

bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to make it inapplicable to postal employees of the Panama Canal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1929). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 7889. A bill to postpone the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain employees of the Selective Service System; without amendment (Rept. No. 1930). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 7662. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 1931). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6354. A bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District; with amendment (Rept. No. 1932). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 702. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett; with amendment (Rept. No. 1917). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2464. A bill for the relief of Charlie Sylvester Correll; with amendment (Rept. No. 1918). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3305. A bill for the relief of the estate of José Salgado Santos; without amendment (Rept. No. 1919). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3675. A bill for the relief of Erik H. Lindman; without amendment (Rept. No. 1920). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6489. A bill for the relief of the United Transformer Corp.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1921). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6053. A bill for the relief of Continental Insurance Co., Federal Insurance Co., and National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1922). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5639. A bill for the relief of Ivan E. Townsend; without amendment (Rept. No. 1923). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5150. A bill for the relief of Ira D. Doyal and Clyde Doyal; with amendment (Rept. No. 1924). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4628. A bill for the relief of John G. Essenberg; with amendment (Rept. No. 1925). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4371. A bill for the relief of Shiro Takemura; without amendment (Rept. No. 1926). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4163. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walker; with amendment (Rept. No. 1927). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3994. A bill for the relief of John D. Lange; with amendment (Rept. No. 1928). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. McGUIRE:

H. R. 8126. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to require the owners of civil aircraft to be financially responsible for damages arising out of the operation of such aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 8127. A bill to authorize an appropriation for the construction of a water and sewage-disposal system for the village of Sanish, N. Dak., or the joint new town site of the combined villages of Sanish and Van Hook, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PHILLIPS of California:

H. R. 8128. A bill to grant to persons serving under the command of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in the campaign against the city of Manila, P. I., the right to wear the Spanish Campaign Ribbon and Badge; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 8129. A bill to extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WHITE of California:

H. R. 8130. A bill to provide that United States funds shall not be used to furnish assistance to foreign employers paying wages lower in terms of purchasing power of food and clothing than those paid in the United States by similar industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GRANAHAN:

H. J. Res. 456. Joint resolution designating the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. Con. Res. 194. Concurrent resolution to direct the Veterans' Administration to take over from the Department of Defense the Valley Forge Hospital and operate it as a facility for the care and treatment of disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. Con. Res. 195. Concurrent resolution to provide for the acceptance and utilization of Valley Forge Hospital, Valley Forge, Pa., by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. Res. 546. Resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 5; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to support and expedite S. 2786, which is designed to provide direct assistance to the American shipping industry to bring the Nation's merchant marine to a point to properly uphold America's foreign trade and to maintain America's merchant marine at a sensible point of prepared-

ness in event of a national emergency; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 8131. A bill for the relief of certain individuals who rendered overtime services in the Atlanta finance office, United States Army, in 1942; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. R. 8132. A bill for the relief of Vaino Hakanaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 8133. A bill to provide for the release and termination of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 8134. A bill for the relief of Elona Schwietza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 8135. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Bommarito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 8136. A bill for the relief of Joseph Umberto Montalban-Troy; 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:

2075. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, opposing further tariff reductions on imports of waterproof and canvas footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2076. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the North End Club, of Beloit, Wis., going on record against Government control of health services which would jeopardize free enterprise, establish heavy new tax burdens and unprecedented national deficits, and infringe upon the powers of the individual States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2077. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Jeanette Kellogg and others, St. Cloud, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1950

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 29, 1950)

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

Rev. Edward H. Pruden, D. D., pastor, First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our God and Father, we thank Thee today not only for those experiences in life which bring joy and comfort, but also for the difficult and painful experiences as well through which we discover our human frailties and our absolute dependence upon Thee. We are grateful that Thou hast put us in significant and influential places, and we pray for

all needed wisdom with which to make the most of those opportunities which Thou hast given us.

Bless these, Thy servants, as they begin this day's activities, and continue to lead us as a nation in the establishment of peace and brotherhood throughout all the earth. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL—CORRECTION OF THE RECORD—NOMINATION OF DILLON S. MYER

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I shall not oppose dispensing with the reading of the Journal, but I desire to point out that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday on page 5526 there appears, through an error no doubt, the statement that the nomination of Dillon S. Myer, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs was confirmed. As a matter of fact, that nomination was passed over and not confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator that the RECORD itself has nothing to do with the Journal.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that, but at the time the request was made to dispense with the reading of the Journal I merely wanted to ask that the RECORD where it recounts the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Myer be corrected to show that the nomination was passed over and will be brought up for confirmation at a later time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The RECORD will be corrected accordingly, and, without objection, the reading of the Journal is dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 33. An act to authorize Joe Graham Post, No. 119, American Legion, upon certain conditions, to lease the lands conveyed to it by the act of June 15, 1933;

H. R. 633. An act for the relief of Mrs. Victor V. Greg;

H. R. 1600. An act for the relief of Gustav Schillbred;

H. R. 1699. An act for the relief of the estate of William Kraus;

H. R. 1726. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Hot Springs, Ark., a perpetual easement for the construction and operation of a water-main pipe line;

H. R. 1871. An act for the relief of Hilde Flint;

H. R. 2591. An act for the relief of Giovanna Parisi, Michelina Valletta, Yolanda Altieri, Generosa Tamburi, Carolina Picciano, and Giovanna Turtur;

H. R. 3010. An act for the relief of Walter E. Parks;

H. R. 3138. An act for the relief of Arthur Holbert; the estate of Ernest L. Gass, de-

ceased; and the estate of James L. Thomas, deceased;

H. R. 3150. An act to revise and repeal certain acts relating to rules of survey to permit departures from the system of rectangular survey when necessary on all public lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3205. An act to provide an extension of the time for making application for terminal-leave pay;

H. R. 3309. An act for the relief of the estate of Ovidio Vazquez;

H. R. 3319. An act for the relief of Juana Pagan;

H. R. 3462. An act for the relief of Walter J. O'Toole;

H. R. 3771. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Gulbenkian;

H. R. 4229. An act to amend section 17 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act;

H. R. 4316. An act to repeal the authority to assess certain owners of nonmilitary buildings situated within the limits of the Fort Monroe Military Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4342. An act for the relief of J. R. Holden, R. C. Biggadike, and John Hoffman;

H. R. 4408. An act to amend the act, approved May 27, 1924, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," so as to grant rights to members of the United States Park Police force commensurate with the rights granted to members of Metropolitan Police force as to time off from duty;

H. R. 4411. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary C. Mangle;

H. R. 4502. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to dispose of a certain easement near Fort Belvoir, Va., in exchange for another easement elsewhere on the same property;

H. R. 4959. An act to reimburse the Fisher Contracting Co.;

H. R. 5276. An act for the relief of Mrs. Julia (Iole) M. Stefani Lenconi;

H. R. 5341. An act for the relief of Joseph W. Greer;

H. R. 5361. An act for the relief of Charles G. McCormack, captain, Medical Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 5503. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to release and quitclaim a portion of a right-of-way easement to Langley Air Force Base, Va.;

H. R. 5704. An act for the relief of Janis Shimada;

H. R. 6003. An act for the relief of Beulah L. White, widow of John E. White;

H. R. 6283. An act for the relief of Johny Nielsen;

H. R. 6345. An act for the relief of Mrs. Raymond Schaffer, Jr.;

H. R. 6539. An act to amend Public Law 62, Eightieth Congress, relating to the Army Institute of Pathology Building;

H. R. 6694. An act for the relief of Ervin Haas and Leno Vescovi;

H. R. 6695. An act for the relief of Edgar F. Russell; Lillian V. Russell, his wife; and Bessie R. Ward;

H. R. 6696. An act for the relief of Lawrence B. Williams and his wife, Viva Craig Williams;

H. R. 6825. An act to extend the time limits for the award of certain decorations, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 454. Joint resolution relating to the continuance on the pay rolls of certain employees in cases of death or resignation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MALONE was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate today.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. HICKENLOOPER was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate on Monday, April 24.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Anderson	Hoey	Millikin
Brewster	Holland	Morse
Bricker	Humphrey	Mundt
Butler	Hunt	Myers
Byrd	Ives	O'Connor
Capehart	Jenner	Robertson
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Schoepfel
Cordon	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Darby	Kem	Sparkman
Donnell	Knowland	Stennis
Douglas	Langer	Taft
Dworshak	Leahy	Taylor
Eastland	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ecton	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Ellender	Lucas	Thye
Flanders	McCarran	Tydings
Frear	McCarthy	Watkins
Fulbright	McFarland	Wherry
Gillette	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	McMahon	Withers
Hendrickson	Magnuson	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senators from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 566)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of

the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on pp. 5523-5524.)

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair will recognize Senators for routine matters without speeches or debate.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (S. DOC. NO. 163)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Department of Justice, amounting to \$1,577,000, fiscal year 1951, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee relating to Senate bill 2166, providing for reimbursement to purchasers of joint-stock land-bank bonds issued under Federal Farm Loan Authority, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

HIRING PRACTICES OF MARITIME UNIONS UNDER TAFT-HARTLEY LAW—RESOLUTION OF LOCAL 116, UNITED AUTO WORKERS, CIO, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Local 116 of the United Auto Workers of the CIO endorsing legislation to amend the Taft-Hartley Act and legalize the maritime union hiring hall.

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

Whereas the maritime union hiring hall is the basic foundation and the life center of the maritime unions; and

Whereas the maritime union hiring hall assures seamen employment on a nondiscriminatory basis, distributing available employment equitably, that is, employment is first offered to the seaman who has been without work the longest; and

Whereas the present hiring practices of the maritime unions under the Taft-Hartley law are deemed to be illegal: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we go on record endorsing necessary legislation amending the Taft-Hartley law which will legalize the maritime union hiring practices prevailing in the maritime industry prior to June 15, 1947.

REA LOANS AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS, ETC.—RESOLUTIONS OF DELEGATES OF NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a set of resolutions adopted by the members of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at its eighth annual meeting in Chicago, March 6 to 9. I ask unanimous consent to have the resolutions printed in the RECORD.

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

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

Be it resolved, That National Rural Electric Cooperative Association does express appreciation to the President of the United States and to those Members of Congress who have, through sound and forward-looking legislation, in the form of loans, made possible the construction of electric-power lines to give service to over 3,000,000 rural homes, and thereby renewed the faith, stimulated the hope, and increased the force of rural America.

REA LOAN AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS

Be it resolved, That the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association urge the Congress to authorize \$400,000,000 for loan funds for the rural-electrification program for the fiscal year 1951, as requested by the Bureau of the Budget; and be it further

Resolved, That said association urge the Congress to approve \$7,425,000 for administrative purposes for the Rural Electrification Administration for the fiscal year 1951 as requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

FARM-ELECTRIFICATION RESEARCH

Be it resolved, That this association urge the Congress to make available to the Farm Electrification Division of the Agricultural Research Administration the amount of \$500,000 for farm-electrification research.

ACQUISITION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Be it resolved, That this association urge the Congress to amend the Rural Electrification Administration Act to provide for loans for acquisitions, provided the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration shall find the following circumstances to exist:

1. That the security of existing loans made by the Administrator shall not be impaired.
2. That the borrower will be benefited, either financially or by improved operating conditions.
3. That the service to the acquired systems will not be impaired.
4. That the existing facilities are so located as to permit effective integration of the system to be acquired.
5. That the sale is voluntary on the part of the seller.

CHANGE IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT

Be it resolved, That in order to permit the extension of the rural electrification program to the more thinly populated areas of the country and in order to permit our systems to generate and transmit more power where same is found to be advisable, we urge the Congress to authorize the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, in his discretion, to extend the amortization period of REA loans from 35 years to 50 years.

TELEPHONE LOAN AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS

Be it resolved, That NRECA urge the Congress to authorize \$50,000,000 for the rural-telephone program for the fiscal year of 1951, as requested by the Bureau of the Budget; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress be urged to appropriate \$2,100,000 for the administration of the rural-telephone program by the Rural Electrification Administration, as requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

LOAN POLICY LIBERALIZATIONS

Whereas there are pending in the Congress certain legislative proposals, among which are H. R. 6782 and S. 2882, which seek to restrict and limit the power and authority of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans for generation and transmission purposes; and

Whereas it is the opinion of this association that legislation of that type will ad-

versely affect the expansion of the rural-electrification program of the electric cooperatives, as well as jeopardize the existing system and those now under construction, and increase the critical power shortages in all areas of the Nation; and

Whereas the electric cooperatives in various parts of the Nation, being unable to obtain a dependable and adequate source of low-cost power, have found it necessary to obtain loans from REA for these purposes; and

Whereas it has been demonstrated that generation and transmission cooperatives can supply a dependable source of power to be delivered at the load centers of the member cooperatives with improved service to farm members and that generation and transmission cooperatives have secured a reduction in power costs enabling the extension of rural-electric service to more thinly settled areas and thus provided complete area coverage and have eliminated restrictive and prohibitive power-use clauses contained in power contracts of many utilities, thus providing unrestricted power use for members of rural power cooperatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association hereby voices its determined opposition to any limitation or restriction by legislation, such as H. R. 6782 or S. 2882, or otherwise, upon the power and authority of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans beneficial to eligible borrowers in the development of the rural-electrification program; be it further

Resolved, That Congress is urged to appropriate additional funds for financing of cooperatives, generating plants, and transmission facilities; and that Congress be urged—

(1) to empower the Administrator of REA to liberalize the policy of making loans to REA borrowers for generation and transmission purposes;

(2) to authorize him to make such loans whenever in his judgment they are justified under good business principles; and

(3) that a copy of this resolution be sent to each Member of the Congress.

CO-OP GENERATING RIGHTS

Be it resolved, That we vigorously reaffirm our right to generate and transmit our own electricity and our right to integrate our generation facilities with Federal hydro projects when necessary and feasible in order to obtain the great economies that result therefrom.

