

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:
H. R. 1464. A bill for the relief of Leonard Hutchings; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAVENNER:
H. R. 1465. A bill for the relief of the State of California; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOBBS:
H. R. 1466. A bill for the relief of William H. Bibb; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1467. A bill for the relief of Walter R. McKinney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLMES of Washington:
H. R. 1468. A bill for the relief of Warrant Officer Wayne C. Proper; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1469. A bill for the relief of Cox Bros.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana:
H. R. 1470. A bill granting a pension to Edward Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1471. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Sevaljevick, now known as Nicholas Hornacky; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1472. A bill for the relief of B. B. Stringer; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 1473. A bill granting a pension to Ernest Somers; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1474. A bill for the relief of Isobell Shanks; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1475. A bill granting a pension to John Hannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM:
H. R. 1476. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Harper; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:
H. R. 1477. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. W. McMurray, R. T. Latham, G. B. Cooper, L. W. Pearson, and Billups Oil Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1478. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Russell C. Allen and Molly Ann Allen; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1479. A bill for the relief of Axel A. Stromberg; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1480. A bill for the relief of the S. G. Leoffler Operating Co. of Washington, D. C., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1481. A bill for the relief of R. W. Wood; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1482. A bill for the relief of Sam Wadford; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1483. A bill for the relief of Mrs. W. V. Justice; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1484. A bill for the relief of the Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1485. A bill for the relief of Henry B. Tucker; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1486. A bill for the relief of Sam D. Moak; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1487. A bill for the relief of Clifton L. Holmes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:
H. R. 1488. A bill for the relief of Austin Bruce Bowan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri:
H. R. 1489. A bill for the relief of Harold B. Alden and Walter E. Strohm; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:
H. R. 1490. A bill awarding a Distinguished Service Cross to Tony Siminoff, veteran of the Philippine Insurrection; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SLAUGHTER:
H. R. 1491. A bill for the relief of Albert P. Dunbar; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1492. A bill for the relief of Florence J. Sypert, administratrix, of the estate of Leona Conner Childers; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1493. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to reopen and readjudicate the eminent-domain case of John W. Parish, trustee (John H. Bexten, substi-

tuted), against the United States, No. 34450; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:
H. R. 1494. A bill to authorize the presentation of an appropriate medal to J. Edgar Hoover; 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:

19. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C., endorsing the enactment of universal military service legislation and requesting the mediation and active participation of the Government of the United States of America in the negotiations now under way in Athens and in London to end the present conflict in Greece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

20. Also, petition of the American Legion, Kings County, Department of New York, by Thomas F. Kilcourse, county adjutant, requesting consideration that action be taken for the continuance of the Dies committee, which has performed for the past number of years valuable assistance in uncovering subversive elements as well as activities of subversive groups in our Government as well as in our country in general; to the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

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

Heavenly Father, help us to believe in the hand that never fails and see through our severest losses our greater gains. Forgive the defects of our spirits; speak to us of a tender heart full of pity and grace; speak to us of integrity and of the higher wisdom. Our calling is full of difficulty and we pray for Thy magnifying presence that shall enable Thy servants to resist temptation or compromise. Inspire in us a self-energy, an inner freedom, a basic liberty by which we triumph over rude circumstances.

Thou who art the Lord of the harvest, the winds and the waters are in Thine hands; do Thou enable us to measure ourselves by Thy standards. Thou art evermore gloriously able and willing to succor those who are weak and sinful. Deep in our breasts where the tides of emotion ebb and flow, where the might of the good is struggling to live, O give us power to build a fortress of defense and undergird our best understanding. We pray that these days we may gage by our wisdom, our sense of duty, and our unwavering loyalty all that has made our country memorable, and Thine shall be the praise. In the name of Him who is the light of the world. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 34):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES F. O'CONNOR, late a Representative from the State of Montana.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

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

The message also announced that, pursuant to the provisions of the above resolution, the President of the Senate appointed Mr. WHEELER and Mr. MURRAY members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent after the completion of business today that I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour to report to the House of Representatives on my mission to China.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House tomorrow for 20 minutes after the completion of other special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes succeeding me.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in four instances in the RECORD and include therein an extension on four subjects and certain statements and excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House tomorrow for 30 minutes after the completion of other special orders.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a letter written by an attorney named Matt. S. Walton to the President.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein three excerpts from the press.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House today for 15 minutes after the address of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include an article from the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after disposition of the business of the day and other special orders, my colleague the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] may address the House for 1 hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes today after the completion of other special orders heretofore granted.

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

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is present and prepared to take the oath of office. If the gentleman from West Virginia will present himself at the bar of the House, he may take the oath.

Mr. NEELY took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an article by John Griffin, which appeared in the Boston Sunday Post of January 14; and in the other to include an address by Rev. Joseph Z. Demers in Lawrence, Mass., on January 7.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial.

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

DRAFTING FARM LABOR

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, there is alarm throughout the country over the threat of farm boys being drafted into the Army. I am not pleading for farm boys to be left on the farms, but I am interested in the food supply of the Nation. I have here a letter from a farmer in my district in which he makes the following statement:

I operate a large dairy farm, 135 head of pure-bred Guernsey cattle and a 500-acre farm, producing between 70,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of milk a year. Necessarily we have to use some young able-bodied men to carry on.

Right now we have a 19-year-old single boy in our employ. A single boy, 23, that is a conscientious objector; a married man, 23, with two children, whose eyes are so bad that doctors told me that he could not pass a physical examination; a cripple about 26, single, that was placed in IV-F and later in II-C; and a married man, 28, that appears sound. All the rest of our employees are over draft age, one of them over 60, one stone deaf, and the other with only one hand.

I have tried repeatedly to hire a man that was here and drafted and is now discharged from the Army. About 3 days a week he helps us out but we never know whether he will be here or not, we have to pay him 60 cents an hour and you, as a farmer, know that this cannot be done and make both ends meet.

The best years of my life have been spent in building our herd up and bull calves from it have gone into practically every State of the Union to help raise the production of the dairy industry throughout the United States. It seems a shame to see such a herd dispersed but if it is going to be necessary to take all of the single young men off farms, I honestly can't see any other answer.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from the Secretary of State and a statement made by the Secretary of State.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter on the St. Lawrence seaway.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

SPECIAL JOINT SESSION SUGGESTED

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include in my remarks a concurrent resolution I am today introducing in the House.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a concurrent resolution. It seems to me that at a time like this when our country is in danger and the people of the Nation are going to their churches and asking divine guidance from Almighty God for the President of the United States and the Congress in the deliberation of our duties that we ourselves should congregate for that purpose and ask for ourselves divine guidance that we be guided aright in thought, act, and deed. I introduce this resolution in order that we may accomplish a greater good, meeting together as Christian gentlemen, and in the hope that the legislation we consider under Christian influence will be for the best interest of America and the world in this critical period in our national life. We ourselves need such divine guidance. We need to pray ourselves as well as have our people pray for us.

The concurrent resolution referred to follows:

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of asking God's divine guidance in the deliberations and actions of Congress, the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock meridian on such day during February 1945 as may be selected by a joint committee consisting of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the House of Representatives.

Invitations to attend the joint session shall be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Lieutenant General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and such other persons as the joint committee shall deem proper.

The joint committee is authorized to make arrangements for the joint session herein authorized, and to invite a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi, and a Protestant minister to

conduct a nonsectarian service with the aid of the Chaplain of the Senate and the Chaplain of the House of Representatives. The priest, rabbi, and minister shall each be allotted 45 minutes for his participation in such service.

PILGRIMAGES FOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, just after the First World War the Congress took the same action that is now contemplated in a bill I am introducing at this time. I hope the Congress will pass this bill as soon as possible. It is a bill to provide for pilgrimages after the present war of Gold Star mothers and fathers to the graves of their sons and daughters who died in the service of the armed forces of the United States and who are buried in foreign lands.

Be it enacted, etc., That there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to enable the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for, after the termination of hostilities in the present war, and to pay the necessary expenses of, pilgrimages of mothers and fathers (or if they be dead, the next of kin) of servicemen and servicewomen who died and were buried in foreign lands during the present war, to their sons and daughters' graves.

REDUCTION OF ABSENTEEISM, CONSERVATION OF MANPOWER, AND SPEEDING WAR PRODUCTION

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, we have just had the privilege this morning of hearing Major General Hershey, Director of the Selective Service, explain the acute shortage of manpower both in and out of our armed forces. The general dealt very frankly with the subject, pointing out the grave necessity of digging further into the barrel of manpower supply. Special attention was called to instructions lately issued by War Mobilization Director Byrnes, which have been passed on to the local selective-service boards.

In view of this increased demand for men in our armed forces it seems most appropriate that we should take further stock to see wherein there may still be waste both of manpower and materials.

It is my purpose presently to reintroduce a House resolution which was on the calendar of the Seventy-eighth Congress, bearing No. 2082, providing in its caption for, "To reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war."

It is my privilege now to welcome to the city and acknowledge the presence in the gallery of Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, national president; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, honorary national president; Miss Lily Grace Matheson, national corresponding

secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer; and Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, national director, department of legislation; representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These women are attending a conference of national temperance workers, studying the controversial subject of intemperance, especially with reference to the war program.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address by the Honorable William T. Evjue, editor and publisher of the Capital Times.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter from a constituent.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow immediately after disposition of the regular business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in connection with H. R. 671, which has to do with the St. Lawrence seaway project and to include in my remarks certain letters, correspondence, and excerpts from statements and resolutions contained therein.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of insurance for old-age recipients.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next after disposition of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of

any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

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

MANUFACTURE OF WHISKY AND GIN

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a gentleman who preceded me calls attention to this matter of the liquor industry in this country. I want to call attention to an order issued by the War Production Board, approved by the War Food Administration, granting a holiday of 30 days to make whisky, which is all wrong.

Mr. Speaker, the order issued by the War Production Board and approved by the War Food Administration granting a holiday of 30 days to the whisky distillers for the manufacture of fifty to sixty million gallons of alcohol to make whisky and gin is about the most unreasonable, inexcusable, unjustified order that has come from any agency of the Government for a long time.

The War Production Board and other war agencies, including the War Department, tell us the need for certain war materials for our armed forces is critical. Military authorities and Selective Service are asking for legislation to put more men in the Army and more men in essential war industries, and yet our Government has seen fit to approve an order to carry on one of the most unessential industries in the category.

The War Food Administration, I am informed, has released 5,500,000 bushels of corn to make the liquor. Now if there is anyone, including the War Food Administration itself, who can justify that sort of thing, I would like to know it. According to Treasury Department figures there are about 300,000,000 gallons of bonded whisky in this country at the present time—enough to last, even under present increased consumption, for a period of 3 or 4 years.

Everyone knows of the critical shortage of tires needed by the armed forces as well as civilians. The Army needs an extra supply of them right now, and yet alcohol that ought to go for making tires is used for making liquor. Fifty million gallons of alcohol would help make a good many much needed tires.

Millions of people in Europe are clamoring for our grain for food, and yet our Government takes 5,500,000 bushels of corn as well as other products to make liquor alcohol. Farmers and producers have been requested by our Government to increase the production of food. They have been asked to raise more corn, more wheat, more foods of all kinds. They have delivered beyond all expectations a tremendous crop in 1944. It was understood that every bit of this crop was to go for essential war uses. Five million five hundred thousand bushels of corn would feed a lot of people.

Right now the military and the Selective Service are demanding a greater supply of men for the armed forces to replace the thousands being lost in battle. The manufacture of essential materials for the fighting men was never more critical, and yet the War Production Board approves the manufacture of beverage alcohol when there is a supply of more than 300,000,000 gallons of whisky in the warehouses of this country. The manpower consumed in the making of this alcohol would help to some extent remedy the labor situation.

Mr. Speaker, this thing is inexcusable. Why in the world should we divert the labor of hundreds of thousands of workers as well as the use of equipment in our industrial plants to make alcohol for whisky when it is so much needed for the manufacture of strategic materials? If there is a shortage, why not utilize at least a part of the manpower now being used in the wholesale and retail sale of liquor? You talk about nonessential industries—is there anyone on the floor of the House that believes 1,700 liquor places in Washington are necessary for the war effort? Why not take a little of that manpower and use it for more important purposes? Incidentally, we are informed there must be a curtailment of the use of light and heat. It is said the school period is to be cut 1 hour in some of our larger cities to save light and heat. Nothing is being said about cutting the hours of cocktail bars and liquor places that are run far into the night.

Mr. Speaker, here is an example where in my judgment the Government itself is interfering with the war effort. The order for making liquor is inexcusable. It does not make sense. It ought to be rescinded now.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Senator Davis.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a brief article taken from the newspapers of this morning on the opening of the new Leyte road.

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

There was no objection.

LET US TAKE THIS STEP

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record in favor of the United States taking the step toward post-war peace that has been suggested by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; namely, the creation of an interim council of the nations associated in the war effort.

The nations of the world, Mr. Speaker, will learn to work together by working together. As I said on the floor of the House Monday, July 5, 1943:

Our task is not easy. We must not make it more difficult than it is. We must not allow ourselves to focus attention upon points of disagreement; we must apply ourselves to the things we have in common. People work together only when they have a common purpose and when they work on matters in which they find a common interest. Nations will learn to live together in the same way.

In our own national development, we took one step at a time. Committees of correspondence acquainted the Colonies with each other before they formed the Continental Congress. Independence was maintained under the Articles of Confederation for several years before the Constitution came to form a more perfect union.

In the great responsibility that rests upon this generation and this Congress, Mr. Speaker, that of launching international cooperation instead of strife, we must not try to find ways to fail. We must try to succeed. The simple, natural way is to start now with an interim council devoting itself as best it can to the questions that arise from day to day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein two very fine editorials, one on the uniform air laws and the other on unconditional surrender.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Gilbert H. Montague, of New York, on international trade agreements and cartels.

