what they thought about sending this money to one foreign country after another. I carry with me a list of such gifts and loans. It is based on a map of the world, and shows exactly how much money every one of these countries has received. I have had the great pleasure of asking men in high authority here, "Where is the country of Yemen?" They would look at me blankly, and would say, "I never heard of it." Yet, Mr. President, we gave that country \$1,000,000 as a gift. I have here a complete list showing the distribution around the world of United States funds. The list is shown in conjunction with a map of the world, and underneath it is the following statement:

This new map of the world by William Wisner, Tribune staff cartographer, shows where the United States, since the beginning of World War II, has distributed more than \$66,000,000,000 in the form of foreign loans and gifts of various kinds. Reverse lend lease reduces this grand total, as shown under the heading Recapitulation, to a sum in excess of fifty-eight billion. Figures are from governmental agencies, and are approximate and by no means final or complete.

From this list we see that Russia has received \$11,681,393,782 and that the total going to Russia and her satellites has been \$12,969,039,448. China has received \$2,834,908,280; Mexico, \$187,475,683; Guatemala, \$2,436,700; Honduras, \$1,791,500; El Salvador, \$2,697,500; Nicaragua, \$6,982,000; Costa Rica, \$8,954,607; Colombia, \$57,848,452; Ecuador, \$25,197,134. The list also shows the amounts of money which our country has sent to Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, and various other countries. For instance, Chile has received \$105,142,330.

Mr. President, we hear many statements on this floor about communism and about the fact that we have made the recent appropriations to head off communism. I should like to bring to the attention of the Members of this body that the best way to get communism here in the United States is just to keep on the way we have been going. If we do so, we shall get plenty of communism when hard times strike.

A while ago we passed a labor law. In this country we have many monopolies in industry. Nevertheless we passed a stringent labor law. Yet no law of any kind was passed against monopolies or cartels in industry. In 1890 the Sher-

man Antitrust Act was passed, and a criminal provision was made. But up to the present time not one person has been put in jail in the United States for violation of that act, regardless of whether we had a Democratic or a Republican Attorney General.

Mr. President, if Senators think that the people of the United States sooner or later are not going to understand that situation, then I submit that the Senate has a very poor conception of the intelligence and smartness and ability of the rank and file of the people of this country. I really believe that when it comes to foreign aid the rank and file of the people on the street, no matter into what State we may go, understand the situation better than does the average officeholder in Washington.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. LANGER. Wait a moment. May I see the calendar?

Mr. WHITE. It has nothing on it but a few Coast Guard appointments.

Mr. LANGER. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER 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

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Venezuela, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

H. Freeman Matthews, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sweden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Paul H. Alling, of Connecticut, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Costa Rica, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

J. Klahr Huddle, of Ohio, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burma, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Donald R. Heath, of Kansas, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., of California, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Syria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

William Benton, of Connecticut, to be a representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Laurence Duggan, of New York, to be a representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas, to be a representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Reuben G. Gustavson, of Nebraska, to be a representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Miss Helen C. White, of Wisconsin, to be a representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Detlev W. Bronk, of Pennsylvania, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Charles S. Johnson, of Tennessee, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, of Illinois, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which office she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

George D. Stoddard, of Illinois, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Howard E. Wilson, of New York, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held in Mexico, Mexico, from November 6 to December 3, 1947, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

John H. Hilldring, of New York, to be an alternate representative of the United States

of America to the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to be held in New York, N. Y., beginning September 16, 1947, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Admiral Alan G. Kirk, United States Navy, retired, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Special Balkan Committee established by the General Assembly of the United Nations October 21, 1947, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Frank Porter Graham, of North Carolina, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Good Offices Committee of the Security Council of the United Nations on Indonesia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Paul H. Alling, and sundry other persons for promotion in the Foreign Service;

Basil F. Macgowan, of Tennessee, and Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New York, Foreign Service staff officers, to be consuls; and

Philip F. Dur, of Massachusetts, and several other persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers.

NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I report certain nominations approved and recommended by the Armed Services Committee. I may say that these nominations are those which come to us because of the unification of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, and include the names of men who are to be Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, along with nominations in the National Resources Board and the Munitions Board. Among them is the name of General Spaatz, Chief of the Air Forces, as well as that of the new Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Denfeld.

At this time I give notice to the Senate that because of unification and the promotion bill passed at the end of the regular session, there have been numerous promotions, retirements, and transfers, as between the Air Forces and the Army, as well as in the Navy and Marine Corps. These promotions and transfers total almost 8,000.

The expense of printing these names on the Executive Calendar would be tremendous. Therefore it is my intention to give notice to the Senate that any Senator interested may look over the list in detail in the room of the Armed Services Committee. We shall be glad to secure any information any Senator may wish with respect to any of the nominations, and be as helpful as possible. It is not my intention to ask unanimous consent for the approval of the nominations at this time, but I believe the Senate will agree that this is too large a list to print.

It has already been printed once in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I understand. Some time next week, if there is no further objection, I shall ask unanimous consent to consider them en bloc.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota if it would be practical, in connection with the promotions and transfers, to have the committee compile a brief statement as to how many four-star generals we are to have, and how many full admirals, so as to get a picture of the overhead in these services. I do not mean necessarily only those included in this list, but I should like to know something about the entire organization.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to have such a statement prepared, and will transmit it to the Senator in letter form, or submit it for information on the floor of the Senate if he so desires.

Mr. CONNALLY. I should like to have the statement go as far as to include the number of lieutenant generals and the number of comparable grades in the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to obtain such information for the Senator.