In each area where cooperatives have a generating plant the power companies have failed or refused to meet cooperative requirements for an adequate supply of wholesale power at reasonable rates without restrictions, otherwise the plant would not have been financed by REA in the first place. We call the attention of the Congress to the fact that, as of last year, cooperatives were generating only 6 percent of the power used, and that issue raised by the power companies is unwarranted in fact, and that many of the statements which have been made to congressional committees and to the general public through the press are unfounded and designed to mislead.

CO-OP TAXATION

Whereas certain people, led by large corporate interests, including combinations of power companies, have been spreading vicious propaganda against rural power cooperatives, charging the cooperatives with tax dodging and with the socialization of electric industry; and

Whereas the specific proposal of such interests is that patronage refunds or capital credits of cooperatives be subjected to Federal income taxes; and

Whereas said patronage refunds or capital credits of the rural power cooperatives are not profits or income to the cooperative, but are in fact contributions to the capital of the cooperatives; and

Whereas cooperatives are upon the same basis taxwise as partnerships or individually owned businesses, and their members pay incomes taxes on said refunds or credits on the same basis as those paid by the individual, or partners in a partnership; and

Whereas the loans to the rural power cooperatives by the Rural Electrification Administration were made, and the obligations assumed by the cooperatives, upon the basis of their nonprofit character, and that it would be unjust for the Congress to alter or change the tax status of the cooperatives, and impair the ability of the cooperatives to repay said loans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association urge the Congress to preserve the present income-tax status of the rural power cooperatives, and the exemption of patronage refunds or capital credits from Federal income tax.

CONDEMNATION OF POWER COMPANY ATTACKS

Whereas representatives of 38 of our generation and transmission cooperatives met in emergency session March 8, 1950, to discuss attempts of commercial power companies to prejudice the members of the joint Agriculture Subcommittee and Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee and other Members of Congress; and

Whereas the attacks of commercial power companies would destroy the rights of the rural electric cooperatives to generate and transmit electric power and to integrate their facilities with hydro development or commercial power company facilities; and

Whereas representatives of commercial power companies have deliberately attempted, through letters and personal contacts, to misrepresent to Members of Congress the benefits that have already accrued and will continue to accrue through generation and transmission loans; and

Whereas the generation and transmission loans that are being criticized by the commercial power companies were applied for by the farmers and are absolutely essential to the life and continued growth of rural electrification: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the more than 4,000 representatives of the rural electric cooperatives and power districts throughout the United States here assembled—and which are now serving more than 3,000,000 farm families—severely condemn the misrepresentations of commercial power companies that are trying to perpetuate their power-supply monopoly; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each Member of the Congress, and that we urge the Members of Congress to support the present generation program, and to be on guard against the malicious and vicious attacks of the power companies on this phase of the rural electrification program—which has the overwhelming support of our 3,000,000 farm families—and further urge their active support of the necessary REA loan funds without restrictions.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL POWER RESOURCES

Whereas the United States, in its numerous great rivers and river basins, is possessed of the assets and resources that will, upon maximum development, retain, enrich our soil, provide navigation in many instances, and retard disastrous floods, provide unlimited recreation for the people of the country and insure adequate electrical power supply to meet the long-range demand of all individuals and industries alike, resulting in such a combination of facilities for progress that America can achieve its highest potential standard of progress and prosperity; and

Whereas it is to the personal interest of all the more than 12,000,000 farm people now served by rural power cooperatives that the development of all of these phases of the river and river basin resources be expedited with emphasis on the pressing need of the power cooperatives for additional dependable,

low-cost power sources, without which the rural power cooperatives cannot attain their maximum service; and

Whereas it is recognized that much work has been done, and progress made, in planning the development of this resource by the Department of the Interior, Corps of Engineers, and other assisting agencies in this Government, and progress has been made toward the consummation of some of this planning, which clearly shows the wisdom of the undertaking by the achievements already attained; and

Whereas the projects under plan and which should be planned are so numerous that no attempt should be made to enumerate them here, yet each and all are of the greatest importance to the area of their location and taken in the aggregate of the highest national interest: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the development of all of the country's potential hydroelectric power as rapidly as practicable; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is petitioned to provide funds and loan authorizations for river basin and water power developments, and for the generation of electricity in connection therewith; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is petitioned to provide funds and loan authorization for the construction of transmission lines to distribute the electric power so generated to cooperatives and municipal consumers, at their load centers, and to integrate various generation projects; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is petitioned to provide funds and loan authorizations for the construction of steam and Diesel generating capacity where necessary to firm up hydrogeneration and to improve the efficiency of such generation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is petitioned to continue the established power policy of the United States, thus providing for development of potential hydropower and the sale and delivery to load centers of the consumer of this power wholesale, over self-liquidating transmission lines—first, to public bodies and cooperatives, and then to private companies in that order—and to the accomplishment of this end, it should provide adequate appropriations for construction and administration.

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. KNOWLAND:

S. 3456. A bill for the relief of Davis Min Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 3457. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irene Prolos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

S. 3458. A bill for the relief of Lou Hongning; and

S. 3459. A bill for the relief of Carmencita von Plettenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EASTLAND (for himself and Mr. STENNIS):

S. 3460. A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the sixtieth annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans, to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 29, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 3461. A bill for the relief of Hideko Tanaka and minor children, Claudia Belle Tanaka and Janet Tanaka; and

S. 3462. A bill for the relief of William E. Koerting; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONNELL:

S. 3463. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act, as amended, so as to prevent interference with the movement of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(Mr. LEHMAN introduced Senate bill 3464, to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. THOMAS of Utah introduced Senate bill 3465, to provide maximum employment opportunities for handicapped persons through adequate placement, training, employment counseling, medical and educational services, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 3466. A bill to ratify the organization and operations of the Island Trading Co. of Micronesia and to provide for its incorporation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to repeal the enhancement clause of section 902 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(Mr. MORSE introduced Senate Joint Resolution 168, to provide for placing a suitable plaque on the base of the statue of Edward Dickinson Baker in the rotunda of the Capitol, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and appears under a separate heading.)

EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROL

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill to extend Federal rent controls. I also send to the desk a statement which I had hoped to be able to deliver on the floor, explaining the bill and urging its favorable consideration. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to have the statement printed in the body of the RECORD, together with the text of the bill, and an analysis of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement of the Senator from New York, together with the text of the bill and analysis, will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The statement presented by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN ON INTRODUCTION OF RENT CONTROL BILL

On Monday, April 24, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee will begin hearings on Federal rent control. I am today introducing a bill to extend those controls for 2 years. I shall ask the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to consider this bill along with the measure introduced by the distinguished majority leader, the senior Senator from Illinois, and by the able junior Senator from Pennsylvania.

My bill is what might be called a strong rent control bill in the sense that it would apply strict yet flexible controls in the areas where rent control is needed. At the same time it would encourage, by its very strength, the decontrol of areas where rent control is no longer needed. My bill provides a yardstick for the removal of rent controls by action of the Housing Expediter. In areas where there are 10 percent vacancies—which is the generally accepted standard of a normal rental situation—the Housing Expediter may decontrol.

I am impelled to ask for a 2-year extension in order to prevent a repetition of what happened in the Senate some weeks ago when

the fact that the law had been extended for only 1 year led some Members to assert that Federal controls were intended to expire at the end of the fiscal year, and that consequently the Office of the Housing Expediter ought to be liquidated immediately. I believe that Federal rent controls ought to be liquidated as soon as possible, but not until the need for such controls has passed away. That need is still pressing today, and will be for some time in the future. Liquidation ought to be on the basis of the liquidation of the housing shortage and not on the basis of liquidating the agency authorized to deal with the housing shortage.

My bill would continue the authority whereby States may decontrol or may themselves assume control, if the State governments, in their judgment, either believe controls no longer necessary or wish to assume the responsibility for exercising controls, as my own State of New York has recently done.

As a citizen of New York I do not feel that the New York law is as good or as sound a law as it might be. There are too many loopholes in it. Too much is left to administrative discretion. The way is left open, at least, to wholesale rent increases at a future time which, perhaps by coincidence, happens to be after the November elections. There are other inadequacies in that law. But the general idea of passing a State rent-control law is a good one.

This does not, however, in my judgment, minimize or reduce the necessity for enacting a Federal rent-control law. On the contrary, I think the necessity of having a Federal law is enhanced. The Federal law should set the standards and the pattern. The Federal law should provide stand-by rent-control machinery for those States which may assume jurisdiction over rent control and which may wish, at a future time, to decontrol. The machinery for enforcing rent control is expensive. In my own State, the amount appropriated for this purpose was large but is still, I am told, inadequate.

I must also point out that there are pending in the courts at the moment several suits testing the constitutionality of the State rent control law in New York. I shall not, of course, comment on these. But they do show the necessity of having a Federal rent-control law on the statute books. Should the New York law or any State rent-control law be found invalid, chaos and catastrophe would result. The Federal Housing Expediter has taken cognizance of this situation and has issued an announcement declaring that rent control, either Federal or State, would continue to be applied in New York, as long as the authority for rent control remained on the statute books. (The text of the Housing Expediter's announcement of April 20, 1950, follows:)

"Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods said today that so long as there is a Federal rent-control act, either Federal or State rent control will remain operative in the State of New York until a decision on the validity of the State law is reached by the courts.

"The Housing Expediter made a statement on the matter because of 'uncertainty and anxiety' he said have arisen from the existence of suits contesting the legality of the recently enacted State rent-control law. At the same time he announced receipt of a letter from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, advising the Expediter of the action by the New York State Legislature in establishing State rent controls, effective May 1. Public announcement by the Expediter of such State action is required by the present Federal rent law.

"Housing Expediter Woods issued the following statement:

"I have received a letter from Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, dated March 31, 1950, which reads as follows:

"Pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of section 204 of the Housing and

Rent Act of 1947, as amended, I hereby advise you that the Legislature of the State of New York had adequately provided for the establishment and maintenance of maximum rents and has specifically expressed its intent that State rent control shall be in lieu of Federal rent control with respect to housing accommodations within defense rental areas in such State, and that such State rent control will become effective on May 1, 1950."

"I am making this announcement under the Federal rent-control law of 1949, which provides that when the Governor of a State advises the Housing Expediter that the legislature of a State has adequately provided for its own rent controls, or that State rent controls shall take the place of Federal rent controls, he is required to make a public announcement to that effect.

"Federal rent control will come to an end in New York State at midnight, April 30, 1950, and State rent controls go into effect immediately thereafter.

"However, because widespread publicity has been given to suits now pending in the highest court of the State of New York and in the Federal courts challenging the constitutionality of the State law, I wish to make clear the position of the Office of the Housing Expediter in reference to these suits and some of the questions raised by them.

"First, while the validity of the New York State Rent Control Act may properly be challenged in the courts by interested parties, it is not within the province of the Office of the Housing Expediter or the scope of my duty as Housing Expediter to question or challenge the validity of the New York law in court or out. Thus, the Office of the Housing Expediter did not initiate any of these suits and, indeed, has not and will not participate in them except when named as a party or when called upon by the courts.

"Secondly, the pendency of these suits attacking the validity of the State act has created considerable uncertainty and anxiety on the part of both landlord and tenant as to whether Federal rent controls will be continued in effect in New York, in the event the State Rent Control Act is found to be invalid.

"In my opinion, if the State Rent Control Act is declared a nullity by the courts, Federal rent controls would not have ended at any time in New York State, regardless of this public announcement, because such State act to end Federal control must be effective and could never be deemed to have been effective if declared a nullity. Thus, so long as there is a Federal Rent Control Act, either State or Federal rent control will remain operative in New York State until a decision on the validity of the State law is ultimately reached by the courts."

Mr. President, I have no patience with Federal controls or any kind of controls where such controls are not urgently needed. But in areas of concentrated population, where the housing needs of the people have not yet been met by new construction, the Government must protect the people and protect the national economy. We have seen examples of what happens in areas which have been decontrolled, and where rents have shot up most steeply for units renting at the lowest rates. People with the lowest income, who most need rent controls, have been the worst victimized by the removal of rent controls.

My bill would especially protect people in cities of 500,000 or more by making decontrol by State action subject to the positive approval of the people of those cities through referendum or the action of their local governing bodies. Thus the State could decontrol and still leave the large cities, if the cities so desired, under Federal rent control. I believe that this greatly increases the flexibility of rent control, in general, and would encourage States to exercise their option to decontrol.

The law would also be made more flexible by permitting recontrol of any city, county, municipality, or other local area which has been previously decontrolled by Federal action. This is a power which is not now vested in the Housing Expediter. This recontrol would be on the basis of a request by the local entity involved, or on a finding of hardship by the Housing Expediter. The recontrol would be limited to those rental units which are in especially critical supply, those renting for \$40 per room or less in large cities, and for \$30 per room or less in the other localities. The objective of this provision is to limit the recontrol to non-luxury apartments and rental units.

My bill would roll rents back, in general, to the level of March 1, 1949, although permitting adjustments on the basis of decreased net operating income or on the basis of increased services or improvements in the rental property. My bill would also authorize decreases to be ordered where the property has deteriorated or where increases had been granted or established through misrepresentation.

My bill would also provide sanctions, in the form of treble damages, for violations of the law. I think sanctions are absolutely necessary to make rent control more effective and less subject to evasion than is now the case.

And, finally, the proposed bill would meet one situation which is probably the worst aspect of the present rental picture. That aspect is the difficulty faced by persons with children in finding rental accommodations. It is proposed in this bill that no applicant for unoccupied and controlled housing accommodations shall be denied the right to occupy these accommodations solely on the ground that the applicant has children. Thus, we would strike directly at the natural tendency of landlords who, as long as there are more applicants than there are rental units, bar children from their premises. This is a serious and antisocial factor in our economy. It is a true threat to family life and normal population growth in our metropolitan centers.

There is ample precedent for this latter provision in the present National Housing Act. I hope that this provision along with the other meritorious provisions of the proposed legislation will be adopted not only by the Banking and Currency Committee but by the Senate and the Congress.