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

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT POLICY

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a brief newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, several days ago our esteemed colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], the dean of the House, made some statements on the floor with reference to the service officers on duty in Washington filling the cocktail bars. Without in any way condoning the offense that he referred to, but simply in order that there may not be any misunderstanding, I desire to call attention of the House to some of the War Department policies.

All officers under 28, except in the rarest instances, are not permitted to serve either on temporary or permanent duty in Washington.

To the utmost possible extent all qualified troop-age officers are assigned to

troop duty and not for duty in Washington.

The number of military personnel, as well as civilian personnel, on duty in the War Department is constantly reviewed by a War Department division set up for that purpose, and each War Department agency is required to maintain its strength within set quotas.

War Department policy requires all officers for whom there are no appropriate assignments within the Army and for whom none are likely to occur, to be declared surplus and separated from active duty. Thousands have been so separated and hundreds are so separated each month.

All of these matters have had the personal attention of both the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson.

There are many officers passing through Washington all of the time—officers on furlough, back from combat areas for new assignment. These are, so to speak, on their own.

Following the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], an Associated Press reporter made an investigation for his own satisfaction. Following is the story he wrote reporting his investigation:

SABATH CLAIM CHALLENGED

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Somebody's wrong.

There's a story around this town that colonels and majors and captains and lieutenants spend all their time messing around cocktail bars.

Representative ADOLPH SABATH (Democrat, Illinois) is one of the sponsors of the story. He took a fast gander around one place and reckoned that there were 30,000 officers who didn't seem to be doing anything.

So, in this manpower shortage, this would be a good time to put them to good use, he told the House Rules Committee.

So, we went out to find out.

And, somebody's wrong, like we said.

It grieves us deeply to disagree with Judge SABATH who is one of our favorite people. The judge is hereby empowered to call us pronto and object.

This search was not a hit-and-miss affair. It was conducted in all good faith, and it didn't produce for a minute any 30,000 officers fighting the war in cocktail bars.

To make it authentic, we took along with us a full-fledged Navy lieutenant who kept saying, "Stop counting me twice in every place."

There was the Mayflower Hotel, pride of Capital town. The cocktail bar was crowded. There were two captains, four WAVES, two WAC's (including a captain), and an enlisted man.

There was the Shoreham, quite a place. Perhaps 300 people, mostly old folks. A handful of Navy officers, one or two Army men.

There was the Statler, a very fancy joint indeed. The room was peopled all right. Again it was old guys and old dolls. Four WAVES came in. It was like fresh air.

Now that's the way it was. This might have been a bad night. But, just offhand, it comes out like this:

Perhaps 1 or 2 percent of the population in the night clubs consisted of Army or Navy or Marine Corps officers.

FARM LABOR DRAFT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I have been told that food is essential to the war effort. I also understand that farming has been declared an essential industry. This morning I had occasion to attend a caucus, at which there was present Major General Hershey, where there was discussed the relation to and the effect on agriculture of the new draft directive. I understood the general to say that 31 percent of our population was engaged in agriculture. I understood the general to say further that 43 percent of the men in the armed forces came from the farm group.

Now, then, Mr. Speaker, if that is true, very obviously agriculture has been rankly discriminated against or it must not be deemed by the Selective Service to be an essential industry. I think these figures will be of interest to the Members of the House, and I pass them to you for what they are worth, as, if the above-quoted figures are correct, then the agricultural group has contributed nearly 40 percent more men than its quota, based on population, and this does not include those from the farm group who have gone into other war industry.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 7 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD URGE THE ADOPTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 1945, will come the fourth inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States. Shortly thereafter he will attend a conference of the heads of the three greatest powers of the United Nations, Great Britain, Russia and the United States. He will go fortified with the knowledge that the people of the United States, Republicans and Democrats alike, believe in the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter. They regret that the Atlantic Charter is not a written document adopted and signed by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin. I hope that, upon his return from the coming conference, President Roosevelt will be able to tell our people that he has secured the adoption of the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter by all the conferees and that they are finally embodied in a written document, signed and sealed, which can be displayed to the American people.

XCI—18

One group of loyal American citizens is particularly anxious as to the outcome of this conference. They are Americans who have come from Poland or are of Polish descent. They are seeing the destiny of their fatherland determined while it remains the main battlefield of the Eastern European war front and while most of its people are still subjugated by Germany and unable to speak for themselves. They are particularly concerned that the principles of the Atlantic Charter be affirmed.

Many Americans have ties, freshly broken, with other lands. They are fighting and making extraordinary sacrifices for our country, the United States. Yet, they are intensely interested in the future of the land from which they or their parents came to this country. It may be Great Britain, France, Norway, Italy, Russia, Holland, Belgium, or Greece. I am sure that they desire and fully expect each of these countries to emerge from this terrible war as free and independent nations; free and independent in the form of government which their people may choose; free and independent within their boundaries, fixed after the war by agreements to which they are willing parties. Only the people of Poland, of all the peoples of the United Nations, are in doubt as to their future. No questions are expected to be raised concerning the independence and territorial integrity of any United Nation which is not on the mainland of Europe. The principles of the Atlantic Charter, whether or not reduced to writing, will apply to them. These principles should also apply not only to France, Norway, Italy, Belgium, and Greece, but also to Poland.

We are fighting to destroy forever the power and the will of the Axis Nations to resume the roles of aggressor nations after this war. The people of the United States will assume such obligations upon our part as are necessary to accomplish this purpose. But that is not all. We are fighting for a new world made up of peoples and of nations free and independent as to their own internal destinies, friendly and cooperative in their relations with each other, just and considerate in their dealings with minority groups within their lands.

The peoples of the United Nations now or formerly occupied by the enemy have fought valiantly. They deserve to have their futures determined by the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Since President Roosevelt sent his famous message to Congress on August 21, 1941, stating therein the principles orally agreed upon by Mr. Churchill and himself in their famous conferences at sea, the people of the United States have believed that these principles would govern all post-war settlements and treaties. We are anxious that they be reaffirmed at the coming conference. If forms of government are to be decided, if boundaries of nations are to be determined as a result of this war, we believe that these decisions should properly be made at a time when the representatives of a nation act by command of a free people. Then the people of each nation will be willing to

abide by the signed agreement and the peace of the world will be more secure.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

DRAFTING MEN FOR JOBS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, when we are talking about drafting men for jobs we should keep in mind two situations. Here is one which came in a letter from a farmer 70 years old who had just been released from a hospital:

When I got home, Gussie—

That is his daughter, 35 years old— was milking 6 fresh cows, taking care of 30 head of cattle, and doing the other farm chores. She had "learned" 5 cows to drink out of a pail without knocking their brains out.

Keep that in mind in connection with a report that came from Michigan this morning that there were 266,000 industrial workers, so called, drawing unemployment compensation in Michigan.

Of the accuracy of that figure I have no knowledge. To me it seems exaggerated. But from the Lieutenant Governor of Michigan came a wire stating that there were 13,456 workers drawing unemployment compensation in Michigan.

It does seem that, when a woman has so much farm work, a few of those who are drawing unemployment benefits should be able to find work.

If there are even 13,456 who cannot find jobs, there would appear to be no need to draft men for jobs.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, on account of illness I have not heretofore taken the oath of office, and should like to do so at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will present himself at the bar of the House.

Mr. CRAWFORD appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSE COMMITTEES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 80), as follows:

Resolved, That during the Seventy-ninth Congress the Committee on Appropriations shall be composed of 43 members;

The Committee on the Judiciary shall be composed of 27 members;

The Committee on Banking and Currency shall be composed of 27 members;

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce shall be composed of 28 members;

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors shall be composed of 26 members;

The Committee on Agriculture shall be composed of 28 members;

The Committee on Foreign Affairs shall be composed of 26 members;

The Committee on Military Affairs shall be composed of 27 members;

The Committee on Naval Affairs shall be composed of 27 members; and

The Committee on Insular Affairs shall be composed of 23 members.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 81), as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives.

Accounts: Berkeley L. Bunker, Nevada; Tom Pickett, Texas.

Agriculture: John W. Flannagan, Jr. (chairman), Virginia; Harold D. Cooley, North Carolina; Orville Zimmerman, Missouri; Stephen Pace, Georgia; W. R. Poage, Texas; George M. Grant, Alabama; Pat Cannon, Florida; Victor Wickersham, Oklahoma; Jerry Voorhis, California; Walter K. Granger, Utah; E. C. Gathings, Arkansas; John L. McMillan, South Carolina; Eugene Worley, Texas; Thomas G. Abernethy, Mississippi; Earle C. Clements, Kentucky; Harold H. Earthman, Tennessee; Jesús T. Piñero, Puerto Rico.

Appropriations: Albert Gore, Tennessee; Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Maryland; George W. Andrews, Alabama; John J. Rooney, New York; Herman P. Kopplemann, Connecticut.

Banking and Currency: Brent Spence (chairman), Kentucky; Paul Brown, Georgia; Wright Patman, Texas; William B. Barry, New York; A. S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma; John H. Folger, North Carolina; H. Streett Baldwin, Maryland; Brooks Hays, Arkansas; Daniel K. Hoch, Pennsylvania; George E. Outland, California; William R. Thom, Ohio; Peter A. Quinn, New York; Chase Goring Woodhouse, Connecticut; John J. Riley, South Carolina; Albert Rains, Alabama; Merlin Hull, Wisconsin.

Census: A. Leonard Allen (chairman), Louisiana; John E. Rankin, Mississippi; Ed Gossett, Texas; Graham A. Barden, North Carolina; Andrew L. Somers, New York; Charles R. Savage, Washington; Walter B. Huber, Ohio; James J. Delaney, New York; Thomas E. Morgan, Pennsylvania; William J. Gallagher, Minnesota;

Civil Service: Robert Ramspeck (chairman), Georgia; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Henry M. Jackson, Washington; Carter Manasco, Alabama; Graham A. Barden, North Carolina; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Frank E. Hook, Michigan; Leo F. Rayfield, New York; George P. Miller, California; J. M. Combs, Texas; William T. Granahan, Pennsylvania; George H. Fallon, Maryland; Walter B. Huber, Ohio.

Claims: Dan R. McGehee (chairman), Mississippi; Samuel Dickstein, New York; Eugene J. Keogh, New York; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; William G. Stigler, Oklahoma; Frank E. Hook, Michigan; J. M. Combs, Texas; William T. Granahan, Pennsylvania; E. H. Hedrick, West Virginia; William A. Barrett, Pennsylvania; Clyde Doyle, California;

Coinage, Weights, and Measures: Compton I. White (chairman), Idaho; Andrew L. Somers, New York; John J. Cochran, Missouri; Dan R. McGehee, Mississippi; John Lesinski, Michigan; Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania; William L. Dawson, Illinois; Clair Engle, California; Cleveland M. Bailey, West Virginia; George F. Rogers, New York; George H. Fallon, Maryland; William A.

Barrett, Pennsylvania; James P. Geelan, Connecticut.

Disposition of Executive Papers: Alfred J. Elliott (chairman), California.

District of Columbia: Jennings Randolph (chairman), West Virginia; Dan R. McGehee, Mississippi; John L. McMillan, South Carolina; Oren Harris, Arkansas; F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana; John W. Murphy, Pennsylvania; Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; Thomas G. Abernethy, Mississippi; Howard W. Smith, Virginia; William W. Link, Illinois; Ned R. Healy, California; J. M. Combs, Texas.

Education: Graham A. Barden (chairman), North Carolina; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; Eugene J. Keogh, New York; John Lesinski, Michigan; Charles A. Buckley, New York; Fritz G. Lanham, Texas; Mary T. Norton, New Jersey; C. Jasper Bell, Missouri; Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Dan R. McGehee, Mississippi; Berkeley L. Bunker, Nevada.

Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress: Herbert C. Bonner (chairman), North Carolina; John E. Rankin, Mississippi; Carter Manasco, Alabama; John S. Gibson, Georgia; John Lesinski, Michigan; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; J. M. Combs, Texas; Ellis E. Patterson, California.

Elections No. 1: James Domengeaux (chairman), Louisiana; C. Jasper Bell, Missouri; Charles A. Buckley, New York; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; James J. Delaney, New York.

Elections No. 2: Ed Gossett (chairman), Texas; Dan R. McGehee, Mississippi; A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana; Leo F. Rayfield, New York; Joe W. Ervin, North Carolina.

Elections No. 3: O. C. Fisher (chairman), Texas; Hugh Peterson, Georgia; Eugene J. Keogh, New York; William T. Granahan, Pennsylvania;

Enrolled Bills: George F. Rogers (chairman), New York; Mary T. Norton, New Jersey; John J. Cochran, Missouri; Thomas E. Morgan, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Carter Manasco (chairman), Alabama; John J. Cochran, Missouri; William M. Whittington, Mississippi; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; Joseph J. Mansfield, Texas; William L. Dawson, Illinois; Donald L. O'Toole, New York; John S. Gibson, Georgia; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Alfred J. Elliott, California; Ed Gossett, Texas; Joe W. Ervin, North Carolina; Alexander J. Resa, Illinois.

Flood Control: William M. Whittington (chairman), Mississippi; A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana; Alfred J. Elliott, California; Henry M. Jackson, Washington; J. W. Robinson, Utah; Carter Manasco, Alabama; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; William G. Stigler, Oklahoma; Mike Mansfield, Montana; Thomas E. Morgan, Pennsylvania; A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri.

Foreign Affairs: Sol Bloom (chairman), New York; Luther A. Johnson, Texas; John Kee, West Virginia; James P. Richards, South Carolina; Joseph L. Pfeifer, New York; Pete Jarman, Alabama; W. O. Burgin, North Carolina; Wirt Courtney, Tennessee; Thomas S. Gordon, Illinois; John S. Wood, Georgia; Emily Taft Douglas, Illinois; James W. Trimble, Arkansas; Helen Gahagan Douglas, California; Joseph F. Ryter, Connecticut; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania.