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

William H. Draper, Jr., of New York, to serve as Under Secretary of the Army, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Gordon Gray, of North Carolina, to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Army, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

John L. Sullivan, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary of the Navy;

W. John Kenney, of California, to be Under Secretary of the Navy;

Admiral Louis E. Denfeld to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of 2 years;

W. Stuart Symington, of Missouri, to serve as Secretary of the Air Force, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Arthur S. Barrows, of California, to serve as Under Secretary of the Air Force, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Cornelius V. Whitney, of New York, to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Eugene M. Zuckert, of Connecticut, to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Gen. Carl Spaatz (major general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, for appointment as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, with the rank of general, for the period of 4 years beginning September 26, 1947, under the provisions of law;

Vannevar Bush, New Hampshire, to serve as Chairman, Research and Development Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, United States Navy, to be Director of Central Intelligence, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Arthur M. Hill, of West Virginia, to be Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Thomas J. Hargrave, of New York, to serve as Chairman, Munitions Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Vice Adm. William R. Munroe, United States Navy, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral;

Sydney M. Kraus and sundry other officers for appointment in the line and staff corps of the Navy; and

Harry Schmidt and sundry other officers for appointment to permanent grades in the Marine Corps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, there are four or five nominations to the Coast Guard, purely routine in character. I ask unanimous consent that they may be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc, and, without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the President be notified immediately of the action of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. WHITE. I move that the Senate stand in recess, in executive session, until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the Senate took a recess, in executive session, until Monday, December 8, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 4, 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Herbert S. Bursley, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Honduras.

Avra M. Warren, of Maryland, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to New Zealand, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Finland.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Paul Aiken, of Kansas, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Lt. Gen. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg (major general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, with the rank of general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, United States Air Force, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Commanding General, United States Air Force in Europe, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Idwal Hubert Edwards (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration, United States Air Force, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Howard Arnold Craig (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Deputy Chief of Staff for Matériel, United States Air Force, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Wiley Chidlaw (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Deputy Commander, Air Matériel Command, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Elwood Richard Quesada (major, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be commanding general, Tactical Air Command, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

Maj. Gen. Edwin William Rawlings (major, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, to be Air Comptroller, United States

Air Force, with the rank of lieutenant general with rank from October 1, 1947.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Franklin Otis Carroll, United States Air Force, with rank from October 1, 1947.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Hampton Atkinson (major, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, with rank from October 1, 1947.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Edward Higgins White (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, with rank from October 1, 1947.

Col. John Beverly Montgomery (first lieutenant, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, with rank from October 1, 1947.

Col. Horace Armor Shepard (first lieutenant, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, with rank from October 1, 1947.

NOTE.—These officers were appointed to the grades indicated on October 1, 1947, during the recess of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE PROFESSOR OF MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Lt. Col. Charles Russell Broshous (captain, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers to be rear admirals in the Navy, for temporary service:

REAR ADMIRALS

Earl E. Stone
Augustus J. Wellings
William S. Parsons

COMMODORE

James E. Maher

CAPTAINS

Leon S. Fiske	Byron H. Hanlon
Harry R. Thurber	Robert F. Hickey
John E. Whelchel	Ruthven E. Libby
James H. Doyle	Herbert E. Regan
Clarence E. Olsen	John P. Whitney
Lucian A. Moebius	Hugh H. Goodwin
Francis X. McInerney	Edgar A. Cruise
John P. Womble, Jr.	

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 4, 1947:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

TO BE COMMODORE IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD RESERVE FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, EFFECTIVE AUGUST 13, 1947

Halbert C. Shephard

TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD, TO RANK FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1947

Gustave A. Lohse
Michael J. Kentos
Joseph T. Drake

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1947

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
Dr. Frank G. Smith, pastor emeritus, First Central Congregational Church, Omaha, Nebr., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,
before entering upon the duties and re-

sponsibilities of this day, we would pause for a moment in Thy presence to invoke Thy guidance and Thy blessing. Give us, we pray Thee this morning, new understanding of the meaning of those words of him who said:

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast."

Heavenly Father, it is our sincere desire this morning that in this communion with Thee we may all have a clearer consciousness of the eternal truth that every human being who dwells upon this planet that we call our home is by nature a child of God; that, no matter how underprivileged his environment or how primitive his heritage, there is unfolded within his mysterious spiritual being an embryonic potential that, properly guided, enables him to become a strong son of God, enables her to be a gracious daughter of the Most High, for we are all sparks from the infinite mind, all sparks from the eternal flame.

Here in these legislative Halls we are face to face with serious problems, weighty decisions, and challenging opportunities. We may not always see eye to eye, but we do pray that we may live in such a spirit of tolerance as was revealed in him who gave us the formula:

"There is so much that is good in the worst of us,
And so much that is bad in the best of us,
That it behooves all of us
To say nothing ill of the rest of us."

And so, as steel sharpens steel and as one chemical acts and reacts upon another to produce a compound of larger value and greater worth, so may these cross-currents of honest opinion and genuine endeavor jell finally into a remedial balm that will ease every troubled mind and heal every wounded heart, not only here at home but in the farthest outpost of the troubled world. So undergird us by Thy strength and brood over us with Thy love and guide us by Thy wisdom that we may all in our hearts this morning breathe the prayer of him who set the throbs of his patriotic heart to the music of verse when he said:

"Our father's God from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet today, united free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era gone
And trust Thee for the coming one.

"O keep Thou us through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguard of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let each new era shame the old."

This is our sincere desire, our simple, earnest prayer in Thy dear name, and in the name of the Prince of Peace, our Lord and Master, we ask it. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, December 2, 1947, was read and approved.