Mr. President, this proposed legislation is my contribution to the general consideration which the Senate is giving and will give to the problem of rent control. I have no special patent or pride of authorship in the details of this bill. I am in the process of consulting interested groups and experts in the field. If any improvements or changes need to be made in my bill, and if it can be shown that there are further features which need to be incorporated, I shall urge such changes on the Banking and Currency Committee.

My purpose is to get a good rent-control law, an effective rent-control law. I wish to be perfectly fair to the landlords. If there are any aspects of my bill which are unjust or arbitrary, I hope the committee will hear the arguments which can be made, and I will gladly support constructive improvements.

But I also wish to be fair to the tenants in the housing-shortage areas. They must be protected at all costs. To fail in this would be to expose our already delicately balanced national economy to disruptive influences which would have grave consequences. The whole wage structure of the Nation, for instance, would be endangered, and industrial strife might well result. Our country cannot afford that. The world cannot afford that. I ask that the Banking and Currency Committee give this measure its sympathetic study.

The analysis presented by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

A rent control bill, S. 3464, introduced by Senator LEHMAN today has the following features:

1. Extends rent control until June 30, 1952 (2-year extension).
2. Controls housing units completed on or before the date of enactment of the act. Maximum controls for these units, if never before controlled, will be equal to rents on comparable controlled accommodations in the area plus adjustments, giving consideration to increased costs of construction.
3. Establishes rents at March 1, 1949 level (which eliminates fair net operating income increases provided by 1949 act).
4. Rent increases authorized for new services, facilities, modifications and improvements sought by tenant. Individual and general increases in rents may be granted by housing expediter to remove hardship or inequity. In all increases landlord must certify to maintain all services and facilities upon which increase was granted.
5. No rent shall be increased more than 20 percent above March 1, 1949 level except one may in extraordinary circumstances make an exception.
6. Housing Expediter may decrease rents where there is—
 - (1) A decrease in services or facilities.
 - (2) Substantial deterioration in quality.
 - (3) Fraud, coercion or gross inequity.
7. Hearings to be attended by both landlord and tenant will be held in all increase and decrease actions by OHE.
8. Housing Expediter may remove rent control in areas where he finds 10 percent or more vacancies, but within such areas he may retain control over units renting for \$20 per room per month or less in units of 3 rooms or more or \$25 per room per month in 2 room units or \$40 per month for 1 room units.
9. Housing Expediter may recontrol areas removed from Federal rent control by—
 - (1) Enactment of a State law.
 - (2) Announcement from a State that rent control is unnecessary.
10. OHE may reestablish controls only for units which immediately prior to decontrol had rents of—
 - Forty dollars per month (2 rooms or more), (\$70 per room in 1 room units) in cities of 500,000 or more.
 - Thirty dollars per month (2 rooms or more), (\$50 per room in 1 room units) in cities of less than 500,000.
11. Prohibits decontrol in cities of 500,000 or more unless local governing body adopts resolution after a public hearing that a rental shortage no longer exists.
12. Directs Housing Expediter to recontrol any city, village or county decontrolled by its governing body when—
 - (1) Chief executive officer advises that housing shortage exists.
 - (2) Popular referendum vote or vote of local governing body finds existence of a housing shortage.
13. Provides criminal sanctions for violations.
14. Prohibits eviction of tenants for conversion of unit to commercial use except where no housing shortage exists.
15. Prohibits denial of unoccupied controlled housing accommodations on the ground that applicant has children.

The bill (S. 3464) to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Housing and Rent Act of 1950."

TITLE I—AMENDMENT TO TITLE I OF HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947, AS AMENDED

SEC. 2. Section 4 (e) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1952."

TITLE II—MAXIMUM RENTS

SEC. 201. Section 202 (c) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by amending paragraph (3) thereof to read as follows:

"(3) any housing accommodations (A) the construction of which was completed on or after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950, or which are housing accommodations created by a change from a nonhousing to a housing use on or after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950, or which are additional housing accommodations created by conversion on or after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950: *Provided, however,* That any housing accommodations resulting from any conversion created on or after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 shall continue to be controlled housing accommodations unless the Housing Expediter issues an order decontrolling them, which he shall issue if he finds that the conversion resulted in additional self-contained family units as defined by regulations issued by him: *And provided further,* That contracts for the rental of housing accommodations to veterans of World War II and their immediate families, the construction of which was assisted by allocations or priorities under Public Law 386, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved May 22, 1946, shall remain in full force and effect."

SEC. 202. Section 204 (a) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1952."

SEC. 203. Section 204 (b) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by amending paragraph (1) thereof to read as follows:

"(b) (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, and subsections (h) and (i), during the period beginning on the effective date of this title and ending on the date this title ceases to be in effect, no person shall demand, accept, or receive any rent for the use and occupancy of any controlled housing accommodations greater than the maximum rent in effect with respect thereto on March 1, 1949, except that where the maximum rent for such accommodations was adjusted after March 1, 1949, because of the provision by the landlord of new or additional services or facilities sought by the tenant, the maximum rent shall include such adjustment or where the maximum rent for such accommodations was adjusted after March 1, 1949, because of the provision by the landlord of modifications and improvements sought by the tenant, the maximum rent shall include such adjustment. The Housing Expediter shall by regulation or order, make such individual and general adjustments in such maximum rents in any defense-rental area or any portion thereof, or with respect to any housing accommodations or any class of housing accommodations within any such area or any portion thereof, as may be necessary to remove hardships or to correct other inequities, or further to carry out the purposes and provisions of this title: *Provided, however,* That the landlord certifies that he is maintaining all services furnished as of the date determining the maximum rent and that he will continue to maintain such services so long as the adjustment in such maximum rent which may be granted continues in effect. In making and recommending general and individual adjustments to remove hardships or to correct other inequities, the Housing Expediter and the local boards shall give due consideration to

changes in net operating income after March 1, 1949. No maximum rent shall reflect an increase of more than 15 percent above the maximum rent in effect on March 1, 1949: *Provided, however,* That the Housing Expediter may make appropriate allowances in excess of such limitation for changes, modifications, or alterations to the housing accommodations involved. The Housing Expediter may by order decrease the maximum rent where he finds (1) that the landlord has decreased the services or facilities to which the tenant is otherwise legally entitled; or (2) that the maximum rent has become inequitable by reason of substantial deterioration in the quality of the housing accommodations; or (3) that there was fraud, coercion, misrepresentation, illegality, or gross inequity in any prior order increasing the maximum rent. In granting individual adjustments, the Housing Expediter shall increase or decrease the maximum rent only by an order. No such order shall be effective for any period prior to the date of the issuance thereof. No such order shall be made, except on notice of the application for adjustment to all affected parties and, in the event of opposition, except after hearing before the Housing Expediter or a duly appointed hearing officer at which such parties are offered an opportunity to present any relevant evidence, to examine evidence adduced by the opposing party, to examine and cross-examine witnesses under oath and be represented by counsel."

SEC. 204. Section 204 (c) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by deleting the period at the end of the first sentence and adding the following: "*Provided, however,* That the Housing Expediter shall not remove any such maximum rents unless he finds that the percentage of rental vacancies in such defense-rental area or portion thereof is 10 percent or more: *And provided further,* That the Housing Expediter is authorized to retain maximum rents in housing accommodations with a maximum rent of \$20 per room per month or less in units of three rooms or more or \$25 per room per month or less in units of two rooms or \$40 per month for one-room units in any such defense-rental area or portion thereof."

SEC. 205. Section 204 (f) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1952."

SEC. 206. Section 204 (h) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by striking out all of the language immediately preceding the proviso clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "For controlled housing accommodations which were not included within the definition of 'controlled housing accommodations' as such definition read prior to the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950, the maximum rent shall be the maximum rent last in effect for such housing accommodations under Federal rent control, plus or minus applicable adjustments giving due consideration to increases in the cost of construction; or, if no maximum rent was ever in effect for such housing accommodations, the maximum rent shall be the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental areas for comparable controlled housing accommodations within such area, plus or minus applicable adjustments giving due consideration to increases in the cost of construction."

SEC. 207. Section 204 (i) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of paragraph (4) thereof the following:

"The Housing Expediter, whenever in his judgment such action is necessary or proper in order to eliminate hardship may by regulation or order reestablish maximum rents for any or all controlled housing accommodations in any defense-rental area or portion thereof which are or were decontrolled

In accordance with the provisions of section 204 (j). The Housing Expediter may reestablish maximum rents only for such housing accommodations which immediately prior to such decontrol had in effect maximum rent of \$40 per room or less per month in units of two rooms or more or \$70 per month for one-room units in cities of 500,000 population or more according to the 1940 decennial census and \$30 per room or less per month in units of two rooms or more or \$60 per month in one-room units in cities of less than 500,000 population according to the 1940 decennial census: *Provided, however*, That the Housing Expediter shall give due consideration to such recommendations pertaining to such reestablishment of maximum rents as may be made by the governing body of the State, city, town, village, or county, in which such housing accommodations are located."

Sec. 208. Section 204 (i) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of paragraph (6) thereof the following: "except as provided in paragraph (4) of this section 204 (i) and in paragraphs (1) and (4) of section 204 (j)."

Sec. 209. Section 204 (j) (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "Any incorporated city, town, village, or any county which is decontrolled subsequent to the effective date of State rent control under this paragraph may be recontrolled in accordance with section 204 (i) (4) of this act."

Sec. 210. Section 204 (j) (2) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"On and after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950, no city of 500,000 population or more according to the 1940 Decennial Census shall be decontrolled under this paragraph unless the local governing body of such city has adopted a resolution in accordance with applicable local law and based upon a finding by such governing body reached as the result of a public hearing held after ten days' notice, that there no longer exists such a shortage in rental housing accommodations as to require rent control in such city."

Sec. 211. Section 204 (j) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) Whenever the chief executive officer of any State or incorporated city, town, or village or any county which is decontrolled on or after the date of the enactment of the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 by action taken under this section 204 (j), advises the Housing Expediter that a housing shortage exists therein requiring the reestablishment of maximum rents therein or in a portion thereof, or when such chief executive officer advises the Housing Expediter that a popular referendum vote or a vote of the local governing body of such State, city, town, village, or county has found that a housing shortage exists therein requiring the reestablishment of maximum rents therein or in a portion thereof, the Housing Expediter shall by regulation or order accordingly reestablish maximum rents in such applicable State, city, town, village, or county or portion thereof."

Sec. 212. Section 206 of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by striking out paragraph (c) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this act, or any regulation or order issued thereunder, and any person who makes any statement or entry false in any material respect in any document or report required to be kept or filed under this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 to imprisonment for not more than 1 year or to both

such fine and imprisonment. Whenever the Housing Expediter has reason to believe that any person is liable for punishment under this subsection, he may certify the facts to the Attorney General, who may, in his discretion, cause appropriate proceedings to be brought. The District courts shall have jurisdiction of criminal proceedings for violations of this act, or any regulation or order issued thereunder, and concurrently with State and Territorial courts, of all other proceedings under section 205, and subsection (b) of this section. Such criminal proceedings may be brought in any district in which any part of any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Such other proceedings may be brought in any district in which any part of any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred, or may be brought in the district in which the defendant resides or transacts business, and process in such cases may be served in any district wherein the defendant resides or transacts business or wherever the defendant may be found. Any such court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of any criminal or other proceedings brought before it under this section. No costs shall be assessed against the Housing Expediter or the United States Government in any proceeding under this act."

Sec. 213. Section 209 of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "*Provided, however*, That the Housing Expediter shall not authorize the eviction of tenants from any such housing accommodations for the purpose of converting such accommodations to commercial use, except when in the defense-rental area or portion thereof involved, the Housing Expediter believes that such conversion would not unduly aggravate the shortage of available rental dwelling units therein."

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Nothing in this act or in the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, shall be construed to require any person to offer any housing accommodations for rent.

Sec. 302. No applicant for unoccupied controlled housing accommodations shall be denied the right to occupy said accommodations solely on the ground that the applicant has children. Any person who willfully violates this provision, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or to imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or to both such fine and imprisonment. The Housing Expediter is authorized to issue such regulations and orders as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 303. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act, and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 304. This act shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which it is enacted.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill to provide maximum employment opportunities for handicapped persons through adequate placement, training, employment counseling, medical and educational services, and for other purposes, and an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 2273) to assure the provision of all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, to provide for grants-in-aid

to the States for adjustment training services for the blind, and for establishing employment opportunities for the severely disabled, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended—United States Code, 1946 edition, title 29, chapter 4—to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Act—United States Code, 1946 edition, title 20, chapter 6A—and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in connection with these remarks a statement explaining the reasons for the introduction of the bill and amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill and amendment will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Utah will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 3465) to provide maximum employment opportunities for handicapped persons through adequate placement, training, employment counseling, medical and educational services, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Utah to Senate bill 2273, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed.

The statement presented by Mr. THOMAS of Utah is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

Mr. President, a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will begin hearings on May 3, under the chairmanship of Senator DOUGLAS, on several proposals bearing on one of the most important subjects before this Congress. I refer to Federal aid for the vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Because I am chairman of the committee which has jurisdiction and because of an abiding interest in rehabilitation problems, I was approached to become a cosponsor of the first measure and I cheerfully consented to do so. This is Senator SPARKMAN's bill, S. 1066. Because of my position, I was sought out by the Federal Security Agency when it had its bill prepared, and, because of the Agency's request, I submitted this proposal which became S. 2273.

Next in order was the transmittal to me by the Bureau of the Budget of a number of proposed amendments to S. 2273, the Federal Security Agency bill. At this time, I offer the amendments to S. 2273. I shall not at this time discuss these amendments, except to say that they are adapted to the philosophy of S. 2273. The Budget Bureau's letter of transmittal also made it evident that the several interested departments and agencies would present their views to the subcommittee when the time should come.

Finally, pursuant to the Budget Bureau's advice that the interested departments and agencies would present their views to the subcommittee, the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, has submitted to me the proposals of the Department of Labor for an effective program to aid the physically handicapped. He has requested me to offer this proposal in order that it may be before the subcommittee during its consideration of this legislation. I offer this proposal at this time.