Immigration and Naturalization: Samuel Dickstein (chairman), New York; John Lesinski, Michigan; Dan R. McGehee, Mississippi; A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Ed Gossett, Texas; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Ralph H. Daughton, Virginia; George P. Miller, California; E. H. Hedrick, West Virginia; William A. Barrett, Pennsylvania;

Indian Affairs: Henry M. Jackson (chairman), Washington; Samuel Dickstein, New York; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Compton I. White, Idaho; Antonio M. Fernandez, New

Mexico; William G. Stigler, Oklahoma; Mike Mansfield, Montana; Ellis E. Patterson, California; William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania; Cleveland M. Bailey, West Virginia; Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York; William J. Gallagher, Minnesota; Berkeley L. Bunker, Nevada; E. L. Bartlett, Alaska.

Insular Affairs: C. Jasper Bell (chairman), Missouri; Dan R. McGehee, Mississippi; J. W. Robinson, Utah; Ed Gossett, Texas; James Domengeaux, Louisiana; John S. Gibson, Georgia; William L. Dawson, Illinois; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; Frank W. Boykin, Alabama; Donald L. O'Toole, New York; Ralph H. Daughton, Virginia; George P. Miller, California; Herbert J. McGlinchey, Pennsylvania; Jesús T. Piñero, Puerto Rico.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Clarence F. Lea (chairman), California; Robert Crosser, Ohio; Alfred L. Bulwinkle, North Carolina; Virgil Chapman, Kentucky; Lyle H. Boren, Oklahoma; Lindley Beckworth, Texas; J. Percy Priest, Tennessee; Oren Harris, Arkansas; George E. Sadowski, Michigan; Richard F. Harless, Arizona; John W. Murphy, Pennsylvania; Edward A. Kelly, Illinois; Luther Patrick, Alabama; John B. Sullivan, Missouri; Dwight L. Rogers, Florida; Benjamin J. Rabin, New York; Vito Marcantonio, New York.

Invalid Pensions: John Lesinski (chairman), Michigan; Frank W. Boykin, Alabama; Herbert C. Bonner, North Carolina; Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania; William L. Dawson, Illinois; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Charles R. Savage, Washington; Thomas E. Morgan, Pennsylvania; Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York; Clyde Doyle, California; E. H. Hedrick, West Virginia;

Irrigation and Reclamation: John R. Murdock (chairman), Arizona; Compton I. White, Idaho; J. W. Robinson, Utah; James Domengeaux, Louisiana; Andrew L. Somers, New York; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; William L. Dawson, Illinois; Alfred J. Elliott, California; Mike Mansfield, Montana; Tom Pickett, Texas; Charles R. Savage, Washington.

Judiciary: Hatton W. Sumners (chairman), Texas; Emanuel Celler, New York; Zebulon Weaver, North Carolina; Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania; Sam Hobbs, Alabama; John H. Tolan, California; William T. Byrne, New York; Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., Virginia; Estes Kefauver, Tennessee; Joseph R. Bryson, South Carolina; Fadjo Cravens, Arkansas; Sam M. Russell, Texas; Thomas J. Lane, Massachusetts; Martin Gorski, Illinois; Michael A. Feighan, Ohio.

Labor: Mary T. Norton (chairman), New Jersey; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; John Lesinski, Michigan; Graham A. Barden, North Carolina; Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania; O. C. Fisher, Texas; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Frank E. Hook, Michigan; Ellis E. Patterson, California; James P. Geelan, Connecticut; William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania; Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York; Jesús T. Piñero, Puerto Rico.

Library: Donald L. O'Toole (chairman), New York; Graham A. Barden, North Carolina; Schuyler Otis Bland, Virginia.

Memorials: Antonio M. Fernandez (chairman), New Mexico; Mary T. Norton, New Jersey.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries: James Domengeaux, Louisiana; Ellis E. Patterson, California; Edward L. Bartlett, Alaska.

Military Affairs: Robert Sikes, Florida; Chet Holifield, California; James A. Roe, New York; Melvin Price, Illinois; Edward L. Bartlett, Alaska; Jesús T. Piñero, Puerto Rico.

Mines and Mining: Andrew L. Somers (chairman), New York; J. Hardin Peterson, Florida; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Compton I. White, Idaho; Clair Engle, California; E. H. Hedrick, West Virginia; A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri; William J. Gallagher, Minnesota; Thomas E. Morgan,

Pennsylvania; Berkeley L. Bunker, Nevada; Edward L. Bartlett, Alaska.

Naval Affairs: John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island; Ray J. Madden, Indiana; Franck R. Havener, California; Hugh De Lacy, Washington; Andrew J. Biemiller, Wisconsin; Edward L. Bartlett, Alaska; Jesús T. Piñero, Puerto Rico.

Patents: Frank W. Boykin (chairman), Alabama; Fritz G. Lanham, Texas; Charles A. Buckley, New York; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; John S. Gibson, Georgia; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; Frank E. Hook, Michigan; Herbert J. McGlinchey, Pennsylvania; Leo P. Rayfield, New York; George H. Fallon, Maryland; Clyde Doyle, California; Cleveland M. Bailey, West Virginia.

Pensions: Charles A. Buckley (chairman), New York; John S. Gibson, Georgia; C. Jasper Bell, Missouri; A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana; Carter Manasco, Alabama; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; Tom Pickett, Texas; George F. Rogers, New York; Cleveland M. Bailey, West Virginia; George P. Miller, California; William W. Link, Illinois; William J. Gallagher, Minnesota.

Post Office and Post Roads: Thomas G. Burch (chairman), Virginia; George D. O'Brien, Michigan; Samuel A. Weiss, Pennsylvania; Charles E. McKenzie, Louisiana; Tom Murray, Tennessee; James H. Torrens, New York; Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia; Phillip A. Traynor, Delaware; Edward J. Gardner, Ohio; Frank T. Starkey, Minnesota; Ned R. Healy, California; John E. Lyle, Texas; Dudley G. Roe, Maryland; Frank L. Chelf, Kentucky.

Printing: Pete Jarman (chairman), Alabama; Alfred L. Bulwinkle, North Carolina.

Public Buildings and Grounds: Fritz G. Lanham (chairman), Texas; C. Jasper Bell, Missouri; Charles A. Buckley, New York; Frank W. Boykin, Alabama; John S. Gibson, Georgia; Alfred J. Elliott, California; Carter Manasco, Alabama; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Herbert J. McGlinchey, Pennsylvania; Walter B. Huber, Ohio; Charles R. Savage, Washington; Joe W. Ervin, North Carolina.

Public Lands: J. Hardin Peterson (chairman), Florida; J. W. Robinson, Utah; Compton I. White, Idaho; Hugh Peterson, Georgia; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Alfred J. Elliott, California; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; Clair Engle, California; Mike Mansfield, Montana; Charles R. Savage, Washington; Berkeley L. Bunker, Nevada; William A. Barrett, Pennsylvania; E. L. Bartlett, Alaska.

Revision of the Laws: Eugene J. Keogh (chairman), New York; Ed Gossett, Texas; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; William T. Granahan, Pennsylvania; Joe W. Erwin, North Carolina; J. M. Combs, Texas;

Rivers and Harbors: Joseph J. Mansfield (chairman), Texas; Hugh Peterson, Georgia; C. Jasper Bell, Missouri; Graham A. Barden, North Carolina; John E. Rankin, Mississippi; Frank W. Boykin, Alabama; Henry M. Jackson, Washington; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; J. Hardin Peterson, Florida; Clyde Doyle, California; James P. Geelan, Connecticut; Herbert J. McGlinchey, Pennsylvania; William W. Link, Illinois; James J. Delaney, New York; E. L. Bartlett, Alaska.

Roads: J. W. Robinson (chairman), Utah; William M. Whittington, Mississippi; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Hugh Peterson, Georgia; Alfred J. Elliott, California; Herbert C. Bonner, North Carolina; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Clair Engle, California; William G. Stigler, Oklahoma; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; William W. Link, Illinois; George H. Fallon, Maryland; E. L. Bartlett, Alaska.

Territories: Hugh Peterson (chairman), Georgia; J. W. Robinson, Utah; Ed Gossett, Texas; Augustine B. Kelsey, Pennsylvania; John S. Gibson, Georgia; Henry D. Larcade,

Jr., Louisiana; Mike Mansfield, Montana; James J. Delaney, New York; George P. Miller, California; James P. Geelan, Connecticut; Alexander J. Resa, Illinois; A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri; E. L. Bartlett, Alaska; Jesús T. Piñero, Puerto Rico.

War Claims: Clair Engle (chairman), California; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; Herbert C. Bonner, North Carolina; Samuel Dickstein, New York; Donald L. O'Toole, New York; Ralph H. Daughton, Virginia; Frank E. Hook, Michigan; William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania; Ellis E. Patterson, California; Alexander J. Resa, Illinois;

World War Veterans' Legislation: John E. Rankin (chairman), Mississippi; J. Hardin Peterson, Florida; A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana; John S. Gibson, Georgia; James Domengeaux, Louisiana; Clair Engle, California; William G. Stigler, Oklahoma; Joe W. Ervin, North Carolina; A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri; Tom Pickett, Texas; William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania; Leo P. Rayfield, New York; Walter B. Huber, Ohio.

Un-American Activities: Edward J. Hart (chairman), New Jersey; John E. Rankin, Mississippi; J. Hardin Peterson, Florida; J. W. Robinson, Utah; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Herbert C. Bonner, North Carolina.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I note in scanning the list of Members elected to various committees that I have been placed on the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Many Members of the House approached me and urged me to accept the chairmanship of that committee. I said that I would not give up the position I now hold as chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation for any other committee position in the House.

Tonight at 10:30 over the Columbia Broadcasting System I am going to discuss this Committee on Un-American Activities.

I realize that the eyes of the Nation will constantly be upon every member of that committee.

I realize that the eyes of the young men who are fighting and dying on foreign soil for this great Republic of ours, for this great constitutional government, for American institutions, and for the American way of life, are on us now, and will be at all times upon every member of this committee.

I serve notice on the un-American elements in this country now that this "grand jury" will be in session to investigate un-American activities at all times.

REPORT BY GENERAL MARSHALL AND ADMIRAL KING TO THE CONGRESS ON THE WAR SITUATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I announced to the House that there would be a meeting soon at which General Marshall and Admiral King, and perhaps some others, would appear to address the Members of Congress, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, in executive session, so to speak, or under conditions of confidence, with reference to the war. At that time I announced I would give the date later. The date is January 24, the time at 9 o'clock a. m. I am not announcing the place of the meeting, but Members will be advised of that by the invitation that they will receive. I have received my invitation, and I assume that the Members have received theirs. Again, may I state that the place of the meeting appears on the invitation. May I call attention to the language that appears in the lower left-hand corner of the invitation:

The confidential nature of this meeting makes it necessary to limit attendance solely to Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The meeting is on January 24 at 9 o'clock a. m., at the place designated on the invitation.

O. W. I. SPECIAL FILM ON PROPAGANDA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute to make another announcement.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that the Office of War Information will sponsor a special showing of films produced by the Motion Picture Bureau of its overseas branch for Members of the House of Representatives and Senate at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, January 17, that is, tomorrow morning, in the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will give a brief introductory talk. To illustrate the type of propaganda it has to counteract, the Office of War Information will open with a German propaganda film.* This will be followed by O. W. I. informational and propaganda films designed to give a true picture of America to foreign audiences. The entire show will last a little more than 1 hour.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, you chose the Library of Congress, instead of the Hall of the House, because of the fact they had a screen there where these pictures could be shown?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; that is correct.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in

order on tomorrow, Calendar Wednesday, be dispensed with.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman tell us what he has on the program for tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very glad to. The Committee on Naval Affairs, as I was informed by its able chairman, has already reported or will today report H. R. 621. That is a bill providing for the transfer of the V-12 program of the Navy into the naval R. O. T. C. and raises the limit, as I understand it, from 7,200 to 24,000 during the war, and thereafter in peacetime to 14,000. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs informs me that he intends to ask unanimous consent tomorrow for the consideration and passage of that bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand if the unanimous-consent request is taken up in the House there will be an hour's debate under the procedure in the usual way.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I cannot say that is the information I have. The impression I received was that it was a straight unanimous-consent request. On the other hand, if it is as the gentleman from Massachusetts understands, then it is perfectly agreeable to me. Then there is another bill that is coming out of that committee, a bill authorizing shore construction in the sum of approximately \$1,500,000,000. I think it is slightly in excess of \$1,500,000,000. On that bill a rule has been reported. That bill will come up tomorrow under the rule providing for 1 hour's debate. Now, so far as the other bills are concerned my information based on the talk I had with the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs is to the effect that a straight unanimous-consent request would be made for their consideration. However, if I misunderstood him, it is immaterial because it will be agreeable to me.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there was a little controversy about the numbers to be used in peacetime, so I understand, and that the chairman suggested that opportunity would be given for amendments or discussion if needed.

Mr. McCORMACK. It may be that the situation arose subsequent to my talk with him, but as far as I am concerned it is perfectly agreeable to me if the understanding is for the immediate consideration with 1 hour's general debate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I believe that was the understanding that was reached. Probably the gentleman has not been informed of it as yet.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is perfectly agreeable to me.

I may further advise the gentleman from Massachusetts and the membership that the Rules Committee reported out this morning several resolutions in a sense extending these existing special committees. The committees are as follows: The Woodrum committee, the Colmer committee, the Maloney-Monroney committee, the Ramspeck committee, the Smith committee, and the Robertson committee. Those resolutions have been reported out.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What has happened to the Boren committee?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am just advising the gentleman and the Members as to the information I have as to what the Rules Committee has done this morning. I am unable to answer that question. Such rule has not been reported out yet. I assume therefore it is still in the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. A great many newspaper publishers throughout the country believe that the existence of the so-called Boren committee has been very helpful to them in securing newsprint.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am quite aware of the fact that the American newspaper publishers are very much interested in it and they have been very delicately effective in transmitting their interest in it to the members, I assume; at least I am aware of the fact.