I have discussed these matters with Senator DOUGLAS and he shares my view that the subcommittee truly should have before it all of the views and all of the information

bearing upon this important issue, and, of course, in advance of the actual hearings.

A chairman of a committee must be completely responsive to requests the denial of which would appear to be the denial of the constitutional right of petition to the Congress. The department heads in particular do and must reply upon the chairman of a committee responding unflinchingly to give the greatest dignity and the greatest standing to their proposals. I do not know the details of the merits of these proposals, but prima facie they must be accepted as being worthy of the utmost consideration and comparison.

PLACING OF PLAQUE ON BASE OF STATUE OF EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a joint resolution providing for the placing of a suitable plaque on the base of the statue of Edward Dickinson Baker, which is in the rotunda of the Capitol, containing appropriate references to the life and achievements of this great man who served with distinction in the Senate of the United States, during the War Between the States, as a Senator from the State of Oregon. I also ask that the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD, together with a statement I have prepared on the subject.

The **VICE PRESIDENT.** The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the joint resolution and statement of the Senator from Oregon will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 168) to provide for placing a suitable plaque on the base of the statue of Edward Dickinson Baker in the rotunda of the Capitol, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, is hereby authorized and directed to procure and cause to be affixed to the base of the statue of Edward Dickinson Baker, located in the rotunda of the Capitol, a suitable plaque bearing appropriate references to the life and achievements of the said Edward Dickinson Baker.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

The statement presented by Mr. MORSE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MORSE

The joint resolution I have introduced today proposes that appropriate steps be taken to record the esteem in which the Members of this body—some fourscore years ago—held the memory of their then recently departed colleague, Senator Edward Dickinson Baker, of Oregon. The resolution provides that a plaque, bearing appropriate references to Senator Baker's life and achievements, be placed on the base of his statue in the rotunda of the Capitol.

It seems to me altogether fitting that this be done, so that future visitors to these halls may know that Senator Baker was so highly regarded by his colleagues that, in 1873, 12 years after he was killed in the Battle of Ball's Bluff, the Forty-second Congress honored his memory by appropriating funds for a life-size statue of him, which

now stands between those of Washington and Jefferson in the Capitol rotunda.

Edward Dickinson Baker was born in London, England, February 24, 1811, the eldest of five children. When he was about 4 years of age his father brought his family to America. Coming to Philadelphia, the father engaged in teaching, and Edward D., as soon as he was old enough, was apprenticed to a weaver.

In 1825 they moved west to the valley of the Wabash, and a little later went on to Belleville, Ill. Young Edward was the first of the family to reach Belleville, having made the journey afoot from Indiana. Here again the father taught school and young Edward gained much of his education informally by extensive reading, especially of biography, history, and poetry. His thirst for knowledge and his natural friendliness led Gov. Ninian Edwards to invite him to use his extensive library freely.

After working for a brief period in St. Louis, Mo., he returned to Illinois, this time to Carrollton, Green County, and studied law in the office of Judge Caverly. Soon after he began the practice of law, he married a widow with two children, April 1831. To this happy union were born two sons and two daughters. Baker joined the Christian Church, of which his wife was a member, and in its meetings developed his speaking ability, even thinking for a while of entering the Christian ministry.

In the spring of 1832 he volunteered for the Black Hawk war and served until its close.

In 1835 Mr. Baker moved to Springfield, Ill., and became associated in legal practice successively and successfully with various well-known lawyers of that city. He developed his powers in association and competition with such men as Lincoln, Douglas, McDougall, Shields, Logan, Trumbull, Stuart, and McClernand. He found detailed preparation irksome and was inclined to depend on his general reading, prodigious memory, and the inspiration of the moment.

From 1837 to 1840 Mr. Baker served in the Illinois General Assembly and then entered the State senate, leaving it for the United States Congress, where he took his seat in 1845. He was the only Whig Representative from his State. Throughout much of his career he was a Whig or a Republican among Democrats, and when he won an election it was largely on his personal popularity, integrity of character, and all-persuasive oratory.

At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, Baker raised the Fourth Illinois Infantry and went to the Rio Grande to help General Taylor. Later he was sent to Washington with dispatches from the War Department; and, still a Member of Congress, he thrilled the House with a plea for support of the war. Then he resigned his seat in the House and soon was transferred to Vera Cruz and went with General Scott into the interior of Mexico. In the sharp and costly fight at the heights of Cerro Gordo, when General Shields fell seriously wounded, Colonel Baker took command of the brigade, charged the enemy's works, and drove out the defenders.

In 1848 Baker moved to Galena, Ill., and in about 3 months was sent to Congress from there. In 1851 he spent some time with his brother, Dr. Alfred Baker, aiding in the construction of the Panama Railroad. In 1852 he took his family to California where he quickly became one of the west coast's foremost lawyers. Still a Whig or Republican among Democrats, he was consistently active in politics and consistently unsuccessful in winning elections. He promoted the free-soil movement in California, and probably did as much as anyone to save that great Western State to the Union when secession threatened. His funeral oration on Senator Broderick, September 1859, added not a little to his repute as a speaker.

In 1860 Baker moved to Oregon, and was quickly chosen by a coalition for the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1859. However, he did not present his credentials until December 5, 1860.

Senator Baker is remembered for two memorable addresses in the Senate, one in reply to Senator Judah P. Benjamin in January 1861, and later in the year another given impromptu in reply to Senator John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Of the former speech Senator Charles Sumner said: "That speech passed at once into the permanent literature of the country, while it gave to its author an assured position in this body." On April 20, 1861, Senator Baker addressed a vast open-air assemblage in New York City, and dedicated himself to battle for freedom:

"And if, from the far Pacific, a voice, feeble than the feeblest murmur on its shore, may be heard to give you courage and hope in this contest, that voice is yours today. And if a man, whose hair is gray, who is well nigh worn out in the battle and toil of life, may pledge himself on such an occasion, and to such an audience, let me say, as my last word: that as when, amid sheeted fire and flame, I saw and led the hosts of New York, as they charged in contest upon a foreign soil for the honor of your flag; so, again, if Providence shall will it, this feeble hand shall draw a sword, never yet dishonored—not to fight for distant honor in a foreign land—but to fight for country, for Government, for Constitution, for law, for right, for freedom, for humanity; and in the hope that the banner of our country may advance, and wheresoever that banner waves, there may glory pursue and freedom be established."

Senator Baker then recruited a regiment in Philadelphia and New York and led it to the field of battle. President Lincoln offered him a commission as brigadier general, but he preferred to remain a colonel and not resign his Senate seat. When, after the special session of Congress in the summer of 1861, Colonel Baker returned to his regiment, he indicated in many ways and to various persons a strong presentiment of approaching death. While leading his troops against impossible odds he was killed instantly, pierced by eight bullets, at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21, 1861. The next day the Washington Evening Star commented:

"The announcement of the death of this gallant officer has caused the deepest sorrow in this city, where he was so well known and was held in such general esteem.

"At the White House the intelligence had additional poignance from the warm, personal regard existing between the President and the deceased. President Lincoln, in fact, seems to have felt the loss as if of a brother, and walked the floor of his room through the night in the greatest grief."

EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—ADDITIONAL SPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on January 27, 1949, I introduced a bill, S. 656, to coordinate the educational functions of the Federal Government in a single agency and creating a National Board of Education. On October 19, 1949, I submitted amendments in the nature of a complete substitute. Recently, several Senators agreed to join in sponsoring the substitute measure. Therefore, I request the names of the following Senators be added as sponsors of the October 19, 1949, substitute: Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. HUNT, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. MUNDT.

The **VICE PRESIDENT.** Without objection, the names will be added.

ADMISSION OF ALASKA INTO THE UNION—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BUTLER submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 331) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Vice President of the United States, at ceremonies marking the official opening of the Sesquicentennial Celebration on the Capitol Plaza, April 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

WASHINGTON'S 150 YEARS—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Washington's 150 Years," published in the New York Times of April 17, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FAIR DEAL IN VIRGINIA—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Fair Deal in Virginia," delivered by Senator HUMPHREY at Richmond, Va., on April 18, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

JEFFERSON, JACKSON, AND POLITICS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject, Jefferson, Jackson and Politics, delivered by him in Denver, Colo., April 20, 1950, at the annual Colorado Jackson-Jefferson Day banquet, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE CHATHAM BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Representative CHATHAM, of North Carolina, before the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in New York City, on April 12, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES M. MEAD BEFORE THE BALTIMORE ORGANIZATION OF THE BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

[Mr. O'CONNOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered on March 31, 1950, by Hon. James M. Mead, former Senator from New York and now member of the Federal Trade Commission, to the Baltimore organization of the Better Business Bureau, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PORT OF BALTIMORE AND THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

[Mr. O'CONNOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Port of Baltimore and the Ship Subsidy Bill," published in the Baltimore Sun of April 21, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS—ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR J. STROM THURMOND

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. J. Strom Thurmond, Governor of South

Carolina, at the annual convention of the South Carolina Education Association, March 31, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

RENDITION IN RICHMOND, VA., OF DIXIE BY TOSCANINI'S ORCHESTRA

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an Associated Press dispatch relating to the rendition at Richmond, Va., of Dixie by the NBC symphony orchestra conducted by Toscanini, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FARMER PAYS FOR HIS OWN PRICE SUPPORT

[Mr. EASTLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement addressed by Mr. O. F. Bledsoe, of Greenwood, Miss., president, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, to the members of the association on the subject The Farmer Pays for His Own Price Support, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHY OKLAHOMA SHOULD REELECT SENATOR THOMAS—STATEMENT BY OSCAR V. ROSE, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, MIDWEST CITY, OKLA.

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled, "Why Oklahoma Should Reelect ELMER THOMAS to the United States Senate," by Oscar V. Rose, superintendent of schools, Midwest City, Okla., which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FACTS ON MINNESOTA FARM MEETING

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "PMA Facts Distorted by Star," dealing with the State production and marketing conference held at St. Paul, Minn., on April 3 and 4, which appears in the Appendix.]

CARROLL BINDER REPORTS FROM EUROPE

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two additional articles in the series of reports on conditions in Europe, written by Carroll Binder, editorial writer of the Minneapolis Tribune, which appear in the Appendix.]

TAKING CREDIT FOR PROSPERITY—ARTICLE BY DAN KIDNEY

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Taking Credit for Prosperity," written by Dan Kidney, and published in the Indianapolis Times of April 16, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF WILLIS W. RITTER TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled, beginning Monday, May 1, 1950, at 9:30 a. m., in the Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, and for Friday, May 5, 1950, at 2 p. m., in the United States Post Office Building, Denver, Colo., upon the nomination of Hon. Willis W. Ritter, of Utah, to be United States district judge for the district of Utah. He is now serving under a recess appointment. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman; the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS]; and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. President, the President of the United States, in a forthright address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors yesterday, pointed out the tremendous responsibility resting upon the free press of this country as a link between the American people and world affairs.

It was an address of the highest order, emphasizing the good that can be achieved in fighting the challenge of imperialistic communism by the presentation to the people of the word, "in plain, simple, unvarnished truth," of the facts about American life and institutions to counter the falsehoods and misrepresentations about this country which are the Communist stock in trade.

Because the President's presentation of this vital matter is of such importance, it is worthy of the attention of our people, and it is to be hoped that its message will be followed for the benefit of our institutions.

I am glad to note that the President's address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors appears in the Appendix of the RECORD at page A2824.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF ISRAEL

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for a few seconds.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, there is both real pleasure and a very genuine pride in being able to extend to the citizens of the state of Israel and to our people in America of Jewish faith my heartfelt regards and my congratulations upon their celebration of the second anniversary of the independence of Israel on the coming Sunday, April 23.

Despite the fact that the heat and burden of the day have not yet vanished from the new nation of Israel, the prophecy of Moses has today perhaps a deeper meaning than ever before in Jewish history: "And it shall come to pass, when ye be come to the land which the Lord will give you, according as He hath promised, that ye shall keep this service." The people of Israel have, magnificently, come to the land that was promised them, and the felicitations and good wishes of millions are with them on this second anniversary of independence.

I congratulate the Republic of Israel on this historic occasion, and wish it Godspeed to ever greater achievement in the name of freedom and peace.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to speak briefly on the same subject to which my colleague [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has just addressed himself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in 2 days the Republic of Israel will officially celebrate the second anniversary of the proclamation of its independence, and the friends of Israel in the United

States will celebrate this second anniversary of Israel's reemergence as a democratic state during the entire week beginning with April 23.

A great historian has stated that the birth of Israel was a millennial event to be measured by the temporal values of thousands of years.

Every school child knows of the antiquity of Jewish civilization and of the unique contribution which it has made to human culture. It is impossible for us to conceive of any culture, non-Jewish or otherwise, if there never had been any Jews. But the Jewish people were not only great in the days of antiquity; they have proven themselves to be a great people in this dangerous and rapidly evolving modern world. In their struggle for independence their leaders stood firm against an overwhelming invasion. They carried the war to the enemy. They sustained the crushing burdens of mobilization. They established the organs and institutions of democratic administration within the sound of the guns. They brought hundreds of thousands of fugitives and wanderers into Israel. They revived one of mankind's oldest cultures. They made an international judgment of the United Nations into a reality.

Was there ever in history a more convincing demonstration of vigorous courage, far-seeing intelligence, and lofty idealism?

The celebration of Israel's second anniversary finds this noble country contemplating more schemes of industrial and agricultural development. To this end, the Jewish people will inevitably bring, through their industry and intelligence, a raising of the standards of health and the standards of well-being in that part of the world. The performance of the past guarantees the promise of the future.

All people, wherever they may be, who believe in the value of human courage, will welcome this second anniversary of the Republic of Israel and will hail the Jewish achievement as an inspiration and as an example to all of humanity.

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

Mr. LODGE. I yield the floor.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should like very much to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to take some of the time of the Senate to discuss a most important matter to which reference has been made by the two Senators from Massachusetts.

I feel that it is highly fitting on this day to pay tribute to the progress that has been made in two short years by one of the world's newest and most courageous free nations.

This Sunday, April 23, the Republic of Israel will officially celebrate the second anniversary of the proclamation of its independence. The Congress of the United States played its part in facilitating the emergence of this new, free nation. I believe all Americans can feel

proud of the manner in which Israel has earned the trust which we placed in it when we upheld its drive for complete independence.

Israel's most spectacular feat has been the manner in which it has lived up to its promise to become the homeland for Jews from all over the world. Israel, with a population 2 years ago of 660,000 Jews, has welcomed 400,000 more during that period.

The vast majority of these people were drawn from the wreckage of Europe. They had suffered agonizing years of torture under the Nazi Gestapo. Many had seen all their friends and relatives exterminated. They themselves were tottering from disease and starvation.

Many thousands of these people came from eastern European countries. They had fought for survival in the hope that destruction of the Nazi war machine would ultimately bring them peace and tranquility in their homelands. But that was not to be. A new wave of oppression swept over them, this time from the steppes of Communist Russia. They found little more hope for freedom under the commissars than they had known under the gauleiters.

Their only hope was Israel, a refuge that their ancestors had dreamed of through centuries of oppression. Israel did not fail them. The people of Israel, who had fought so valiantly for their independence, realized that their national destiny lay in converting the eternal dream of the homeland into actual reality.

They opened wide their doors to the Jews in the displaced-persons camps of Germany and the ravaged cities of eastern Europe. The great migration began. Meanwhile the United States and other countries associated in the United Nations, through their mediators, brought about peace and quiet in troubled Palestine.

The people of Israel have worked hard. In the year 1948 more than 31,000 housing units were built as a start on the tremendous job of getting the immigrants out of their temporary shanties and tent camps. Nearly 175 new settlements have been established. Schools and hospitals have been opened. New land was broken to help provide food for all these new, hungry mouths. Planning for vast reclamation projects has been launched.

Today less than 40,000 Jews remain in the displaced-persons camps of Germany. Mr. President, I feel sure that all my colleagues here in the Senate of the United States will agree that the example of the tiny, new nation of Israel in taking such vast numbers of displaced persons played an important part in influencing the people of America to press for the acceptance here of a greater number of the homeless of Europe.

The great flow of immigration into Israel still goes on. The immigrants continue to arrive at the rate of 12,000 a month, and Israel has promised to take as many more as possible.

Mr. President, I submit that this is one of the great chapters in the saga of the growth of democracy in the world. The example of Israel in holding open its doors to all the oppressed, so that they might breathe the air of freedom and

liberty, will go down in history as one of the great epics of our times.

I am proud to have been able, along with many others, to have played a small part in the fulfillment of this dream. I joined with others of my colleagues in this Chamber in urging the action which this Nation took to help guarantee the independence of Israel. I had the pleasure of conferring with the President of the United States a number of times on this question. Finally I was a member of the platform committee of the Democratic Party which drafted the policy which this Nation has followed in supporting the firm establishment of the Republic of Israel. Therefore no one is more anxious to see the country of Israel grow and develop in a peaceful atmosphere than is the senior Senator from Illinois.

Many of my constituents in Illinois have expressed concern about arms which Great Britain has transferred to Egypt, Transjordan, and Iraq under terms of mutual-defense agreements.

It will be recalled that, in view of the termination of the hostilities in the Near East, the Security Council of the United Nations determined last August that the embargo on arms shipments to the area was no longer necessary. In those discussions both the United States and Great Britain made it clear that they wanted no arms race to take place in the Near East. Mr. President, that is the way it should be.

However, that is an extremely sensitive part of the globe. With the world as troubled as it is today, in addition to the relations between Israel and the Arab nations, there are other problems involving the Middle East with which the United States and its allies must concern themselves.

The United States, under its over-all program of national defense, has established a policy for the exportation of military equipment from this country to the Near East. Under that policy, the United States has permitted shipments to be made both to Israel and to the Arab states. The equipment which has been shipped has been only that which has been determined to be necessary for the maintenance of internal order and for the reasonable requirements of self-defense. This policy should be adhered to; the arms which thus are shipped should be strictly limited to those necessary for security requirements.

Those who have expressed concern about the British shipments to the Arab nations undoubtedly feel that in some way such shipments may upset the balance in that area. I can assure all who are interested in this matter that this situation is being carefully watched, and the President of the United States himself is very alive to the issues involved in this matter. As late as yesterday, I was in touch with the office of the Secretary of State, to gain reassurance that the question is under the closest observation.

I have been informed that our Secretary of State plans to discuss all aspects of this situation with the British Foreign Minister at their meeting in London next month. I have today written

the Secretary a letter commending him for that decision.

I feel confident that I can assure the friends of Israel that the United States will continue to follow the course it has resolutely set for itself in working to minimize all possibilities of the recurrence of conflict in the Middle East. The United States policy is specifically aimed at discouraging any nation from attempting to incite trouble in that area.

On the second anniversary of its independence, I can assure the people of Israel that the steady hand of friendship will always be extended to them from America to aid them in solving their great problems.

Mr. President, the spirit which enabled the Jewish people to survive the terrible sufferings of recent years will, on the free soil of Israel, strengthen and expand and blend with the other democratic forces of the world. It will add power to the voice of freedom and truth which eventually will shatter the walls of totalitarianism, wherever they may be found. I salute the free nation of Israel.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a brief observation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'CONNOR in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. LUCAS. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I take great pleasure not only in congratulating the distinguished Senator from Illinois, but also in commending him for his very fine tribute to the heroic and determined effort put forth by those in the Republic of Israel in the establishment, maintenance, and growth of that infant nation. I join with him in the utmost of congratulations to that body of people for their fine spirit of determination and patriotism; and I extend, along with him, if I may be permitted to do so, the heartiest of best wishes for the continued growth and prosperity of their country.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from Missouri for those kind remarks, and I appreciate them.

SUGGESTION AS TO ATTENDANCE ON FIRST QUORUM CALL

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I desire the floor for a few minutes if the morning business has been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] has asked to be recognized.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall not insist upon recognition, Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont desires to speak.

Mr. FLANDERS. I wish to speak for about 10 minutes.

Mr. DONNELL. If I may, Mr. President, I should like to have unanimous consent that following the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Vermont I may be recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair assumes the Senator from Missouri will be recognized without securing unanimous consent.

The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wish first to make a suggestion to this

House, which is, that as many of us as are able to, do their best to appear on the Senate floor at the first quorum call. We are simply wasting the time of the Senate when we make our appearance during the second roll call, which should be unnecessary. We know there are going to be a sufficient number of us here anyway, and why not be here on the first roll call? That is the end of my suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont has been recognized to make a short address.

WINNING THE COLD WAR

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I now proceed with the talk I wish to give, which is again on the subject of winning the cold war.

Mr. President, in the past few days the administration, the Congress, and the country have had very serious matters brought to their attention.

The hearings being held on the charges brought by the junior Senator from Wisconsin have taken, for the moment at least, a more serious turn. We are properly disturbed by the testimony of a former Communist high in the councils of the party whose testimony shows the development of the Moscow party line, so far as it concerns our relations with the Nationalist Government of China. That party line most unfortunately was exactly the line taken by our Government. By implication certain links seemed to be established between the Moscow party line and those of our own Government. Those of us who were disturbed at our policy then and continue to be disturbed now at the results of that policy have been given serious concern by the implications of this new testimony. They remain at this moment implications only, but there is nothing in them to calm our fears or to give us any reassurance as to the wisdom of our past course.

In addition to this and prior to this, we were faced with the news of the shooting down over the Baltic of one of our planes which we are assured was unarmed and engaged in a peaceful mission. The results of this action on the part of the government of Moscow, the interpretation of the reasons for that action, and the decoration of those who brought this mission to a fatal end, are portentous indeed. We cannot see at this moment what they may portend, but we do know that the effects may be serious.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that there are other dangers involved in these two situations. The greatest of these dangers is that the Russian Government and our own proper investigations into the past may keep us in a permanent state of alarm and emotional tension. Should that be the result, the effect would be calamitous, since we would become diverted from the long and difficult task of winning the cold war, and would be putting all our thought and exhausting all our emotion on the daily events incident to it. That is the way, Mr. President, by which we may be persuaded to lose the cold war, and I have no doubt in my own mind but that situations of this sort not only are favorable to the purposes of the Russian Government but in some instances are designed for that very

purpose. In the cases in which we generate our own distrust and our own unreasoning and paralyzing emotions, our friends behind the iron curtain will find justifiable occasion for rejoicing.

We must not be diverted from the long-run job of winning the cold war. We must neither allow ourselves to be precipitated into a hot one, on the one hand, nor, on the other, allow ourselves to be seduced into a neglect of positive, effective action such as is required by the world situation in which we find ourselves.

I would again call the attention of the Senate, the administration, and the American people to the constructive possibilities which are to be found in Senate Resolution 243, submitted by the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], and sponsored by a bipartisan group, of which I am proud to be a member. This resolution calls for the stepping up of pressure in behalf of worldwide freedom of information, for the acceleration of the education and cultural work done by the United Nations, and for stronger support of the office in the Department of State concerned with educating the rest of the world to the benefits of freedom as against slavery. There are a number of other items in the resolution, as well, with which the Members of this body are, or should be, conversant.

The President of the United States, in his recent talk before the Society of Newspaper Editors, gave this undertaking his hearty support. He said:

One vital function of a free press is to present the facts on which the citizens of a democracy can base their decisions. You are a link between the American people and world affairs. If you inform the people well and completely, their decisions will be good. If you misinform them, their decisions will be bad; our country will suffer and the world will suffer.

You cannot make up people's minds for them. What you can do is to give them the facts they need to make up their own minds. That is a tremendous responsibility.

Mr. President, in the interest of short speeches, of which I am a devotee, I ask that the remainder of the quotation from the President's address be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks. The text of the address is available to the Senate in the public press, and doubtless most of the Senators, or many of them, have read it.

There being no objection, the remainder of the quotation from the President's address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

From every standpoint our free way of life is vastly superior to the system of oppression which the Communists seek to impose upon mankind. In many parts of the world, however, where men must choose between freedom and communism, the true story is going untold.

We cannot run the risk that nations may be lost to the cause of freedom because their people do not know the facts.

I am convinced that we should greatly extend and strengthen our efforts for making the truth known to people in all the world.

Most of us have recognized for years, of course, how important it is to spread the truth about freedom and democracy. We are already doing some very good work—through the Voice of America and the

United States information offices and libraries in many parts of the world, through the exchange of students, through the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, and in other ways. But events have shown, I believe, that we need to do much more, both ourselves and in collaboration with the other free nations. We must use every means at our command, private as well as governmental, to get the truth to other peoples. * * *

Because of the pressing need to increase our efforts along this line, I have directed the Secretary of State to plan a strengthened and more effective national effort to use the great power of truth in working for peace. This effort will require the imagination and energies of private individuals and groups throughout the country. We shall need to use fully all the private and governmental means that have proved successful so far—and to discover and employ new ones.

Mr. FLANDERS. The administration and the Congress of the United States are jointly responsible for the slowness with which we have awakened to the fact that the cold war is a war for the minds and hearts of men. Because we have been blind to this fact the Politburo has made its tremendous advances, preparing the ground in which its threat of armed force could take root and bear its evil fruit. At last, the administration is awake. I believe that Congress is awake. I know that the American people themselves have been far more awake in the past than either Congress or the administration. I sincerely hope that the Foreign Relations Committee will report this resolution favorably and that the majority leadership will bring it before the Senate at an early date.

Now, Mr. President, I continue my self-appointed task of offering suggestions to the Department of State. It has been most gratifying to learn from the daily press that a general staff has been set up in the State Department to advise on the conduct of the cold war. I hope that this is a major undertaking. I hope that its possibilities and its necessities are fully realized. This general staff is more important than the general staff of the armed forces. Let me repeat, this general staff is more important than the general staff of our armed forces.

The reasons for such a statement should be obvious. Our military preparations do nothing toward winning the cold war. All they are capable of doing is possibly, not surely, to delay its degeneration into a hot one. We are in an armament race. We are in a tangled nest of military alliances. These things contribute nothing at all to the winning of the cold war. That war is being fought for the minds and hearts of men.

If we go on the offensive in this matter, we, at comparatively small cost, can start rolling back the tide of falsehood which is engulfing the world and drowning free peoples in misery and slavery.

The implementing of Senate Resolution 243 has in it little of the glamour that goes with enormous bombers, self-guided missiles, radar-controlled planes, and all the intricate scientific paraphernalia of a pushbutton war. But may I invite the thought of my fellow Members of this body to the experience of the prophet, Elijah? God said to him, "Go forth, and stand upon the mount before the Lord. And, behold, the Lord passed

by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice."

The Lord speaks to us in that still small voice. We shall do well to listen and obey.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6553) to provide for the promotion of carriers in the rural delivery service in recognition of longevity of service.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7846) to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CELLER, Mr. WALTER, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. FELLOWS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 930) to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 21, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 930) to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations, and for other purposes.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY STRIKES

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, a few moments ago I sent to the desk for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Railway Labor Act, as amended, so as to prevent interference with the movement of interstate commerce and for other purposes.

As indicated, Mr. President, the bill amends the existing Railway Labor Act. The bill makes unlawful any strike, including any concerted stoppage of work by employees, or any concerted slow-down, sit-down, walk-out, or other concerted interruption of operations by employees, or any lock-out by a carrier, arising out of or in connection with any dispute falling within the purview of the Railway Labor Act.

Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate to repeat my statement on this particular phase of the bill, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to what the bill makes unlawful. The bill which I have introduced today makes unlawful any strike, including any concerted stoppage of work by employees, or any concerted slow-down, sit-down, walk-out, or other concerted interruption of operations by employees, or any lock-out by a carrier, arising out of or in connection with any dispute falling within the purview of the Railway Labor Act.