But those are the resolutions that have been reported out and I can see no reason why we might not call as many of them up as we can on Thursday and dispose of them as quickly as possible. I doubt if there will be any controversy over the adoption of any of them.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF NAVY TO CONSTRUCT CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, presented the following privileged report for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 626, Rept. No. 18) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 626) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 60), authorizing the continuation of the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 408 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 408 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR MILITARY POLICY

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 55) to establish a select committee on post-war military policy (Rept. No. 20) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Post-war Military Policy is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 465 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 465 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 64), creating a select committee on small business of the House of Representatives, defining its powers and duties (Rept. No. 21) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business, existing, arising, or that may arise because of the war, with particular reference to (1) whether the potentialities of small business are being adequately developed and utilized, and, if not, what factors have hindered and are hindering such development and utilization; (2) whether adequate consideration is being given to the needs of small business engaged in nonwar activities, or engaged in the transition from nonwar activities to war activities; (3) whether small business is being treated fairly and the public welfare properly and justly served through the allotments of valuable materials in which there are shortages, in the granting of priorities or preferences in the use, sales, or purchase of said materials; and (4) the need for a sound program for the solution of the post-war problems of small business.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to employ such personnel, to borrow from Government departments and agencies such special assistants, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and shall be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged

resolution (H. Con. Res. 18) establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress (Rept. No. 22), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there is hereby established a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress (hereinafter referred to as the committee) to be composed of six Members of the Senate (not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party) to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and six Members of the House of Representatives (not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party) to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members. No recommendation shall be made by the committee except upon a majority vote of the Members representing each House, taken separately.

Sec. 2. The committee shall make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution. This study shall include, but shall not be limited to, the organization and operation of each House of the Congress; the relationship between the two Houses; the relationships between the Congress and other branches of the Government; the employment and remuneration of officers and employees of the respective Houses, and officers and employees of the committees and Members of Congress; and the structure of, and the relationships between, the various standing, special, and select committees of the Congress: *Provided*, That nothing in this concurrent resolution shall be construed to authorize the committee to make any recommendations with respect to the time or manner of, or the parliamentary rules or procedure governing, the consideration of any matter on the floor of either House.

Sec. 3. (a) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties. The committee may utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services as it deems necessary and is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government.

(c) The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$15,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of

the House of Representatives, upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

(d) The committee shall report from time to time to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its study, together with its recommendations, the first report being made not later than April 1, 1945. If the Senate, the House of Representatives, or both, are in recess or have adjourned, the report shall be made to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or both, as the case may be.

AUTHORIZATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE TO CONDUCT CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 66), to authorize the Committee on the Civil Service to investigate various activities in the departments and agencies of the Government (Rept. No. 23), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Civil Service, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of said committee, is authorized and directed (a) to conduct thorough studies and investigation of the policies and practices relating to civilian employment in the departments and agencies of the Government, including Government-owned corporations; (b) to study and investigate the effect of such policies and practices upon the conduct of the war, with the view of determining whether such policies and practices are efficient and economical; (c) to determine the number of employees in each department or agency (including Government-owned corporations), whether such number of employees is necessary, and whether their skills are used to the best advantage; (d) all other matters relating to the recruiting and the efficient and economical use of the civilian employees; and (e) to make such inquiry as said Committee on the Civil Service may consider important or pertinent to any matter coming within the jurisdiction of said committee.

For the purposes of this resolution, the said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses, and the production of such books or papers or documents or vouchers by subpoena or otherwise, and to take such testimony and records as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or by any person designated by him, and shall be served by such person or persons as the chairman of the committee or subcommittee may designate. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses.

That the said committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present Congress the results of their studies, inquiries, and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is recognized for 1 hour.

CHINA AND HER PROBLEMS, MILITARY AND POLITICAL

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, on last Thursday my late colleague, the Honorable James F. O'Connor, of Montana, asked that I be granted

this time that I might have the opportunity of presenting to the House a report on my mission to China. Jim is not here today in person, but I still see him in the front seat, and this report is for him as well as for the rest of the membership of the House.

Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I reluctantly relinquished my position on the Foreign Affairs Committee to take over the committee assignments formerly held by my late colleague. I did so, not because I am losing my interest in foreign affairs but because I felt it would be the best thing to do in behalf of the interests of my State. I intend to continue to be just as much interested in foreign affairs and winning the war now as I was while I served on that committee.

There are a few things I would like to say before I get into the body of my report. First, I am neither a military expert nor a China expert. Second, this report is going to be candid and truthful. I should like to say also that the Chinese people, as I found them and as I have always known them, are a people who are quite similar in many respects to those of us who live in this country. Of all the countries I traversed on this mission, the Chinese were the only ones who were smiling. They are people who have courage and determination. You may rest assured they will do all they can to help us bring this war to a successful conclusion, and they in turn can rest assured that we will help them and do all we can to see that they achieve the place which is rightly theirs in the scheme of world affairs.

I would also like to say a good word for some of the U. S. O. shows which have traveled to China, India, and the Burma theaters of war. This may seem out of place here, but you would be surprised at the way the morale of the boys and girls—because there are girls there, too—is lifted by some of these theatrical troupes. I should like to make special mention at this time of two troupes and one individual.

While I was there the so-called Jinx Falkenberg-Pat O'Brien troupe put on its show all over that theater. It was the first star troupe to make the complete coverage of the C.-B.-I. You have all heard of Jinx Falkenberg and Pat O'Brien, but there are others in that group who are also entitled to a great deal of consideration and certainly have earned the gratitude of the folks out in that theater. They are Betty Yeaton, a dancer; Ruth Carrell and Jimmy Dodd, a song-and-guitar team; and Harry Brown, pianist.

There is one other group I would like to mention. This group has no stars in the usual sense, but in the G. I. sense they are all stars. That is the little known U. S. O. 99 Troupe, which is made up of a group which has traversed North Africa, Italy, the Persian Gulf Command, the Middle East, and all of the C.-B.-I. It went overseas on September 1, 1943, and returned to this country on December 1, 1944. On occasions in China they even held lanterns for one another, because there were no lights, so that their

acts could be put on before small audiences of three, four, or five G. I.'s. Their names are as follows, and we should remember them well: Gene Emerald, M. C. and comic; Jack Cavanagh, who put on a cowboy act; Joseph Tershay, a magician; Basil Fomeen, accordionist.

There was still another member of that group, Count Cutelli, who had to leave it because of a serious illness.

The third individual in this category whom I would like to mention is Joe E. Brown, who did a grand job and who earned the affection and respect of all the folks in the C.-B.-I. area.

Mr. Speaker, I am presenting herewith for the consideration of the House a candid report of my findings as a result of my mission to China in November and December 1944. I have tried to look at China's problems realistically and sympathetically because I wanted to get the clearest possible picture. This is necessary if we are to understand our gallant ally, for not to do so would hamstring the possibility of a sound peace in Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, because of the difficulties China has faced, and is facing, she needs the sympathy, forbearance, and active assistance of all the United Nations.

On arriving in India, I called on Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill at the headquarters of the India-Burma theater in New Delhi and had a long discussion with him concerning the situation in China. He said that the Chinese soldier was very good, if he was given enough to eat, the proper training, adequate matériel, and competent leadership. In his opinion, much of the difficulties of the Chinese armies could be laid to the incompetency of the field commands. When asked about the Chinese Communists, he stated that, in his opinion, they were not allied to Moscow but were primarily a Chinese agrarian group interested in land and tax reforms.

He was well pleased with the fact that the British and Indians were now, after 2½ years of relative inactivity, going into the Burmese jungles after the Japanese and were doing a very good job. I noticed, also, on the daily statistics tonnage data, that something like 35,000 tons of supplies was anticipated being shipped over the hump for the month of November. Coming back from China in December, I checked this particular figure and found that actually 34,929 tons had been shipped, which was a remarkable achievement in itself.

In General Merrill's opinion, a seaport will have to be acquired on the China coast to be of real help to China and that, while the Ledo-Burma Road with its pipe line will be of considerable assistance, it will not be enough to figure decisively in the China theater.

General Merrill invited me to make the trip over the Ledo-Burma Road from Ledo, in Assam, to Myitkyina, in Burma, which I accepted with alacrity, because I felt that it would give me a good insight in the procedure and policy adopted by the United States in that particular part of the world and, at the same time, give me an opportunity to talk to the G. I.'s along the way.

On Monday, November 20, I left for Ledo by plane and stopped at Halminar

Hat, and from there went on to my destination where I met with General Pick, the engineer in charge of the building of the Ledo-Burma Road; Colonel Davis, his executive officer; Brig. Gen. Vernon Evans, chief of staff for the India-Burma theater, stationed in that vicinity. General Pick stated that the Ledo-Burma Road would be capable of transporting a minimum of 60,000 tons a month when completed, although I must say that when I saw the general 3 weeks later he had modified that particular estimate.

I visited the Twentieth General Hospital at Ledo, which has had as many as 2,600 cases at one time and is manned by a staff of 156 American nurses, 80 doctors, and several hundred Medical Corps men. They have done a remarkably good job in this general hospital, as they have in all the hospitals along the road under the most difficult conditions and the most trying circumstances. The wards, generally speaking, have dirt floors, and the sides are made of bamboo and hessian cloth, while the roofs are thatched affairs. The buildings last from 9 months to a year and a half, and then new ones have to be built in their place.

In this particular hospital they have done a lot of work in connection with a type of disease known as scrub or mite typhus, for which our typhus shots are of no avail. The cure that the general hospital found most successful in combating this disease was the use of air conditioning. By keeping the wards at a steady temperature, they have reduced the fatalities from 27 percent to less than 1 percent.

In visiting the 8 hospitals along the road, I found that the work being done in all of them was outstanding. There was one hospital which had no women nurses and one hospital at Tagap in the process of being activated which would have a complete colored staff of doctors and nurses. From the experiences of over 400 American nurses along the road, I found that a great many of them had been out there 1½ to 2 years and more, and the remarkable thing to me was how they had been able to sustain their morale and do the fine work they had been doing under the difficulties which were, and are, their daily lot.

I also found at Ledo that 100 silver rupees were being paid to natives for each bailed out American flyer brought in. Many of our flyers are forced down in the jungles and have to live there for days and weeks, and many of them have never been found. The natives have been responsible for rescuing a great many and bringing them back to American headquarters.

On November 21 I left Ledo by jeep for my trip over the road, but before starting out I visited the plane-loading warehouses and saw how the Quartermaster Corps had developed a system of loading matériel in a very efficient manner and also a system of dropping stuff into the jungle with remarkably little loss. This particular area has had to use this type of transportation because there was no other way of getting the stuff to our men, and they have dropped such things as galvanized barrels of water, motors, and

field guns, rations, medical supplies, ammunition, and so forth. Approximately 600 tons are shipped out daily by air from the Ledo fields, and a plane can be loaded on an average of 17 minutes.

After leaving Ledo I stopped and visited the Fourteenth Evacuation Hospital, the Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Hospital at Tagap, and the Seventy-third Evacuation Hospital at Shingbwiang at the end of the Naga country and the beginning of the Hukawng Valley. The road so far, from Ledo to Shingbwiang, 102 miles, was a rough one, but all things considered a good road, wide, rocked, and proven in the last monsoon.

On November 22 I left Shingbwiang and on the road visited the medical battalion station outside of Tingkaw, went through a lot of dense jungle, crossed a number of rivers on pontoon bridges, and observed the extremely good work being done by the engineer battalions, both white and colored, all along the road. I also visited the aviation liaison field at Shadazup and from there went on to Warazup, where there are fighter and transport fields. The route from Warazup was through Kamaing to Mogaung and this was the roughest ride I have ever undertaken. We averaged around 10 miles an hour for about 50 miles. I left Mogaung on November 23 and took the jeep train from there to Myitkyina. However, before I left Mogaung, I had a chance to visit Gen. Liao Yao-hsiang of the Chinese Sixth Army and his American liaison officer, Colonel Phillip. Gen. Liao Yao-hsiang, with his Sixth, and Lt. Gen. Sun Li-jen, of the First, were both doing a grand job to the south of the road and the reason that these two armies had the respect and confidence of the American military was because they were well fed, well trained, well equipped, and well led. It might be well to point out here that one of the chief complaints which I found along the road and in China was the lack of a definite rotation policy. The boys feel that they are the forgotten men at the end of the line. They resent the secondary status of their area in matters such as priorities and they are fearful of the let-down which will result at home when Germany is defeated. They do not want to be forgotten and they wish their folks could really be made to understand the viciousness of the enemy they face in the Far East and the amount of time it is going to take to defeat Japan. These boys are realists and they know what they are up against because they have learned the hard way. Our men fight bravely and well but not with any crusading spirit. They are interested in getting a dirty job done and coming home. That is their war aim—to come home to "Shangri-la" or the "Old Country," as they refer to the United States, and to get out of the places they are in just as quickly as they can after the job is finished.

It is not our policy to fight in Burma except where necessary, to protect the road. General Sultan claimed that there were 250,000 Japanese in Burma against 6 or 7 divisions of Chinese, British, and American troops under his command. The Japanese divisions that he was facing were greatly decimated as to personnel and matériel. The British, I found

out later, had at least 13 additional divisions under their own command, in west Burma.

The busiest airfields in the world are at Myitkyina, Chabua, and Kunming. The Myitkyina field is a marvel of efficiency. Indian pioneer troops do the unloading. The British pay them and we feed them. The British also clothe the troops of the First and Sixth Chinese Armies but we furnish them with arms. When food is dropped, American liaison personnel attached to the Chinese armies are there to see that the food is evenly distributed to all concerned. This is very important because otherwise some of the soldiers would have to do without and the result would be impaired efficiency as is the case so often in China itself.

At the Myitkyina Airfield, there have been as high as 284 transports loaded and unloaded in a day, in addition to fighter and liaison planes coming on and off the field. In one 13-hour stretch there were 556 landings and take-offs, and during October 1944, 195 transports landed per day.