The bill also makes it unlawful for any person, including any carrier or labor organization, (1) to coerce, instigate, induce, or conspire with, any other such person, to interfere by any such unlawful strike or lock-out with the operation of any carrier subject to the Railway Labor Act; or (2) to participate in, or to aid any such strike, interfering with the operation of any such carrier, or to give direction or guidance in the conduct thereof or to further the same by the payment of strike, unemployment or other benefits to those participating therein; or (3) to aid in any such lock-out interfering with the operation of any such carrier by giving direction or guidance to such lock-out or by providing funds for the conduct or direction thereof.

Violation of any of the previously mentioned provisions of the bill is declared by the bill to constitute a misdemeanor punishable by the penalties prescribed in paragraph 10 of section 2 of the Railway Labor Act in the case of carriers or their officers or agents for violation of the provisions of that section.

Any United States district court within the territorial jurisdiction of which shall have been committed or shall be threatened any violation of the section which makes unlawful the strikes and lockouts previously mentioned shall have jurisdiction, at the instance of the Attorney General of the United States, or the Attorney General of any State affected by such a violation or a threatened violation of that section, or of any interested carrier or aggrieved party, to grant the remedy of injunction, prohibitive or mandatory, as may be appropriate in the premises.

The bill grants to any party in interest aggrieved by an award or order, including a negative order, of a division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board which is created by the Railway Labor Act, where no proceeding is pending under the existing paragraph (p) of section 3 of said act, the right to bring an action against said Adjustment Board to review such award or order. Power to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend, in whole or in part, such award or order, is granted to the court if certain matters specified in the bill shall appear to the satisfaction of the court.

The bill provides also that if a dispute between a carrier and its employees, other than a dispute within the jurisdiction of the Adjustment Board—and, Mr. President, I emphasize by my voice the fact that this provision relates to disputes other than disputes within the jurisdiction of the Adjustment Board—shall not have been adjusted, or arbitrated,

tion agreed to within 15 days after the National Mediation Board shall have requested the parties to submit such dispute to arbitration, said Mediation Board shall immediately so notify the President. On receipt of such notice, the President shall create a Presidential Board to investigate and decide such dispute. The Presidential Board shall promptly hold a public hearing of the parties with reference to the dispute and shall make and publish a report in writing with respect to the dispute which shall state the findings, conclusions, and decision of the Board on each of the issues involved.

The report of the Presidential Board, filed with the President and with the National Mediation Board, shall, unless set aside in judicial proceedings as provided in the bill, be conclusive and binding on the parties and enforceable by appropriate proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the United States district court for any district in which proceedings of the Presidential Board were held. The bill permits the filing in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or other such United States district court, within 30 days after the filing of such report, of a petition to impeach the report on any one or more of certain grounds set out in the bill.

The court shall, if it shall determine that the entire report is invalid on some ground or grounds designated in section 10 of the Railway Labor Act as hitherto amended and as amended by the bill as a ground of invalidity, set aside the entire report; but if the court shall find that only a part of the report is invalid and if such invalid part is separable from the valid part the court may, in its discretion, set aside the entire report or set aside only the invalid part.

Provision is made in the bill for appeal to the United States Court of Appeals from the judgment of the district court.

Mr. President, I return for the moment to the initial part of my remarks, in which I pointed out that the bill makes unlawful any strike or any lock-out arising out of or in connection with any dispute falling within the purview of the Railway Labor Act. There is no equivocation in this bill. It is an outright provision that any such strike or lock-out as shall arise out of or in connection with any dispute falling within the purview of the Railway Labor Act is made unlawful.

The bill proceeds on the basis that, to quote a telegram from Calvin Coolidge to Samuel Gompers, sent on September 14, 1919:

There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, at any time, anywhere.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Dorchy v. Kansas* (272 U. S. 306), local citation, page 311, said:

Neither the common law, nor the fourteenth amendment, confers the absolute right to strike.

So we have a declaration to the effect, in the exact words used, that "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, at any time, anywhere," by a man who was later Vice President and

subsequently President of the United States, in a telegram sent on the 14th day of September 1919. Then we have this significant remark which I quoted from the Supreme Court of the United States itself, that—

Neither the common law, nor the fourteenth amendment, confers the absolute right to strike.

Mr. President, Congress itself, in section 13 of the Taft-Hartley Act, on June 23, 1947, mentioned and recognized the existence of—and I quote from that act of Congress—"limitations or qualifications on" the right to strike.

Strikes in the great industry covered by the Railway Labor Act constitute an outstanding illustration of the fact that in some instances the interest of the public requires restriction to be imposed on acts both of employers and of employees. In the case of that industry the interest of the public supersedes any private interests of either the carriers or the employees of such carriers.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in an editorial of September 7, 1949, said:

It is hard to condone a railroad strike even on the gravest of issues. * * * The shut-down of a large railroad is an act of national folly. Folly, that is, for everyone but the truck and bus lines that have already eaten so deep into railroad traffic.

There have occurred in recent years numerous instances which have demonstrated that the present Railway Labor Act badly needs amendment in order to protect the interest of the public in the grave situation resulting from strikes upon the transportation facilities which are under the purview of that act.

Although many peaceful settlements have occurred through mediation or arbitration, under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, the strike record of recent years has not been reassuring from the standpoint of the welfare of the public.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the National Mediation Board, which Board was created by the self-same Railway Labor Act, submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on November 1, 1948, contains the following quoted significant language:

To place this strike record in proper perspective it should be pointed out that it is matched by 172 peaceful settlements effected through mediation or arbitration.

Continuing, the National Mediation Board's report says:

The peaceful settlements do not, however, make up for the instances in which stoppages occurred.

The Board's official report continues:

It is not a good record and it does not bode well for the future effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act.

Mr. President, the National Mediation Board, in the report from which I have just quoted, referring to the lack of compulsion on either party to settle a dispute, said, and I quote further from the official report:

This lack of compulsion in the law is at one time its strength and its weakness. Its strength is measured by the effectiveness of the law in facilitating amicable settlements in thousands of disputes since its enactment in 1926. Its weakness is that too often

in recent years emergency board recommendations have been circumvented in one way or another. Such action weakens the law and strikes at the very spirit which led to its enactment and effective application for so many years.

Mr. President, in 1949, just last year, the Wabash Railway system, which, as appears from the National Mediation Board report submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on November 1, 1949, "operates some 2,700 miles of road serving eight of the more populous Midwest and Eastern States," was "completely immobilized for a period of 8 days from March 15 to 23, 1949."

The somewhat euphonious term "completely immobilized" is used, but it would have been equally clear, I should say, or perhaps somewhat clearer, if instead of the term "completely immobilized" there had been used the term "shut-down," or the term "closed up," or the term "not operating," or the term "closed by strike of its employees." So, that railroad, serving eight of the more populous of the Midwest and Eastern States, was closed down, with its doors shut, and no operation, for a period of 8 days, from March 15 to the 23d of last year.

Other strikes, Mr. President, are also listed by the National Mediation Board as having occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

On September 9 of last year, 1949, employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, withdrew from service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and were continuously out from September 9 until October 24, 1949, when the strike was ended. Thus, Mr. President, for approximately 6½ weeks this great railroad system, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., serving 11 States, and operating more than 10,000 miles of railroad was, if I may so term it, "completely immobilized," or perhaps more clearly stated, "closed down," to the detriment of many thousands of persons.

A fact-finding board to investigate and adjust the Missouri Pacific dispute, appointed by the President of the United States, reported in part as follows:

It is with a deep sense of regret that we are obliged to report the failure of our mission. It seems inconceivable to us that a coercive strike should occur on one of the Nation's major transportation systems, with all of the losses and hardships that would follow, in view of the fact that the Railway Labor Act provides an orderly, efficient, and complete remedy for the fair and just settlement of the matters in dispute. Grievances of the character here under discussion are so numerous and of such frequent occurrence on all railroads that the general adoption of the policy pursued by the organizations in this case would soon result in the complete nullification of the Railway Labor Act.

Yet, Mr. President, so far as I know, there was nothing illegal in the action of the strikers who for about 6½ weeks tied up completely the operations of this great railroad system serving 11 States over 10,000 miles of railroad.

The bill I have introduced today, Mr. President, would remedy a situation such

as that. It would make the strike unlawful. It would make it punishable. It would make it subject to the orders of a court of equity by way of injunction.

Returning again to the Missouri Pacific strike, an editorial in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of September 7, 1949, said of the then impending Missouri Pacific strike:

Superlatives are rarely accurate, but it can be said that the impending walk-out is unnecessary and a brazen disregard of the public interest.

Mr. President, many Members of the Senate will vividly recall the appalling shock to the Nation, yes, to the Senate and the entire Congress, which occurred in 1946 by a strike called by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which strike, to quote the National Mediation Board, "affected virtually all of the Nation's railroads."

Who is there, Mr. President, among us that does not remember the consternation, almost the terror, which assailed this country on the occasion of the strike which "affected virtually all of the Nation's railroads"?

This was a strike, Mr. President, not in the remote recesses of antiquity, but less than 4 years before the moment at which we are gathered here today. The National Mediation Board in its official report to the two Houses of Congress, referring to the strike in 1946, said:

By far the most disruptive tie-up in the history of American railroads occurred at 4 p. m. on May 23, 1946, when locomotive engineers, trainmen, and yardmen left their jobs and operation of our giant networks of railroads came to a halt.

Then, Mr. President, let me read these thrilling and appalling words from the official report of the National Mediation Board:

The effect was immediate, paralyzing, and Nation-wide. The strike was terminated after 48 hours, and the men started back to work at 4 p. m. May 25, 1946.

But, Mr. President, may I call to the attention of the Senate an even more modern illustration of the consternation which was experienced not only by the man on the street, but by the officials of the Nation in the face of a great impending railroad strike. I bring the Senate's attention down to 1948. In its official report the National Mediation Board called attention to the fact that, in 1948, to forestall a strike set for May 11, "extraordinary measures were invoked to prevent a Nation-wide tie-up in rail transportation." Continuing, the Board said:

The President issued an executive order whereby operation of the railroads was taken over by the Secretary of the Army. In taking this action the President called upon every railroad worker to cooperate with the Government by remaining on duty.

Mr. President, I point to the fact that not merely did the President invoke this remedy of taking possession of the operation of the railroads by the Secretary of the Army under an Executive order issued by the President, but that the Chief Executive of our Nation appealed, in addition, to the patriotic instincts of those who were threatening to strike, and

called upon, as the National Mediation Board says in what I have read, "every railroad worker to cooperate with the Government by remaining on duty."

The President said—and I continue to quote from the report of the National Mediation Board, which quoted the President's statement:

It is essential to the public health and to the public welfare generally that every possible step be taken by the Government to assure to the fullest possible extent continuous and uninterrupted transportation service. A strike on our railroads would be a Nation-wide tragedy, with world-wide repercussions.

Notwithstanding the Executive order and notwithstanding the call so issued by the President, appealing to the patriotic sentiments of the employees—and they are patriotic, Mr. President—the threatened strike order was not canceled. What stopped it? We are told by the report of the National Mediation Board that, as a result of a temporary order granted on May 10 by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the 1948 strike was called off. Mr. President, I am glad our courts still function and our people have respect for the dignity of our courts.

No attempt is made in this statement to the Senate by me to give an exhaustive history of transportation strikes in the United States. Suffice it to say—to quote again the previously mentioned statement by the National Mediation Board in its special report submitted on November 1, 1948—

The peaceful settlements do not, however, make up for the instances in which stoppages occurred. It is not a good record, and it does not bode well for the future effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act.

Mr. President, today is April 21, 1950. What are the conditions confronting us today—confronting you and me and everyone else in the United States—within certain large territories of our country? On April 19, which was Wednesday of this week, the Associated Press announced that—

Railroad firemen and enginemen today called a strike for 6 a. m. (local time) next Wednesday against four vast railroad systems. It would cut off vital segments of the Nation's rail transportation.

The strike is directed against these roads: The Pennsylvania system west of Harrisburg, New York Central west of Buffalo, Michigan Central West of the Detroit River, the CCC & St. Louis (Big Four), the Ohio Central lines, Santa Fe (proper) and Santa Fe (coast lines), and the Southern Railway System.

That statement appeared 2 days ago. Yesterday an Associated Press dispatch said:

The strike will be against the Pennsylvania system west of Harrisburg, Pa.; the entire Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system; the Southern Railway, and the New York Central west of Buffalo and three of its divisions, the Michigan Central west of the Detroit River, the Big Four and the Ohio Central Lines.

Mr. President, someone may say these are mere local disturbances. In a moment I shall make some reference to the effect of the strikes against these four systems, which are termed by the Asso-

ciated Press as being vast railroad systems. In that connection I emphasize the word "vast."

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, does the Senator from Missouri care to yield at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator From Kansas?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I really prefer to continue without being interrupted. However, if the Senator from Kansas wishes to ask me a question now, I shall yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Very well; I shall wait until the Senator concludes his remarks.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall be happy to yield at the conclusion of my remarks, and at that time I shall endeavor to answer any questions I can. Of course, I do not claim to know all the answers in connection with this difficult and complicated problem; and it may well be that I shall not be able to answer every question which is asked.

Mr. President, I have referred to the condition as of today, April 21.

Let me read this very significant statement appearing in the *New York Times* of yesterday, April 20, referring to an announcement made by David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:

Mr. Robertson's announcement described the prospective walkout as the beginning of a strike against all railroads of the United States.

Is there any Member of the Senate who does not remember the feeling of this body and the feeling of the United States in 1946 and again in 1948, when, in the first instance, a Nation-wide paralyzing effect was brought about by the most disruptive tie-up, as the National Mediation Board has referred to it, in the history of American railroads; and does anyone of us forget that in 1948 the President declared that—

A strike on our railroads would be a Nation-wide tragedy, with world-wide repercussions.

Therefore, Mr. President, can we with equanimity and equilibrium receive the announcement of the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who describes the prospective walk-out as—to quote from the *New York Times*—

The beginning of a strike against all railroads of the United States.

True it is that this morning's *Washington Post* contains an article reporting an announcement by Mr. Alvanley Johnston, head of the rival union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that his union will not respect the firemen's picket line, but will report to their jobs as usual. I quote from the article appearing in the *Washington Post* for today:

Johnston made it clear that the engineers—who are promoted from the firemen's ranks—will not be permitted to take over any of the firemen's duties, but will be permitted to work along supervisory help should any of the struck lines attempt to operate despite the strike.

Mr. President, I take it that it is not particularly reassuring to the Nation that Mr. Johnston does not propose to recognize the picket lines of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, when at the same time he makes it clear that the engineers who formerly were firemen will not be permitted to take over any of the firemen's duties. I make no imputation or implication against Mr. Johnston's entire sincerity. I have no doubt that he means what he says and says what he means.

However, I desire to call attention to the fact that there is good reason to believe that, regardless of whether Mr. Johnston's somewhat optimistic statement, to which I have referred, will be justified, there is a more critical question involved, and that is whether the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—that is to say, the brakemen, the flagmen, the yardmen, the switchmen—will take the same position as that which Mr. Johnston now takes. It is possible that upon the Diesel engines, if the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen should take the same position as that taken by Mr. Johnston, the effect of the strike might be very materially alleviated. And yet, what assurance—what possible assurance—do we have that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will not adhere to the picket line of the firemen, who will have established it if this strike should go into effect? And, without any imputation against Mr. Johnston, what assurance has the Nation that, as conditions develop, if the strike shall begin, Mr. Johnston may find either that his men will not obey him, or that perhaps there will come about a pressure upon him so great that he himself will not be able to withstand it?

Certainly, with Mr. Robertson describing the prospective walk-out on these four vast railroad systems as the beginning of a strike against all railroads of the United States, I cannot, and I doubt whether any other Member of the Senate can, draw very great reassurance against the grave danger confronting the Nation, in view of the present situation.

I referred to the Pennsylvania system. The threatened strike of the firemen on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Harrisburg will affect 7,500 miles of railroad—nearly three times as great a mileage as was affected in the Wabash strike, and three-fourths of the mileage affected by the Missouri Pacific strike. Those 7,500 miles of railroad are located in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and include also the gateway of the company into Missouri at St. Louis, and that into Kentucky, at Louisville.

But, Mr. President, not only will the numerous cities along the 7,500 miles of rail be affected directly by the strike, if it occurs, but shippers and consignees on other parts of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be affected also, including most of the great cities of the East, which, while the strike continues, will be unable to ship by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad to cities on the lines west of Harrisburg, or receive freight therefrom. The freight traffic handled on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Harris-

burg amounted last month to 79 percent of the entire volume of freight of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That railroad, incidentally, handles about 11 percent of the total freight traffic of the country.

But what about the Santa Fe, the entire system of which is, according to this notice, to be struck on next Wednesday morning? The strike on the Santa Fe system would tie up approximately 13,000 miles of railroad between Chicago, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific coast, serving areas in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, Texas, and California. Crippling the Santa Fe would affect service to many national defense projects served exclusively by that railroad, the major ones being the Los Alamos and Sandia bases of New Mexico, the Boeing aircraft plant at Wichita, the Argonne National Laboratory of Illinois, the Fort Wingate and Belmont ammunition depots of Arizona and New Mexico, and the aircraft industry and naval installations in the city of San Diego. The Santa Fe is one of the four principal transcontinental routes to California for military traffic in times of national emergency.

What will be the effect of the strike upon the Southern Railway System if the strike occurs? The Southern Railway System operates 7,753 miles of railroad throughout the southeastern part of the United States. It serves every State south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers except West Virginia. The Government's atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., is served by the Southern Railway. Among the cities served by it are the important ports of Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston, Brunswick, and Mobile.

What about the New York Central System? What will the effect of a strike on the segments of it be? The threatened strike on portions of the New York Central System it is expected would paralyze its rail operations over an extensive area. The main line between the Niagara frontier and Chicago would be affected, as would also the main line of the Michigan Central from Buffalo, through the Province of Ontario, to Detroit and Chicago.

Furthermore, operations on the Big Four lines from Cleveland to Cincinnati and from Cleveland to St. Louis would be affected, as would also the operations on the Ohio Central lines leading into the coal-mine regions of West Virginia. Operations of the New York Central in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania would be crippled. All the operations of the New York Central along the Great Lakes would be included. Approximately 5,000 miles of railroad would be affected by the strike on the New York Central segments. The operations of all connecting carriers would be seriously affected also.

So, Mr. President, we find here a threatened strike against segments of railroads—and in two cases, those of the Santa Fe and the Southern, against entire systems—which involve 7,500 miles, plus 13,000 miles, plus 7,753 miles, plus approximately 5,000 miles of railroad. By a hasty computation, I think this amounts to approximately 32,000 miles.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Thirty-three thousand.

Mr. DONNELL. I have been assisted in the computation by my good friend, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. I may be slightly in error, but, judging by his accuracy, I have no doubt I am approximately correct.

The bill which I have introduced would not deprive either the carrier or labor of the opportunity to have their respective claims which may be involved in disputes fully and thoroughly considered and decided. The Railway Labor Act, if amended as proposed in this bill, would provide full and adequate facilities for adjustment, mediation, arbitration, and ultimate adjudication of the claims of every interest. The bill does, however, recognize as predominant and outstanding the welfare of the people of the United States of America.

The bill, by making unlawful as it does, strikes and walkouts arising out of or in connection with any dispute falling within the purview of the Railway Labor Act and by making likewise unlawful lockouts falling within such purview, does not deprive anyone of the right to a just determination of his asserted claims. The bill does, however, protect the people of the United States whose interest supersedes those of the disputants in controversies between themselves.

Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, the question I wanted to ask the distinguished Senator from Missouri is this: Is it not a fact that even though the strike would not embrace all railroad lines in the United States, many of the railroads serve exclusively certain areas, and it would amount to an absolute tying up of all rail transportation of all types, kinds, and character?

Mr. DONNELL. I have no doubt that that is correct. I want to say that that question, asked by a distinguished former governor of Kansas, former head of the public service commission of the State of Kansas, and now an eminent Member of this body, comes, I think, with especial force in connection with any statement he may make, express or implied, as to the effect upon industries and localities, and I think his statement is entitled to most respectful consideration by all Members of this body.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I thank the Senator from Missouri for his kind remarks. I should like to say that I am deeply concerned with reference to the destructive effect which might follow the calling of this type of strike, which would tie up, as has been indicated by the distinguished Senator from Missouri, only certain of the railroads serving this great country.

Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator another question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield further to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Does the Senator know how many men would be actually involved in the strike on the systems which would be tied up?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am sure that I could not answer that question with any degree of accuracy. I do have some information along those lines, and if I may have permission to do so, I should like later to incorporate in the Record a statement with reference to the subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Missouri will be permitted to incorporate such statement in connection with this question.

Mr. DONNELL subsequently provided the following information:

On my best information, the approximate number of railroad employees who would lose employment during the strike if the strike occurs, is, on the following railroads, as follows, respectively:

1. On the Southern Railway System.....	35,000
2. On the New York Central.....	50,000
3. On the Santa Fe.....	55,000
4. On the Pennsylvania.....	100,000
Total.....	240,000

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Does the Senator know whether this type of strike against certain of the railroads heretofore named by him would affect the truck transportation which some of the railroads maintain as a sort of separate entity or which is tied into their actual rail operations?

Mr. DONNELL. I think it is obvious that it would. It seems to me that it is perfectly clear. May I ask the Senator if he will be kind enough to give us his own idea on that point?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, that is one thing which gives me most serious concern, because, obviously, if certain motor-carrier transportation is owned by certain of the railroads involved in the strike, by reason of their participating in a number of other group relations, such as labor unions and otherwise, it would necessarily follow, I am sure, that truck transportation serving thousands of communities throughout this great country would be tied up completely to an extent that would involve irreparable damage and injury.

I want to say most kindly to the Senator from Missouri that I appreciate his forthright statement in connection with this most important field. It is most important to the general public and to the Nation in providing the Senate of the United States an opportunity carefully to review and discuss the situation and perhaps arrive at some kind of remedial legislation in the public interest.

Mr. DONNELL. I deeply appreciate the comment made by the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Byrd	Darby
Anderson	Capehart	Donnell
Brewster	Chapman	Douglas
Bricker	Connally	Dworshak
Butler	Cordon	Eastland

Eaton	Kem	O'Connor
Ellender	Knowland	Robertson
Flanders	Langer	Saltonstall
Frear	Leahy	Schoeppel
Fulbright	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Gillette	Lodge	Sparkman
Hayden	Lucas	Stennis
Hendrickson	McCarran	Taft
Hickenlooper	McCarthy	Taylor
Hoey	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Holland	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Humphrey	McMahon	Thye
Hunt	Magnuson	Tydings
Ives	Martin	Watkins
Jenner	Millikin	Wherry
Johnson, Colo.	Morse	Williams
Johnson, Tex.	Mundt	Withers
Kefauver	Myers	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 166) to authorize the award posthumously of an appropriate decoration to members of the crew of the United States Navy Privateer who lost their lives in or over the Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950, while in the performance of duty.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it is apparent from a canvass of the Senators on the floor that no other addresses will be made this afternoon on the unfinished business, dealing with the European recovery program. There is on the calendar a bill which is of an emergency nature, and which has to do with daylight saving in the District of Columbia. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, Senate bill 3304, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3176, the District of Columbia daylight-saving-time bill, and that Senate bill 3176 be the business of the Senate until disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I shall not object. I merely wish to say that when the calendar was called for the consideration of measures to which there was no objection, I was not willing to let this bill go by without expressing my personal views concerning it. I do not agree with the distinguished editor of the Washington Evening Star that it concerns only the District of Columbia, and that, therefore, the District of Columbia should have the exclusive say-so as to what should be done. The bill affects a good many people in the State of Virginia and a good many in the State of Maryland, and especially farmers, who have to work by the sun. They cannot work by some arbitrary time rule. The daylight-saving rule causes a great many people inconvenience. For these reasons I felt fully justified in expressing my personal viewpoint. However, Mr. President, I have no objection to the Senate voting on the bill, and I shall not object to its consideration.

Mr. LUCAS. I am very grateful to the distinguished Senator from Virginia for the position he takes. I thoroughly understand his position.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Reserving the right to object; I may say I shall not object. I understand this is the bill by which the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia would be authorized to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for a period of each year commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. That is the exact reading of the measure which is before us.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further inquiry?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. The bill does not refer merely to this one year, as I read it. It refers to each year. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. There is no objection, so far as I know, on our side.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Reserving the right to object, I desire to express my very great appreciation to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. It seems to me that since we have expressed ourselves in the Senate during the present session to the effect that we approve the general principle of home rule, by, I think, a vote of about 4 to 1, it would be highly inconsistent for us to go backward instead of forward in this matter by denying to the residents of the District who have shown by a great majority that they wanted the benefits of daylight saving the opportunity to get it through the action of their own governing authority. I appreciate the action of the Senator from Virginia. While, like himself, I know there are some who object, I think we both know that the great majority of people here want daylight saving. I hope the Senate will speedily enact the bill into law.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wholeheartedly concur in the remarks just made by the distinguished Senator from Florida and I now ask for present consideration of the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3176) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for a period of each year commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Any such time established by the Commissioners under the authority of this act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I, too, wish to express appreciation to the Senator from Virginia and approval of his action. In his comments he referred to the fact that the citizens of nearby States are affected, and he mentioned the State of Maryland, which I have the honor in part to represent. I may say that the Senator's statement is entirely correct. But I feel that the measure is a meritorious one, not only because, as the Senator from Florida has correctly stated, we are adhering to home-rule principles in granting the opportunity to the authorities of the District of Columbia to determine this matter which is principally of local concern, but I submit that on its merits in general the principle should be adopted.

If daylight saving is not adopted the Nation's capital will be out of step, as it were, with large municipalities of the Northern States and elsewhere. I think it would certainly be in keeping with the times if the measure were promptly passed, with the hope that the District Commissioners will put daylight saving into effect.

I thank the Senator from Illinois for his promptness in bringing this matter before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I now ask for a vote on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on the passage of the bill I ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" seem to have it; the "ayes" have it, and the bill is passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I should like the RECORD to show that 6 Senators voted for and 1 Senator voted against the passage of the bill.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS FOR THE CREW OF THE NAVY PRIVATEER SHOT DOWN IN THE BALTIC

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been asked to read into the RECORD a telegram sent to me by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN]. It comes from Spokane, Wash., dated today, and is as follows:

SPOKANE, WASH., April 21, 1950.
Senator KENNETH WHERRY,
Senate Office Building,

DEAR KEN: A small favor please. In the New York Times of Thursday April 20 under page one story titled "Senate Proposes Awards for Fliers Downed in Baltic" by Harold B. Hinton, the majority leader, SCOTT LUCAS is quoted as saying in part to the junior Senator from Washington "If the Senator wants to make a defense of Russia on that score, he is welcome to do so." As I recall, LUCAS said substantially this during the debate on his resolution last Wednesday but no such reference appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date. SCOTT LUCAS was advised by himself and friends to strike the comment as being unfair and unwise and he did so. SCOTT LUCAS advised me personally of why he wanted to strike the comment. I appreciated his desire to withdraw

an ill considered comment and after thanking him the incident was closed as far as I was concerned. To keep the record straight however, I hope that you will read this wire statement to the Senate today. In addition I ask that you join with my letter of yesterday to the Secretary of State in which I submitted a number of questions about the Baltic episode which puzzle Americans generally. If the Secretary of State can answer the questions and I trust that he can all of us will be much better prepared to understand what has really taken place in the Baltic area—my office will provide you with a copy of the letter.

Gratefully and with cordial regards,
HARRY P. CAIN.