On November 24, I visited Maj. Gen. Edward Davidson, commander of the Tenth Air Force, at his headquarters and sat in on his daily conference. Later that afternoon I took off in a Billy Mitchell bomber with Col. Rosy Grubb and Lieutenant Colonel Pinkney for Kunming. After leaving Myitkyina we went south to Bhamo and circled the town while American P-51 Thunderbolts came in low and dropped their bomb loads and made some good hits. Then we went over the Hump at 14,000 feet to Kunming, where I stayed with Gen. Claire Chennault. He expressed great confidence in the Chinese. He stated that the tactical situation looked bad due to the loss of our advanced airfields, but that the over-all picture was good as he had engaged 350,000 Japanese with his Fourteenth Air Force and he hoped to draw in 150,000 more. He notified me that he was still maintaining a number of American-operated airfields behind the Japanese lines and that while it was a difficult proposition he was continuing to supply them all. In his opinion Japan is moving a great deal of her heavy industry on to the Chinese mainland and he further stated that a China landing is necessary if the war is to be brought to a successful conclusion in that country. He rates the Communists highly as fighters, and declares there is no connection between them and Russia, a conclusion which was borne out in my conversations during the rest of my stay in China. He is, however, sympathetic to Chiang Kai-shek in his dealings with the Communists and thinks he is the one man who symbolizes an aggressive China. He has nowhere near enough planes and neither does Chiang Kai-shek have enough supplies even though they have been promised them time and time again.

There was a three-ball alert in Kunming while I was there but the Japanese dropped their bombs at Chenking, 25 miles away. The next day I visited Maj. Gen. G. X. Cheves, the S. O. S. officer of the Chinese theater, and he informed me that all the stuff coming into China is shipped to Calcutta and from there to Assam, where it is loaded in planes for

flights over the Hump, and that in excess of 90 percent of the food and all building supplies are furnished by the Chinese. He informed me that the generalissimo had just put him in charge of all internal transportation in China; that he was going to run trucks—not transportation—from Ledo to Kunming over the Burma Road on January 22, 1945; and that the road would be opened for transporting supplies into China from Burma and India by April 1, 1945, at the latest. It is my understanding that General Cheves will be appointed Chief of S. O. S. for the Chinese armies soon and if such is the case, the problem of feeding and supplying the Chinese armies will be well handled.

I have been able to arrive at some conclusions on the basis of my few contacts to date. Under the present system, being conscripted into the Chinese Army is like receiving a death sentence because the soldier receives little training, food, and equipment. They are starved and poorly equipped because of graft up above. The commanders hang on to much of the stuff they receive and then flood the black markets and enrich themselves. The administration of food supply on an equitable basis is necessary or the Chinese Army will not be able to fight as it should.

During my stay in China I noticed many conscripts but I did not think they were being handled very well. Many rich men's sons have bought themselves out of being conscripted into the Army for as little as \$50,000 CN. I have been informed that \$500,000 CN will make one a regimental commander. Surely no sound type of soldiery can be created on this basis.

On November 26, I left Kunming for Chungking. When I started on this mission I thought that the Chinese problem was supply, but now I feel that the most important factor is cooperation among the Chinese themselves and that this has been the case for some time. Conditions in China are really bad. Some people, for example, working for the Chinese Maritime Commission can work only one-half day because they cannot get enough to eat and many soldiers die of malnutrition.

I met Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander in chief of American forces in China, and was very favorably impressed by him. It is a tough situation for anyone to be put into "cold," but I feel that if any man can salvage anything out of this, that Wedemeyer will be the one. He recognizes the gravity of the situation. He is not fooling himself. He is not underestimating the abilities of the Japanese, nor is he overestimating the fighting qualities of the Chinese. He wanted to get Gen. Chen Cheng as his field commander against the Japanese, but the generalissimo appointed Chen Cheng his Minister of War instead and gave Wedemeyer Gen. Hoh Ying-chin as his field commander. While this did not look so good at the time, it very likely was a shrewd move, because Hoh Ying-chin is the Kweichow war lord, and consequently will fight harder to save his province. Hoh Ying-chin is now Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army and commander of the forces in Kweichow and Kwangsi.

In Chungking Maj. Gen. Pat Hurley informed me that the United States objectives were, first, to keep China from collapsing, and, second, to unify, replenish, and regroup Chinese military forces for the purpose of carrying on the struggle and thereby saving American lives. There was some talk at that time that General Hurley would be appointed Ambassador, and later, when that news became definite, there was a feeling of relief on the part of all hands. No better choice could be made for this very important position. General Hurley tried, and is trying, to get the different elements in the country together so that a unified China will result and a greater degree of cooperation brought about.

The Communists are a force to be reckoned with in China. They have approximately 90,000,000 people in the territories under their control and they seem to have evolved a system of government which is quite democratic, and they also are strong enough to have their authority recognized in the areas they rule. They make their own laws, collect their own taxes, and issue their own paper money. The Central Government has somewhere around 300,000 troops in the Communist area and the result is that the Communist and Central Government troops that could be used in fighting the Japanese are being used to blockade one another, and consequently the rift in China remains quite wide. The biggest single problem in the country today is this disunity within China itself. Our military and diplomatic representatives are doing all that they can do to close this breach and to bring about greater cooperation among the Chinese. This is the crux of the whole Chinese picture, and much will depend on this gulf between these two elements being closed.

The Communists are well disciplined. They teach their young boys and girls how to use hand grenades. They have developed small cannons out of bored elms, which they set off by a fuze or a matchlock. For armament they use captured Japanese guns, and when they do not have guns they use spears and clubs. Japanese steel helmets, telephones, and wires are other things which they have captured and used.

The Communists have gone into villages which they captured, told the people they were spreading democracy, asked how many were in favor of reducing land taxes, interest rates, and so forth, and then allowed them to vote. Young girls go in and propagandize the women, getting them to make rugs, blankets, and so forth, which the Communist Army buys, and thus they are given a better economic standing. Then they form ladies' societies of various kinds and in this way help to lift themselves out of the rut they have always been in. The Communists at this time look upon the United States as their great ally because they know that we are really fighting their enemy, the Japanese, and every time a B-29 flies over their territory, they know it is an assurance that we are their friends.

The Communist Party is the chief opposition group in China. They are not Communists in the sense that Russians are as their interests seem to focus on

primarily agrarian reforms. Whereas they used to execute landlords and appropriate their estates to divide up among the peasants, today they try to cooperate with landlords or anyone else who will help them in their fight against Japan. They are more reformers than revolutionaries and they have attacked the problems most deep-seated in agricultural China—namely, high rents, taxes, and interest rates—and they have developed cooperatives and a system of local democracy. They are organized effectively in the region under their control to carry on the war and to maintain their own standing. There is a theoretical agreement between them and Chiang Kai-shek wherein their armies—the Fourth and Eighth Route—are under Chungking, but such is not the case and the result is that they maintain their separate status militarily, economically, and politically. The Soviets send in no aid to them. Consequently they are dependent on their own resources and what they capture from the Japanese. The generalissimo looks askance at the Communists because he feels that they are too strong, that they will extend their influence wherever and whenever possible and, if allowed to continue unchecked, they might supersede the Kuomintang. While there have been incidents between the Kuomintang and the Communists there has probably been no civil war. We do not know all that has gone on between them because of the rigid censorship which exists, but we do know that negotiations have been carried on looking to a settlement of their differences; that Chou En-lai has made many trips to Chungking to discuss matters with the Central Government, and that at the present time a small amount of medical supplies—3 percent of a 20-ton American shipment—has been sent to Yen-an.

American influence has been to try to get the divergent elements in China together. This is important and necessary to prevent a possible civil war; to bring about as great a degree of unification as possible to carry on the war; and to help the Chinese to help themselves in settling their own internal problems. There is a bare possibility that the present crisis which confronts China may be a means of bringing these two groups together.

On November 28, I visited several businessmen and friends in downtown Chungking and tried to get their views on the present situation. It appeared to me that the Chinese businessmen had adopted a "wait and see" attitude. All depended on what would happen at Kweiwang. If it stood, well and good; if it fell, the great retreat from Chungking would begin. As of this date, China's house has a leaky roof, and a shaky foundation. Whether or not that house can be put in order is a question mark.

I had a conference with Dr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who told me that there used to be a connection between Yen-an and Russia, but since the dissolution of the Comintern it has disappeared, although it might rise again as there is an idealistic bond between the two. Dr. Sun Fo said that the gen-

eralissimo is now becoming more realistic; that previously he did not like to hear bad things, saying it was enemy propaganda and his subordinates, therefore, told him only the good things and consequently conditions went from bad to worse. Finally, the generalissimo set out to find what was wrong and sent his two sons out to investigate the conscription policy. When they came back with their story of ill-treatment, graft, and corruption he made a personal trip to the conscription center in Chungking, saw what they had told him was true, and jailed and court-martialed the administrator in charge. Sun Fo told me that about 100,000 of the two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand troops under General Hu Tsung-nan in the Northwest area have been shifted to the Kweichow-Kwangsi front and that the old "sit back and let the United States do the job" attitude is changing. Sun Fo said the generalissimo was the one man, in China, capable of bringing all elements together because of his ability and prestige.

On the basis of information which I have been able to gather, it appears to me that both the Communists and the Kuomintang are more interested in preserving their respective parties at the present time, and have been for the past 2 years, than they are in carrying on the war against Japan. Each party is more interested in its own status because both feel that America will guarantee victory.

The Kuomintang is disliked more every day and this is due to fear of the army and the attitude of tax collectors; and is proved by the revolts of the peasantry, the party criticism by provincial leaders, and student revolts against conscription. It speaks democratically but acts dictatorially. The Kuomintang is afraid of the will of the people, has lost much of its popular support, and will not allow any of its power to be used in the way of agrarian reforms. However, the Kuomintang is still the party in China. It has its leader in the generalissimo, who has the franchise in the war against Japan. It has a powerful army. The middle class leans toward it and it still has the support of America. On the other hand, the Communists have their elements of strength and weakness. Among their weak points is their spirit of sanctimoniousness. They look upon themselves as pious crusaders and dogooders. Their knowledge of the outside world is primitive; there are social distinctions among them, and they are totalitarian and dictatorial in their own way. Their points of strength are they have a good military force, estimated at around 600,000 and there is more democracy in their territory than in the rest of China.

I saw the generalissimo on Thursday, November 30, and told him that the United States had sent over three of its very best men in Generals Hurley and Wedemeyer and Donald Nelson. He answered that if they had been there a year ago the situation would be different now. I said that we must forget the past and look to the present and the future; that the United States had a great admira-

tion for China and wanted to see her a strong power so that she could make herself a bulwark for peace in the Orient.

When I saw the generalissimo again he expressed his belief that China would hold at Kweiwang. When the generalissimo asked Donald Nelson, who was with us, what differences he noted between his first trip, and this one, Nelson told him that he found less talk of post-war development and a greater concentration on the present needs of China.

On Saturday, December 2, I went to Chengtu and saw the fields at which the B-29's were refueled and serviced, going to and coming from Japan. The morale at Chengtu is not too good, and the reason is the faulty rotation program. Among the bomber crews, morale is fairly good; among the fighters, it is fair; but in the supply units, it is poor. Furthermore, the rotation policy seems to work better for the officers than the enlisted men and it creates a bad situation.

In this area, \$40,000 CN are paid to the Chinese bringing in grounded American flyers. This goes to pay for porters, and so forth. The guerillas pick many of the grounded Americans up inside the Japanese lines and carry them out, and sometimes the process takes a matter of weeks. Then they notify a magistrate or some other official who in turn notifies American headquarters, which in turn sends out a plane to pick them up.

I had a conference with T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, on Friday, December 8. He informed me that he and the generalissimo were in full accord and also that the condition of the Chinese soldiers, who were ill fed and ill cared for, is being attended to. T. V. Soong is probably the best known of China's leaders abroad. He does not have a large following in China but he has great personal prestige there and among Americans. He is modern in his outlook, understands China's needs, and now that he is Acting President of the Executive Yuan, he can, I believe, be depended upon to do his utmost to see that the necessary reforms are administered. Politically Dr. Soong informed me that the Government was making at long last overtures toward the Communists. He was quite hopeful some solution could be worked out. He said China would have to unify internally to win the war and to have a strong position at the peace table. Economically, he admitted the situation in China was bad but one of his policies is going to keep inflation from spreading. He said that the generalissimo had too much to look after personally, that there were too many "yes men" around him, that bad news worried him, but that now the generalissimo was going to take a more active interest in military affairs and that he, T. V. Soong, would help him in administrative affairs.

On Sunday, December 10, the Chinese situation took a turn for the better with the recapture of Tushan, although it must be admitted that this "victory" was due not to actual fighting, but to the withdrawal of the Japanese some time before. This was brought about because the Japs had evidently overextended themselves and had pushed ahead too rapidly. Furthermore, it has been

confirmed that the Japanese are pulling up the rails of the railroads in western Kwangsi and transporting them to complete the link between Nanning and Dong Dang in French Indochina and which when completed will create an all-rail transportation link between Indochina in the south and Manchukuo and Korea in the north.

I had a conference that same day with one of the generalissimo's closest advisers, and he informed me that the recent cabinet shake-up was demanded by groups in China long before it took place. The generalissimo refused to accede to these demands until he was ready to make the move, and then he wanted to make it appear that it was his own doing. This, of course, was a matter of face, and is a factor of great importance in comprehending the Chinese situation. This adviser realized the great need for food, training, and leadership in the Chinese Army, and he has made it a point to stress these lacks to Chiang Kai-shek from time to time. He made a report on the bad conditions in the army in Hunan and Kwangsi, sent a memorandum to the generalissimo, who visited these areas and confirmed what he had found. He stated that his report and the generalissimo's visit was in part responsible for the removal of several cabinet members. He said, further, that the Generalissimo could not consent to General Wedemeyer's placing Chen Cheng in command before Kweiwang, because Chen as War Minister was in a better position to push needed army reforms. I was further informed by this adviser that the generalissimo lacks confidence in the Communists, war lords, and intellectuals, and makes his decisions with these groups in mind. Later in the day I spent an hour with Mme. Sun Yat-sen, who said that the only solution to China's problem is a coalition government. She is not unfriendly toward the Communists but thinks that the generalissimo will not have anything to do with them. She further stated that China, to be a great power, must form such a government, and she thought that such a move would in reality strengthen the Kuomintang rather than weaken it. She made the statement that all factions of Chinese are "very much pleased with America's disinterested attitude" and that they realize that we have no ulterior motive in their country. Before leaving Mme. Sun Yat-sen, she told me that many people were very much worried and wanted to get out of Chungking, because they felt that the situation could not be saved.