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter written by the Senator from Washington to the Secretary of State under date of April 20, 1950.

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

APRIL 20, 1950.

HON. DEAN G. ACHESON,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: AS YOU KNOW, the Senate majority leader, Mr. LUCAS, offered a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 166) yesterday to authorize the award posthumously of an appropriate decoration to the members of the crew of the United States Navy Privateer who lost their lives in or over the Baltic Sea while in the performance of duty. The result of the vote on the resolution was yeas 66, nays 0.

This resolution was apparently offered because it was designed to focus public attention, both at home and abroad, on the protest note which the State Department had presented very recently by our Ambassador to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In speaking in support of the resolution, which in itself made no reference to the manner in which the United States Navy Privateer was destroyed, Mr. LUCAS and other Senators seemed to take for granted that the aircraft had been shot down by Russian airmen. In answer to questions these gentlemen said that all they knew was what they had read in the State Department's note of protest to the Soviet Government.

I read this protest note as it appeared in the press yesterday with deep interest and concern. It did not satisfy my desire to understand fully how and where and when the unfortunate tragedy took place. Your protest note left unanswered many a reasonable and legitimate question which must be in the minds of most Americans.

I hope that you will be able to fully answer the several questions which are carried in this letter. Unless the questions are answered in clear and understandable fashion there will and must remain a serious doubt concerning what actually happened. If the United States Navy Privateer was actually destroyed by the Russians, the Congress and the Nation will support, in my judgment, any steps which are taken by the State Department and others in authority to secure appropriate indemnity. If, however, there is any possible doubt concerning how our aircraft met its fate many an American, in my judgment, will insist on pursuing an investigation to determine all of the facts before supporting a demand for indemnity from a nation which is said to have committed an unprovoked act of destruction against American lives and property.

1. Can you advise me of the destination of the United States Navy Privateer after it left Wiesbaden at 10:31 a.m. Greenwich time, April 8, 1950? Is a flight plan available to

show an estimated mileage and time schedule?

2. Was any of this route over foreign territory and if it was were the necessary clearances secured from the appropriate foreign government?

3. Your protest note states that the United States Navy airplane did not fly over any Soviet or Soviet-occupied territory or territorial waters adjacent thereto. Will you provide your explanation as to how the Russian aircraft, which is presumed to have destroyed our American aircraft, was flying over territory or waters beyond its jurisdiction?

4. Will you state the precise location of where you think our aircraft was shot down?

5. If you think that our aircraft was shot down over friendly territory or waters will you state the nature of our own or friendly air defense measures in the area where the incident is thought to have taken place? If our aircraft was destroyed over territory or waters which are within our jurisdiction the Nation will want to know what steps are being taken to avoid future incidents of the kind in question.

6. Your protest note tells us that the United States Navy Privateer reported by radio as it crossed the coast line of the British zone of Germany two and a half hours after taking off from Wiesbaden. Was this the last radio report which the aircraft made to its headquarters? If there were other radio reports will you state the number and the hour times when the messages were dispatched? Will you state the practice which governs reporting to headquarters by aircraft which fly in the European theater? I am interested in knowing if our aircraft was heard from after its first radio report at 1:01 p. m. This question is of importance, at least to me, because of the comment in your protest note that the Soviet Government acknowledged that one of its fighter aircraft had fired upon an American plane on April 8, 1950, at 5:30 p. m., Moscow time.

7. Can you completely disprove the possibility that our aircraft might have blown up or disintegrated in flight as a result of mechanical failures?

8. Are American aircraft, other than military aircraft, now in service in the Baltic area? Your protest note said that the United States Navy Privateer was the only American military aircraft in the air on April 8, but it likewise states that the Soviet Government acknowledged firing on an American plane.

I think that you will do a fine service for America and for all of the nations in Europe if it is possible for you to concretely answer each of these questions. These answers will clear away the wide range of uncertainty which is included in your protest note and they will provide everybody with a factual analysis of when, where, and how a regrettable and unfortunate mishap occurred. Until concrete answers are available to everybody the State Department will not benefit from the confidence it ought to receive from the American people.

Anything short of the complete truth about any of our relationships with foreign nations in days like the present constitutes an inadequate understanding of the problems which beset you and your Department. The American people will face up to any responsibility providing they know what it is in every detail.

Most sincerely,

HARRY P. CAIN.

NATURALIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS HAVING LEGAL RIGHT TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, since the majority leader has called up a bill on the calendar, after having made the announcement that no Senators were ready to speak on the unfinished business, I wonder if he would object to the

Senate returning to House Joint Resolution 239, Calendar No. 1179, and considering that measure.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator advise the Senate of the subject of the measure?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, it is a joint resolution to provide for the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence. It is a measure definitely in behalf of the Japanese, who have gained permanent residence, whose sons and daughters served in the armed forces of the United States and who are American citizens.

On the call of the calendar there was objection to the measure. If I remember correctly the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] objected to it, but I have been informed that he has withdrawn his objection, and that he would not object to the joint resolution when the calendar is called.

I want to say to the Senate at this time that very few persons will be affected by the measure. Only such persons as have gained permanent residence in the United States will be affected by it. It will not affect in any way or in any sense the laws now in effect with respect to persons becoming citizens of the United States. Probably very few persons would apply for citizenship under terms of the joint resolution. It would merely extend to persons having a legal right to permanent residence, who live with us, who are part of our political life, and whose sons and daughters have defended the United States in war and are citizens of the United States, the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from Utah for bringing up the subject at this time before the Senate. I am in total sympathy with the views expressed by him with respect to this particular measure. However, in talking with the junior Senator from Georgia, who objected to consideration of the joint resolution when it was reached on the call of the calendar, he advised me that he has an amendment to offer to it when it comes up for consideration. Under those circumstances I cannot agree to have it considered at this time. The junior Senator from Georgia is unavoidably absent from the Senate. Therefore, I think it would be unwise to take up the joint resolution in his absence.

Let me say to the Senator from Utah that I am just as much interested in the measure as he is, because a number of persons who live in Illinois are affected by it.

I guarantee to the Senator that before we conclude the session action will be taken on the joint resolution.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, let me say further that, of course, I would not have made the request if it were not for the fact that the joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives and has been reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. However, of course, I shall not make the request if the Senator from Georgia wishes to be present during the consideration of the joint resolution.

AMENDMENT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3304) to amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before the Senate takes a recess, I wish to make known to the Senate, especially for the Record, in the hope that Senators will read it between now and Monday, that it is the hope of the Senator from Illinois and of the majority, those on this side of the aisle, that on Monday next, when the Senate convenes we can arrive at a unanimous-consent agreement whereby we can dispose of the pending bill perhaps sometime next week. We have now spent 2 days on the European Recovery Program, and I doubt whether, if we computed the exact time spent discussing this basic and fundamental and all-important world issue, we would find that more than 2½ hours of actual debate had been addressed to this particular question.

Mr. President, it seems to me that Senators who are concerned with this measure, and who have addresses to make on it, ought to get busy on Monday of next week and be here with the speeches they desire to deliver to the Senate and to the country. Let us get along with the business of ECA. It is important. The Senator from Illinois would like to conclude it not later than the latter part of next week, certainly not later than a week from Monday.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I concur in the observation made by the majority leader that we should expedite the pending legislation, that we should hurry on with it in order that we may then take up FEPC, as the majority leader has announced, and get it out of the way. There is also plenty of other proposed legislation which should be considered. But I wish to assure the majority leader that we shall do everything in our power to bring about a unanimous-consent agreement Monday, or at least at the beginning of the week, to vote upon the different amendments and, finally, on the passage of the ECA bill.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

INCREASE IN BORROWING POWER OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader whether it will be possible on Monday to take up for consideration Calendar 1380, House bill 6567, which proposes to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. I believe action should be had on it as early as possible, because the program of the Secretary of Agriculture in relation to the price support of perishable commodities is held up somewhat pending action of the Congress on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill.

Mr. LUCAS. I am entirely familiar with the subject matter mentioned by the Senator from Minnesota. I agree with him that some action should be taken on the bill. We have not been

able to consider it yet. I should have liked to take it up this afternoon, but the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] said he would be absent today, and I did not want to take it up in his absence. Whether the Senate can consider it on Monday I would not want to say at this time, but perhaps after we obtain the unanimous-consent agreement to vote on the ECA measure we may find a lull during which the bill can be acted upon. The Senator is obviously correct in saying to the Senate and to the country that it is a very important piece of legislation.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

DESIRABILITY OF EXPEDITING THE WORK OF THE SENATE

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I should like to observe that in about 8 weeks there will be in the Senate a great hue and cry about going home. Senators will be coming to the majority leader asking, "When are we going to be able to go home?" The answer to that question is being written now in the Senate. The longer we delay action on important measures as they come up, the longer we shall have to remain here, because, as I understand, the attitude of the majority leader is that we have a program of bills the consideration of which must be finished, no matter how long we may be required to remain here. If that is the case, the sooner we get to work on them in earnest and get through with them, the sooner we shall be going home. Those who want to delay the votes on these measures should take that into consideration, if they do not want to be here long past Labor Day.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from Connecticut, I should like to say that I hope very much we can finish this session by July 31, in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. However, if we cannot do it, we shall have to remain longer. Certainly I do not want to continue in session until the middle of October. I happen to be a candidate for reelection this year, as do other Senators, including my friend from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and other Senators. I feel sure that those who are candidates will agree with me that we should like to dispose of all the business of the Senate as expeditiously as possible, so that we may return to the hustings and at least preach a little Democratic and Republican gospel to the folks back home, who do not see us very often. Does the Senator from Missouri agree with that?

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator from Illinois allow me to inquire whether he will preach a little Republican doctrine as he goes along?

Mr. LUCAS. I may say to the Senator it will be Republican doctrine in reverse.

Mr. DONNELL. It will be in muted tones, will it not?

Mr. LUCAS. Very much so.

Mr. DONNELL. I concur with the Senator, however, as to the desirability of expediting the work of the Senate as much as possible, consistent with the proper performance of our duties.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 166) to authorize the award posthumously of an appropriate decoration to members of the crew of the United States Navy Privateer who lost their lives in or over the Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950, and it was signed by the Vice President.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 21, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 166) to authorize the award posthumously of an appropriate decoration to members of the crew of the United States Navy Privateer who lost their lives in or over the Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950, while in the performance of duty.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, April 24, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite and eternal God, who art found by all who sincerely seek Thee and art seen by all whose hearts are pure, may we begin, continue, and end each day with the glad assurance of Thy guiding and sustaining presence.

Grant that the Members of this legislative body may daily come to the high vocation of public service, with which Thou hast entrusted them, richly endowed with clear judgment and wise decision.

May the Master's principles of righteousness and justice be the foundation on which we are striving to build a nobler civilization.

Show us how we may lift humanity out of the lowlands of fear and bondage into the lofty heights of faith and freedom through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the

House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 11, 1950:

H. R. 3946. An act to promote the national defense and to contribute to more effective aeronautical research by authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study.

On April 19, 1950:

H. R. 6656. An act for the relief of Peter Michael El-Hini.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday next, April 26, for 20 minutes following disposition of the legislative business of the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

DISPLACED PERSONS BILL

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CELLER, WALTER, FEIGHAN, GRAHAM, and FELLOWS.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 7846, an act to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof

"Sec. 809. Whenever the Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or his duly designated representative, determines that it is desirable in order to effectuate the purposes of this title, the Secretary is authorized, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, to procure, by negotiation or otherwise, the services of architects and engineers, or organizations thereof, under such arrangements as he deems desirable, but at an expense not in excess of that permissible under the schedule of fees allowed from time to time by the Public Housing Administration in connection with projects assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. Such services may include the development of plans, drawings, and specifications for rental housing under this title and other services in connection therewith: *Provided*, That such plans, drawings, and specifications may include the use on any project to be constructed under this title of alternate materials or alternate types of construction, including prefabrication, that provide substantially equal value and conform to standards established by the Federal Housing Administration: *Provided further*, That

the Secretary may designate certain sites or parts thereof for rental housing to be furnished from prefabricated houses or housing components. Such arrangements may include provision for advance or progress payments, for payment by third parties, for payment by the Government of any such compensation as is not paid for by third parties, and shall include provision for reimbursement by third parties to the Government of any compensation or other expenses paid by the Government pursuant to this section, and may include other provisions for compensation. The Secretary is further authorized to advance or pay to the Federal Housing Administration its "Appraisal and Eligibility Statement" fees in connection with such rental housing. The Secretary is further authorized to procure options from private parties for the acquisition by third parties of off-installation sites intended for such rental housing. The Secretary is further authorized to enter into arrangements by contract or otherwise for eventual acquisition by the Government, without cost to the Government, of all right, title, and interest in sites on which housing is constructed pursuant to this title and improvements thereon. Any public-works appropriations now or hereafter available to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force may be obligated by the respective departments for these purposes. Reimbursements to the Government on account of payments made pursuant to this section shall be made to appropriations against which such payments were charged."

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

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain the amendment?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, there are no substantial changes in the bill as passed by the House. The Senate amendment merely clarifies and makes certain some of the provisions of the House bill. It provides that there shall be a limitation upon the fees paid to architects and engineers, and they shall conform to the provisions of the bill providing for public housing. It provides that there may be sites selected for the prefabricated houses, and that there may be contracts made for reimbursement for the temporary expenditures of architects and engineers, which will be recovered from the promoters of the project. The Government may also contract for the acquisition of the property after the period of amortization of the mortgage.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am glad that the gentleman and his group have taken out of that bill the stated amount of architects' and engineers' commissions or fees, as in these houses which are produced in multiple there is no need for a large fee. The architectural and engineering work can be accomplished for a very small fee by using four or five plans for these installations.

Mr. SPENCE. I may say that there is a great emergency existing for the immediate passage of this bill. The armed services are very anxious that it shall go into effect immediately. There is a very great shortage of housing in Alaska where the need must be met, and the housing has been so poor in the armed services that many men refuse to reenlist because of inadequate housing facilities.