On Monday, December 11, I saw Gen. Chen Cheng, Minister of War, and referred to him a Reuter's dispatch quoting certain Americans to the effect that we would lose all our air fields in China unless a miracle occurred. He termed the statements politics and said it was only helping the enemy. He was very confident of China's ability to hold and he stated that he could be of much more use as War Minister than in the field in the way of executing reforms, as he puts it, "at the rear where it has to be done for those at the front who need it." In other words, he has the authority now which he lacked as a commander in the field. We discussed the reforms needed in the

Chinese Army, the Burma Road, and the present situation. He impressed me as a man who will do his job and do it well, or know the reason why. Chen Cheng, according to all American military men, is China's best soldier. His appointment as War Minister was the best possible move that the generalissimo could make to bolster China's armies and lagging war morale. His loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek is unquestioned and he is personally incorruptible. Among the many leading generals in China he stands out because of his devotion to his country, his word which is his bond, and his courage.

Later in the afternoon, I talked to Ambassador Hurley and he told me that the generalissimo had offered the Communists the following proposals:

First. Recognition as a legal party.

Second. Equipment of their armies on the basis of equality.

Third. Participation in the government.

The Communists would not accept these proposals because they feared their participation in the government would be very limited and their armies would be wiped out. They, therefore, turned down the generalissimo's three-point program.

That evening I saw the generalissimo for the third time and spent an hour and a half with him, and at his request gave him a frank recital of my findings. I pointed out the full extent of our lend-lease support to him and emphasized that in an effort to assist China we have done everything humanly possible and some things which were thought impossible. To evaluate fully our assistance we should keep in mind the following points:

First. We have performed superhuman feats in getting material over the Hump to aid in China's defense.

Second. We are doing a tremendous job in building the Ledo-Burma Road and its auxiliary pipe line.

Third. We have carried on operations in the Pacific which were all aimed at weakening China's—and our—enemy, Japan, and which must be included in any reckoning of assistance to our Asiatic ally.

Fourth. We have given China much in the way of financial aid through loans, credits, and so forth.

Fifth. We have tried to assist in a reorganization of the Chinese Army through developing training schools in this country and China; through detailing liaison personnel to the different armies; through better feeding methods; and through the activation of the Chinese-American composite wing of the Fourteenth Air Force.

We have done all within our means to assist China because we want to see her use everything she has to bring the war in the Far East to a successful conclusion. We want to see China a great power because we feel that as such she will be a decided factor in maintaining the peace in the Orient. We want to get out of China as soon as victory is won.

Last but most important, every move we have made and will make in China is dictated by one primary consideration and that is to save as many American lives as possible. Everything else—everything—is predicated on this.

I told the generalissimo that he had had, and would continue to have, our full support, but that he should take the necessary steps to bring about the needed internal reforms in his civil, military, and economic administration, and I also mentioned several times our lack of any designs on China. I further stated that my opinion of the Chinese situation had changed from one wherein supplies to China was most important to one which stressed the need of cooperation among the Chinese people themselves. He replied by saying America did not understand a country in revolution and he compared China today with its dissident elements and the Kuomintang to the dissident elements and the revolutionary soldiers of George Washington's time. He stated that he would continue to try for a settlement with the Communists in a political way. I pointed out different possibilities to him and he answered that he had considered them all. Americans, he continued, expect his government to make all the concessions. Why don't we try to get the Yen-an group to make some? This sounds like a good suggestion.

Chiang Kai-shek is a dictator in name only. It is true that he is President of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the army, but his power is limited because he has to recognize all factions within the Kuomintang—and some outside—with the result that he serves as a balance wheel and has to resort to compromise to keep a semblance of unity. No one would acknowledge this more quickly than Chiang himself. Though constantly subject to pressures he has shown great skill in maintaining the stability of his government over the years he has been its head. He has been a remarkable leader, and today he is the one man in China with sufficient prestige to carry her through the war. He has had to be a politician primarily, a military leader secondarily. To maintain himself in power he has had to manipulate these groups as the occasions demanded. The results have been a hodge-podge of policies which the western mind finds hard to comprehend. The disastrous results of this maneuvering have been manifested in many ways:

First. He has used something like 16 divisions to blockade the Communists and has thus lost the use of large numbers of troops to fight Japan.

Second. He has allowed Chinese military strength to deteriorate in other ways through his inability to mobilize China's resources; to conscript the college students and the rich men's sons; to see that his troops received food and medical supplies.

Third. He has not checked hoarding; he has not stopped inflation; and has allowed merchants and landlords to profiteer tremendously.

Fourth. He has failed to improve the condition of the peasantry in regard to high rents and high rates of interest.

On the other hand, he is the one leader in China. It has been under him that China has attained political freedom and the status of a great power. He is the one man who can make Chinese independence and unity a reality. His faults can be understood when the complexity

of the Chinese puzzle are studied in detail, and they are no more uncommon than the faults of the other leaders of the United Nations.

The seriousness of the situation in China has brought home to him the need for some reforms and he has applied himself to bringing order out of chaos. He has withdrawn some of his Communist blockading divisions from the northwest to the Kweichow-Kwangsi front; he has continued to carry on negotiations with Chou En-lai, the No. 3 Communist, with the hope, as he expressed it to me, "that a political settlement can be made"; he has given his full support to the Chinese W. P. B. set up by Donald Nelson and administered by Wong Wen-hao; he has called for 100,000 volunteers from among the college students though he has not conscripted them; and he is seeing to it, under American help and supervision, that the Chinese soldier is now being fed and that the Chinese conscripts are now being treated better.

He has reorganized his cabinet and given the more democratic elements a chance to be represented and he has pledged his full support to the American team of Wedemeyer and Hurley. His intentions are good and he has shed some of his administrative burdens on T. V. Soong, now acting president of the Executive Yuan, so that he can devote more of his time to strictly military affairs.

All these moves are in the right direction, but the question is, Has he gone far enough or does he intend to, and, is there still time? China used to be able to trade space for time, but now she has very little space and not much time. As I tried to impress on Chiang, the responsibility is now his as we have done everything we possibly could do to assist him. If he holds we will get the stuff through to him; if he fails, all our efforts in Burma, over the hump, and the magnificent work of the Tenth and Fourteenth Air Forces and the Twentieth Bomber Command will have been for naught.

We are committed to Chiang Kai-shek and we will help him to the best of our ability. The decision, though, rests not on our shoulders, but on the generalissimo's. He, and he alone, can untangle the present situation, because, on the basis of what he has done and in spite of some of the things he has done, he is China.

The American Government through General Wedemeyer, Ambassador Hurley, and Donald Nelson has been doing all in its power to bring the different groups in China together. This policy has been pursued not because we want to dictate in China's internal affairs but because we want the Chinese to cooperate with one another so that the full forces of their resources and manpower can be brought to bear against Japan. They realize that Chiang Kai-shek's position is a difficult one and that he fears giving in to the Communists because of the effect it might have on him and his party. They think, though, that if the Chinese themselves can get together it would be to the best interests of China. If they do not get together the seeds of dissension will only continue to grow and the even-

tual harvest will be of such a nature as to make the Taiping Rebellion of the last century a minor revolution in comparison. It might even mean the intervention of a great power in the Chinese internal situation.

I should like to state, once again at this point, that the policy of the United States in China is one in which no ulterior motives are involved. In that country—and in that country only, so far as I know—our foreign policy is clear, clean, and definite. We are in China to help China and ourselves against a common enemy; we intend to get out of China just as soon as victory is won; and we, alone among the great nations, want China to be a world power, because we feel she will become the bastion of peace in Asia. The Chinese know all this and because of it they trust us implicitly.

I left Chungking on December 13, and I must say that my conclusions are in close accord with the thoughts of the majority of the American civil, diplomatic, and military officials there. They want the Chinese to get together so that we can win the war in Asia, and they want to get the boys out of China just as soon as victory is won. The main concern of all of them is the saving of American lives. They do not care whether a Chinese is an agrarian or not, just so he fights Japan and takes that much of the burden off our soldiers.

The weaknesses of the generalissimo's government are apparent, as I have tried to point out in this report—its durability a question which only Chiang Kai-shek himself can answer. It is my belief that he will do all that he can, according to his views, to bring about the necessary reforms and to achieve a degree of unity. It is his purpose, he informed me, to try to get democracy to the people as soon as possible, and he intends to call a constitutional convention some time during 1945.

He has had, and will continue to have, a difficult problem on his hands. I feel we should give him every possible support, because he alone can bring China together. There is no other person in that country who has the prestige or his ability, and I say this in spite of the weaknesses in his government which I have called to your attention. In retrospect, he has been a great leader for China. No other country has ever fought so long with so little against such great odds. Furthermore, China is doubly important now because of the fact that Japanese heavy industry has been moving to the Chinese mainland since the Doolittle bombing of Tokyo, and this adds up to the war ending in China, where it began in 1931—a grim picture to look forward to.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman has made a very interesting report and a very informative one. I was particularly interested in the comments on his visits to Gen. Louis A. Pick, who was the division engineer in the Missouri River Basin, in which the gentleman as well as a number of others of us are intensely interested, and also his visit

with Gen. Al Wedemeyer, and his report of that conference. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Is the opinion unanimous to the effect that the Communists of China have no connection with the Communists of Moscow?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. So far as I have been able to find out that opinion, at the present time, is held unanimously. Soviet Russia does send in a few supplies to China, but they do not go to the Communists in the northwest but to the Central Government in Chungking.

Mr. CURTIS. I believe you said there was an idealistic bond existing, however?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Yes. Mr. CURTIS. Our Government here in Washington has sent a number of representatives from time to time to China to insist that Chiang Kai-shek get together with the Communists. Do you know of any such emissaries being sent to the Communists of China to tell them to get together with Chiang?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will forgive me, I should like to make a correction in his statement, because, so far as I know, no emissaries have ever been sent from Washington to insist on a settlement.

Mr. CURTIS. Then they have been sent to urge them, have they not?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Well, they might have urged them, but I do not know.

Mr. CURTIS. Have we sent any emissaries to the Communists urging that they get together and make some concessions to Chiang?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I do not know. I do not believe, though, that we should interfere too much in the internal affairs of China. Consequently all of our dealings should be, and are, through Chungking and the generalissimo.

Mr. CURTIS. So far as you know we have not sent anybody to urge the Communists that they do that?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. So far as I know we have not sent anybody.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. First of all, I want to thank the gentleman very much for one of the finest presentations that I have ever had the pleasure of listening to in the House since I have been a Member. I want to ask him two questions, both having to do with the question of democracy. The gentleman said in the course of his remarks there was more democracy in the sections of China controlled by the Communists than there is elsewhere. I wish you would explain a little what you mean by that, as to whether the gentleman speaks of a political democracy or whether the gentleman means the economic situation is more democratic, or just what? And then I wish the gentleman would follow that by telling us what he believes are the chances of the generalissimo succeeding in his effort to form a constitution with at least elements of democracy in it for China and whether he can in-

form us what those elements will be and how far it is likely to go.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The gentleman will pardon me if I miss some portions of those questions. I will try to answer them as best I can.

There is more democracy in the northwest area than in the area under the control of the Kuomintang. I mean by that that on certain specific occasions the people in that area have the right to express their wishes through a voting procedure, as I have tried to point out before. They have had the opportunity to declare themselves in favor of lowering of land rents, usurious rates of interest, and things of that sort. In Kuomintang China those reforms have not been pushed because in that area of China are found the landlords and the merchants who are in the ascendancy, and they are the ones who are in control. They are the ones who are making the money on the basis of these land rents, interest rates, and the like. Consequently, they do not want to change. It may be that Chiang Kai-shek would like to bring about a change economically in the case of the factors I have mentioned, but as he has to juggle so many different factions within his party at this time he finds it difficult. I think in time Chiang Kai-shek will succeed in spreading the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen so that all elements in China will have a greater degree of freedom. I believe furthermore that his statement made on New Year's Day to the effect that he was going to call what we could term a constitutional convention this year is a very good indication that he is determined to add to the reforms he has made in the last 3 or 4 months. He is a very intelligent and capable individual.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. In his very able address I notice the gentleman mentioned some of the American military leaders and their relationship to General Chiang. I did not happen to hear the gentleman say anything about the difference of opinion between General Chiang and General Stilwell. Did the gentleman happen to hear any reaction to that?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. For the gentleman's benefit, may I say that I did not leave this country until after General Stilwell was recalled and the matter was dropped. I tried to see the situation as impartially as I could, based on the facts that existed while I was there.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I wish to compliment the gentleman on the statement he has just made. I know it is going to be very helpful to me in time to come. Does the gentleman know Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Not personally, although I know of him.

Mr. CANFIELD. I wonder if the gentleman knows whether Dr. Hu Shih has a position in the Government at this time.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. As far as I know, Dr. Hu Shih does not have a position with the Government but is carrying on research work and can be found almost any time over in the Congressional Library.

Mr. CANFIELD. I know he has made a great contribution toward our better understanding of China.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. He is a real diplomat.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Some months ago we were informed—or perhaps the gentleman was present—by some of our Army leaders as to the armies of China. This important leader made the categorical statement that the Chinese armies had been and were then nonexistent. Do they have real armies over there?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I believe the gentleman quoted made a serious misstatement.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Perhaps the gentleman heard the statement made that I have quoted here.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. No; I did not, but I do want to emphasize the fact that the American military men in the China-Burma-India theater have great respect for the fighting qualities of the Chinese if they are fed; if they are equipped and trained in the same way our own men are, and if they are capably led.

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

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given an additional minute to develop that thought.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. My question is, Do the Chinese now have what one would call a real army or armies, a fighting force?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. If the gentleman will pardon me for going into some detail I will try to answer his question, for I should like to bring all the facts I have to his attention.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I would like to have the information.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. In Burma we have what are known as the First and Sixth Chinese Armies, made up of five divisions which are under the command of Lt. Gen. Dan I. Sultan. They were trained by the Americans at a base at Ramghar in India, and they have been remarkably good in the field because they have had the things given to them which we give to our own soldiers. In China, on the other hand, where they have not had these opportunities they have not been able to perform as effectively. At Kunming we have a training school to which we bring Chinese officers. When they have completed their training they are sent into the field and the resulting effectiveness of the troops under their command is

both notable and noticeable. I should like to add that this school, known as Little Fort Benning, is under the command of Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn, who has done a grand job in activating the Y Force in Yunnan and on the Salween.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. My purpose is not to be critical, but those conditions are important and what those conditions are is what I want to find out.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I appreciate the gentleman's interest. The conditions have been very much improved.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 75), providing for the continuation of the Special Committee to Investigate the Conservation of Wildlife (Rept. No. 24), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Special Committee to Investigate All Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wildlife is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 237 of the Seventy-third Congress, continued under authority of House Resolution 44 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, House Resolution 11 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, House Resolution 65 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, House Resolution 49 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and House Resolution 20 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 237 of the Seventy-third Congress, and shall report to the House as soon as practicable, but not later than January 3, 1947, the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations, for necessary legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement entitled "Imperialism Is Indicted as a Cause of War."

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order previously agreed to, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

PATENTS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, at page A141 of the Appendix of the RECORD there appear remarks by myself which cover somewhat more than what I will say to the House today on the same subject. I had hoped to get time on yesterday to make this speech, but, of course, due to the sad passing of our colleague the gentleman from Montana, Mr. O'CONNOR, we did not transact

any other business. So I have asked for this time today because I feel that the matter contained in that speech in the Appendix of the Record is of such moment that I am justified in presenting it here when some Members may care to listen to what I have to say.

On December 18, 1943, I addressed the House on a bill which was then numbered H. R. 3874, the title to which was "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes."

That bill has been reintroduced and is now numbered H. R. 97.

This bill aims to provide that a patent holder may no longer enforce his patent if he is found in regular judicial proceedings to have illegally used his patent in restraint of trade and commerce. Very briefly, there are four main provisions in the bill.

First, it would authorize the United States to intervene in any Federal court proceeding involving infringement or the validity of patents. This is to assure representation in the courts of the public interest so often disregarded in patent litigation and, after all, the most important single interest involved therein. In the second place, it would require registration of patent agreements, a proposal which has been advanced by both industry and Government agencies for a good many years. In the third place it would render unenforceable patents which are illegally used to restrain trade or commerce or to establish monopoly. This, of course, is the heart of the bill. In the fourth place, it would permit determination of the validity and scope of patents in antitrust proceedings.

In providing for the cancellation of a patent which has been employed as a part of an illegal conspiracy or monopoly, the bill will give assurance to the public that patents will be used for purposes within the constitutional grant, namely, for the promotion of science and the useful arts.

The Supreme Court in a recent decision has referred to the patent as a property right, but I wish to point out that after all it is a property right which has been granted by Government action and would not exist at all without this action.

The necessity for action upon my bill is made immediately apparent by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Hartford-Empire Co. against United States, which was handed down a week ago on yesterday. This was a case where this company had gotten complete control of 600 patents and used them in a conspiracy to restrain trade. The entire glass-container industry is controlled through a gigantic patent pool. Only 2 results of this patent pool are to make consumers pay more for food products put up in glass jars and to prevent new companies from going into the glass-container industry.

There is no doubt whatsoever about the facts in the Hartford-Empire Co. case. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court, given by Justice Roberts, states:

The district court found that invention of glass-making machinery had been discouraged, that competition in the manufacture and sale or licensing of such machinery had been suppressed, and that the system of re-

stricted licensing had been employed to suppress competition in the manufacture of unpatented glassware and to maintain prices of the manufactured product. The findings are full and adequate and are supported by evidence, much of it contemporary writings of corporate defendants of their officers and agents.

The majority opinion continues as follows:

It is clear that, by cooperative arrangements and binding agreements, the appellant corporations, over a period of years, regulated and suppressed competition in the use of glass-making machinery and employed their joint patent position to allocate fields of manufacture and to maintain prices of unpatented glassware.

The first point I want to make, therefore, is that there is no question of doubt in the opinion of the majority of the Court that this company had violated the law; that it was guilty of action in restraint of trade of the most flagrant sort. The High Court upheld completely the findings of the district court in that regard.

The conspirators had a definite program to misuse patents—that is, to misuse public grants from the Federal Government. They stated that they had acquired these patents with the intention—and I quote from a memorandum of policy from the files of this company itself which was published by the Temporary National Economic Committee:

To block the development of machines which might be constructed by others * * * and to secure patents on possible improvements of competing machines so as to "fence in" these and prevent their reaching an improved state.

As Justice Black stated in his dissent:

These patents were the major weapons in the campaign to subjugate the industry.

Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court found that Hartford-Empire had grossly violated the antitrust laws, and yet the majority of four judges—since three judges disqualified themselves and did not sit—felt that it did not have the power under the existing antitrust statutes to keep Hartford-Empire from enforcing in the future the 600 or more patents which it had acquired for the very purpose of using them in restraint of trade, in which way it had so misused those 600 patents.

This decision was handed down by four Justices of the Supreme Court: Justices Roberts, Stone, Frankfurter, and Reed. Three Justices did not sit: Justices Douglas, Jackson, and Murphy. Two Justices dissented: Justices Black and Rutledge. It was, therefore, a 4-to-2 decision.

As Justice Rutledge pointed out in his dissent, "The effect of the majority decision is to say that men who have acquired property by violating the Sherman Act have as much right to their property as other men who have not."

The Supreme Court referred to the fact that the Congress had failed to pass supporting legislation providing imposition of a penalty as to patents used in violation of the antitrust laws and at least in part based its decision upon the absence of positive legislation by the Congress providing for penalties in cases of this kind. My bill aims to correct that situation.

Mr. Speaker, I am no lawyer, and I do not presume to pass upon the propriety or rightness of the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, but I do know that it is a completely anomalous and indefensible position for the great Federal Government of the United States to remain powerless when the very grants which it gives are used as weapons in an illegal conspiracy against the public interest. The use made of these patents is illegal under our present laws. It takes no amendment of the antitrust laws to make this use in restraint of trade illegal.

The only question, therefore, is whether admittedly illegal conduct in the use of a patent does not result in the loss of the patent. The majority four of the Supreme Court did not think that they had the power to grant this public relief. If that is so, then the Congress should make it clear that the courts do have that power.

Mr. Speaker, this goes to the very heart of the American economic system. It is upon the control of patents and patent pools that international cartels have been built up. It is because of the power that patents give that it was possible for our country to be confronted with serious shortages of synthetic rubber, magnesium and many other commodities which we needed badly for this war. We know that patents and the control of patents have been used to restrain technology at home and to keep out those new companies and new enterprises which, at the conclusion of this war, should lead the way toward an era of prosperity and industrial employment in this Nation.

If one of the major policies of this Government for 50 years has been to prevent restraint of trade in an effort to maintain a free enterprise system, then surely monopoly grants by the Federal Government, which can only be given to promote science and the useful arts, should be withdrawn if these grants are used against the fundamental policy of this country.

I will not take time to catalog further instances where the control of patents, for example, by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and I. G. Farben were responsible for blocking the development of synthetic rubber in the United States, and for giving to Germany the benefit through that one giant corporation of theirs of a great many patents controlled in this country by our own corporations. Those who oppose increasing Government control and increasing Government operations in the field of business should think twice of the consequences of what is the present state of the law, namely, that according to the majority of the Supreme Court even when the patents controlling these processes are improperly used for the very purpose of maintaining prices and of keeping out new enterprise, the Federal Government which gave the patents is powerless to enforce a remedy.

The Court said that the patents were illegally acquired and illegally used. The Court said that this was a violation of the antitrust laws. But it then decided that in the future this monopoly of patents should be able to get a "reasonable royalty" under its licenses.

In plain terms to a layman, this means that the monopoly is to be able to charge admission before allowing anyone to go into the glass-container industry. Its right to charge that admission is based upon admittedly illegal combinations of patents. In other words, the defendants are to be permitted to make what is called a reasonable profit out of their admittedly illegal acts. When a bank robber is caught in the act of robbing a bank, we do not customarily say to him that he will be permitted to get a reasonable amount out of the bank and no more. Neither do we tell him that as long as he does not rob any more banks the fact that he did rob a couple will be of no consequence to us.

The defendants in this case were smart enough to foresee what would happen. Justice Black in his dissent recites a memorandum in which an officer of one of the defendant companies set forth the benefits to be obtained even though the monopoly was found to be illegal. I read from that memorandum:

Of course, the court might order that we transfer the entire Federal licensing business to some other party and turn over to that party the Federal patents. This, of course, would simply restore to a certain extent the existing situation and establish a competitor * * * I * * * do not see much danger of having any of these deals upset. * * * If they are upset, I still believe that by that time, we will be in a better position even with such dissolution than we would be otherwise.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that under all the circumstances of this decision what has in effect been done is to give an invitation to people to violate the anti-trust laws of the country by saying, "If you do violate them, all we shall ask of you is that you shall reform your ways in the future and charge no more than a reasonable fee for the patents which you have in the past abused." I do not believe that that is sound policy.

After this decision, Mr. Speaker, the responsibility for affirmative action which will strengthen the patent system and will take the value out of illegal conduct in the misuse of patents rests with the Congress. The Sherman Act has been regarded as the fundamental statement of legislative policy in the field of economic doctrine. I still regard it as such. Erosions of the effectiveness of the anti-trust laws should be prevented. I offer H. R. 97 for this purpose.

This bill, in my judgment, is needed if the Congress is to do the job of preventing increasing monopolistic control of American industry. In all probability our No. 1 danger as far as our domestic problems are concerned in the post-war period will be the increasing march of monopoly until at last our much vaunted and highly prized economic liberty is threatened in the whole United States. Such an eventuality we simply must prevent. The Supreme Court decision to which I have adverted is utterly inadequate to do so. It leaves the door wide open for a continuance of these practices.

For that reason, I most earnestly urge consideration of H. R. 97 by the appropriate committee of the House, which of course is the Judiciary Committee, to

which the bill was referred. I hope earnestly for early consideration thereof.

I close, Mr. Speaker, with a paragraph from the dissenting opinion of Justice Rutledge where he said, and I quote:

When the patent holder so far overreaches his privilege as to intrude upon the rights of others and the public protected by the antitrust legislation and does this in such a way that he cannot further exercise that privilege without also trespassing upon the rights thus protected, either his right or the other person's and the public right must give way. It is wholly incongruous in such circumstances to say that the privilege of the trespasser shall be preserved and the rights of all others which he has trespassed against shall continue to give way to the consequences of his wrongdoing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

FARM LABOR AND ARMY MANPOWER

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, to fill the increased need for physically fit young men for the armed forces, both the Army and Navy have an eye on approximately 365,000 able-bodied young farmers in this country, who are between the ages of 18 and 25, and who have so far been deferred. The Director of the Selective Service has now instructed the local draft boards to go through all of these cases with a fine-tooth comb for the purpose of determining just how many of them could be released for military duty.

At this point, let me make myself clear. I do not want to give the impression that, so far as the men themselves are concerned, one man has a higher obligation to defend his country than another, or that the life of one man is more valuable than that of another. That is not the case. The whole matter is simply a question of what is best for the country as a whole. So far as it is humanly possible, each man should be assigned to the task where he is best fitted and where he can render the greatest service to the country. For some tasks men can be trained in a matter of months, or even weeks; others take years. Men cannot be trained to operate and manage a modern agricultural or livestock set-up in less than 5 or 6 years. Therefore, vast numbers of these deferred farmers are simply irreplaceable. No qualified operator of a substantial agricultural set-up should be inducted into the armed forces until definite proof is submitted that a competent person is available to take his place. Food is just as necessary to winning the war as is ammunition or ships, or planes. This Nation has obligated itself not only to maintain its own population on a reasonably high standard of living, but it has more or less obligated itself to furnish foodstuffs to large sections of the world.

Already the large reserves of certain agricultural commodities which we had on hand when this war broke out are exhausted, or practically so, while the demand is increasing from day to day. As more nations are liberated the greater is the demand for American foodstuffs.

Considerable areas of agricultural land are now lying idle and more may be expected to follow. Also because of the shortages of competent farm help, farmers are switching to the producing of crops that can be handled largely with the aid of machinery. This will result in serious shortages in certain essential items. Favorable climatic conditions have kept production, as a whole, up to normal, but these favorable conditions cannot be counted upon to continue. Two or three bad crop years, which it is only natural for us to expect, would place our reserves of foodstuffs at a dangerously low level.

Now then, our obligations both at home and abroad are enormous. All of our allies are calling for foodstuffs and in addition we have committed ourselves to furnish food to all of the liberated countries, at least until they can get back to normal production again. While, I feel that we should be absolutely sure that these shipments are needed, and that they get into the hands of those that do need them, still there is no doubt but what a certain amount of imported food is necessary to prevent starvation and general chaos. A hungry, unemployed, and neglected people are in no mood to cooperate in the organizing of a free world, which we all hope will result from this war. Already, we are told that large numbers of Italians and some French insist that they were better off under German regimentation than they are under Allied freedom. Consequently, to further reduce our agricultural or livestock production may result in serious consequences.

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

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes; I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. It is pretty well established that there are several million soldiers in this country, men in uniform, who would like to go into foreign service, is it not?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes; that has been brought to my attention a number of times.

Mr. GROSS. It is generally admitted there is overstaffing everywhere and that in industrial plants, in many plants, one-third of the employees could be taken out and production could be stepped up notwithstanding?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I do not know just what the percentage is, but I am convinced that most of our war plants could operate just as efficiently with less men.

Mr. GROSS. Men are not only complaining about it, but they are boasting about doing nothing and getting excessive wages. Is it not true also that to have a good farm hand he has got to grow up with the job?

Mr. STOCKMAN. That is certainly correct.

Mr. GROSS. He has to understand livestock and the operation of modern farm equipment or he just cannot be used to any advantage. Those are well-established facts, are they not?

Mr. STOCKMAN. A farm hand has to learn the business from the ground up.

Mr. GROSS. He has to know when an animal is not coming up to the trough

and eating and drinking. He has to know about how to start his tractor. A lot of these old fellows who they say could do this work could do it if there is a young fellow along to show them how to keep the machine running for them. I want to commend the gentleman for making a very factual statement, as I understand it, and I want to say I do understand it.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

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

Mr. STOCKMAN. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I would like to call to the attention of the House the fact that the gentleman who is now addressing us is a practical farmer with many years of experience. May I ask the gentleman what length of time he has been engaged in farming and what type of farming it has been?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I spent 20 years growing wheat in eastern Oregon on dry land and under semiarid conditions.

Mr. ANGELL. You have practically spent your entire adult life in connection with this work?

Mr. STOCKMAN. That is right; I have spent my entire adult life so far in this work.

Mr. ANGELL. The observations which the gentleman has made, to a considerable extent, are based on his actual practical experience in the operation of large farming undertakings?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I think they are practical, and certainly they are firsthand.

I thank both the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Oregon for their valuable contributions.

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

Mr. STOCKMAN. Gladly.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I should like also to commend the statement being made by the gentleman, because I think it is especially timely now that the manpower need is being emphasized by the executive department of the Government. I wish also to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that not only are men being discharged from the Army who are physically unfit for service but, to my personal knowledge, quite a number of men are being discharged who are physically fit. I know that in one area in my district quite a number of men who are apparently physically fit have been discharged with no other statement on the discharge than that they are being released at the convenience of the Government. Meanwhile, that local board is inducting its usual quota, and at one time they were discharging more than they were taking in. I think this also should be called to the attention of this House and the draft authorities.

Mr. STOCKMAN. So do I.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I gladly do so.

Mr. O'HARA. It happens that we had General Hershey before a group of us this morning discussing this condition, which has existed since his recent order of January 3, under which many of us felt that draft boards had been notified

to draft all of the deferred II-C farm help, the residue of our farm help. It developed at that hearing that there were other sources of men who were eligible besides the farmers. But, coming back particularly to the farm situation, I would ask the gentleman if he knows, in his own district, where he is familiar with the situation, whether, if they keep on taking the farm help that is left, the II-C's, we are not coming to a condition where many of those farms will go out of production.

Mr. STOCKMAN. That is just exactly what will happen.

Mr. O'HARA. If the gentleman will yield further, in handling this problem, does not the gentleman feel that both the executive and legislative branches of the Government in considering the over-all war picture should, along with the demands of the armed services, consider the needs of production?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes. Getting help for our production forces is just about as important as supplementing our fighting forces. Until those two phases of the over-all problem can be coordinated we cannot solve this.

I thank both the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Oregon for their contributions.

This brings me to the point that I consider of extreme importance. I would like to suggest to the leaders of our armed forces that they do some selecting and drafting of manpower within their own organizations. This has been called to the attention of the Army and Navy officials many times, but, as yet, I have heard of little or nothing being done about it. It is commonly believed that the armed forces, and especially the Army, are the greatest wasters of manpower in the country. While it is not possible to get actual figures, a little preliminary investigating convinces me that from the something like 12,000,000 men which we now have in the armed forces, at least 1,000,000 physically fit and thoroughly able-bodied members are now assigned to duties that could very well be performed by older men, women, or men who are now classified as IV-F.

One has only to travel across the country by train to see the large number of physically fit young men who are assigned as M. P.'s, S. P.'s, or guards, when older men or men less physically fit could perform the duties just as well. Large numbers of physically qualified men are assigned to branches of the service like paymaster's office, the Quartermaster Corps, ordnance, kitchen police, the band, and almost any number of other such organizations, when physically handicapped men or women could take over. Likewise, large numbers are stationed in places such as Panama, Trinidad, Alaska, Newfoundland, north Africa, and other such areas where the likelihood of any kind of combat is very remote. Why keep able-bodied young men on such duties and in such locations when others less physically fit could do the job?

I am advised that both the Russians and the Germans are now using disabled veterans who have lost an arm or a leg, or an eye, for such duties as exacting as engineers, and that satisfactory results

are being obtained. Men like this are happier doing something that keeps them in uniform than they would be back in civilian life. I understand that in the past it has been our practice to ask men who have been wounded in action or who have contracted certain diseases whether or not they wished to remain in the service or to accept medical discharges. Many of these men were anxious to return home and jumped at the chance to be discharged, frequently when they should have remained in the service for further treatment. Others, more nearly disabled, elected to remain in the service and quite a number have since returned to combat. A good many of those who returned to civilian life would now like to get back in uniform but will not be accepted. It seems that these fellows just simply do not fit in as civilians. They become restless and impatient, and quite often get mixed up in mischief. They know that most of their buddies are still in uniform so they, for some reason or another, do not feel right where they are. The Germans and the Russians have correctly appraised the mentality of the disabled serviceman and have found him something to do where he can still feel that he is a part of the fighting forces. While I do not advocate that we go as far as those countries have gone, nevertheless, I am bringing this out to show that important results can be obtained from physically handicapped men when they are properly assigned.

It would seem to me that any of these men who have been out as much as 3 months and want to get back in should be given another and rather liberal physical examination, and if at all acceptable should be taken back in the service. Such men are usually young, without a trade or profession, and since they already have a military background they should be of more value to the armed forces than as civilian employees.

But there is still another source of untapped manpower that should be taken advantage of immediately. I refer specifically to the tens of thousands of young Frenchmen and Belgians who are idling their time away while our boys are fighting and dying for their liberty. A few months ago I had occasion to make a trip to Europe—a trip on which I was accompanied by some of you gentlemen present at this time. I will never forget the impression that I received upon seeing all these young men who seemed to be doing little or nothing. The thought occurred to me at the time, why cannot large numbers of these men be put in uniform and be permitted to fight for the freedom of their country?

There are a number of reasons why these young fellows should be required to enter the armed forces. In the first place, it is their country that we are seeking to free, and if anyone should have to fight to drive out an invader, it is the native population. These people have already shown that they intend to take a hand in shaping the affairs of western Europe, so there seems no logical reason why they should not be obliged to bear a share of the burden in bringing this war to a successful conclusion. On top of these obligations, I want to

tell you that it is not a good thing to have thousands of young fellows lounging around in idleness. Such conditions are ideal breeding grounds for communism, anarchy, and general crime and lawlessness.

We are told that there are at least 3,000,000 young men fully capable of bearing arms in these 2 countries. If only 1,000,000 of them could be used, think what it would mean to our overtaxed farms and industries. And on top of that, it would restore to those people a measure of self-respect which they have never regained since they were overrun by the Nazis in 1940. I was informed that large numbers would volunteer for military service if they were only given the chance. So far, it appears as though our military leaders have felt that we did not need any more help.

The enemy certainly has not overlooked any opportunity to acquire additional troops, regardless of the source. The Germans have taken every man they could get from their satellite nations, such as Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Slovakia. But they have not stopped at this. They have even encouraged considerable numbers of prisoners of war to enlist in the fighting forces. Oddly enough, some of these mercenary or non-German soldiers are reported under certain conditions, especially in defensive fighting, to compare favorably with dyed-in-the-wool Nazis. The Japanese are likewise reported to be using considerable numbers of Koreans, Mongolians, Manchurians, and north Chinese. Then, in the face of what the enemy is doing, are not we overlooking important opportunities in neglecting or refusing to enlist and equip troops from nations that we now regard as our allies?

Seemingly, it would appear as though we were deliberately trying to kill off our young men and deplete our resources. I understand that American generals prefer to command American troops because they are more dependable and are a known quantity. However, it should not be any harder for an American Army leader to work in French or Belgian troops, who profess to want to fight, than it would be for the German officers to work with Rumanians or Latvians, who, maybe, are not very enthusiastic about fighting.

I also realize that there are disadvantages in shifting men of our own forces around from one branch of the service to another and that it frequently takes considerable additional training before they are qualified to perform their new duties satisfactorily. It might be appropriate here to suggest to the Army that they give more time to investigating the possibilities of the men, and some of their handicaps, at the induction centers before making assignments. It has been called to my attention that, at least in some instances, the men are lined up and without being interviewed or investigated at all are allotted a quota to this branch of the Army and a quota to that. What do you think would happen to a large business concern if it operated in that manner? Cases have also been brought to my attention where men have been assigned to the Infantry who had

bad feet or arches. In a few days or weeks they were given medical discharges as being unfit for military service. Had these men been assigned to the Transportation Corps or a medical unit or bakers' school this would not have happened.

It is time that we take inventory of our resources and eliminate this extravagance of our military leaders. Otherwise, we are heading toward impoverishment of both our industrial life and our young manhood.

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

Mr. STOCKMAN. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. According to an article appearing in Nation's Business, there are 3,000,000 men over there who are refused arms because of power politics.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes; that is about the figures that I have.

Mr. GROSS. Now, it is proposed that we send the materials to put them to work in manufacturing munitions of war for our men to fight with. According to the article in Nation's Business that is the idea that some of the military men have. That is a far cry from Churchill's statement to us of some time ago saying, "Give us the munitions of war and we will do the fighting."

Mr. STOCKMAN. The gentleman is quite correct.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the Record of yesterday following the other eulogies on the death of our colleague from Montana.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a statement of the O. P. A. Labor Policy Committee.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] is recognized for 7 minutes.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, America and the world have every confidence in the ability and the leadership of our armed forces.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for our foreign policy. The wait-and-see attitude of the past several months has served to discourage the peoples of the liberated countries and to convince our allies that we ourselves are uncertain as

to our aims and objectives beyond mere survival. Britain and Russia, remembering our about-face after the last war, cannot wait to determine if the dead hand of isolationism will reappear to paralyze our foreign policy. For their own security, they are resorting to the practical measures of power politics. Our enemies are delighted by this turn of events; our friends are dismayed. Politically we have lost much ground, and for that we must share a large part of the blame.

It would be a strange and bitter mockery if the victories our men are winning at such sacrifice on the battle fronts were to be lost by our political inaptitude on the diplomatic front.

As of the moment our foreign policy is one of extreme caution—when constructive leadership is required. We are allowing others to set the course of readjustment into dangerous channels which will perpetuate tension. The moral leadership of the United States is presently adrift.

In the wake of our liberating armies we have left not hope but despair. Two-thirds of Italy have been released from fascism. The people should be overjoyed, but they are not, for the simple reason that they are cold and hungry. If this situation is allowed to continue, these disillusioned people cannot be blamed if they long for the return of a tyranny which at least gave them food and clothing. And in winning the war we shall have lost it.

I, for one, cannot understand how we so complacently tolerate such a dangerous situation. Is it that the Allied Military Government in the occupied area cannot or will not take steps to alleviate this misery? Obviously we have the material resources. The fault then must lie in the administration of the area as determined by our national policy. It is on this point that I ask the Congress to investigate the whole set-up that governs occupied territories with a view to providing relief for the impoverished residents.

We have heard much of U. N. R. R. A. I would like to know what it is doing to help the people of Italy.

There are those who say that we have no shipping available to carry relief supplies to this unfortunate country. Out of the many millions of tons of merchant shipping we alone have constructed during this war, we could allocate a few thousand tons for this humanitarian purpose. I submit that it is necessary for another reason, to win the respect and confidence of these people that we may have their help in establishing international security.

From my district there are thousands of Americans of Italian extraction serving in our armed forces, many of them fighting in the land of their forebears. They write letters asking their relatives here to send scraps of clothing and food that they—the G. I.'s—may give to help feed and clothe the unfortunate victims of war. There is a quantitative limit restricting this source of supply from here. And there is a bottleneck preventing distribution of it over there. There is no provision for delivering these desperately needed items, once they are unloaded at

Naples and other ports. The undernourished and ill-clothed people are asked to travel from all sections of the occupied area to pick up these goods in person which means that many never receive this meager aid at all.

They are not asking that our Government give them supplies. Their thrifty and hard-working relatives here will provide relief if we will cut red tape to insure transport and delivery.

Already numerous societies here are raising funds to provide such relief. As inflation has already started its disastrous spiral in Italy and because consumer goods are scarce over there, the money raised will be used to purchase goods here for delivery to Italy, where enterprising Italian housewives may make clothes for their families. In addition, it is planned to send space-saving, dehydrated goods to the needy.

This voluntary and humanitarian help is doomed to failure unless our Government takes positive action in this emergency. A few ships must be allocated to transport these supplies. Allied Military Government must cooperate with the Provisional Italian Government to work out arrangements for effective distribution of this life-saving aid. Anything less may well jeopardize our military victories.

These people cannot subsist on words. They need food and clothing without delay. It is manifestly our duty to give aid to the helpless until such time as the people of this war-ravaged country can provide for themselves again. If we fail in this, our victory is but half won.

Therefore, I urge the Congress to give to this aspect of total war its immediate and effective attention.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, for 3 days, on account of important official business.

THE LATE FRANCIS MALONEY

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, with sadness and a heavy heart I rise to announce to the House the death of United States Senator FRANCIS T. MALONEY, of my State. He was a Member of this House. He came here with me in 1933. There was no more faithful Member to both his colleagues and the people of this Nation and his district than FRANK MALONEY, active, serious, honest, endeavoring to do his full duty.

Quickly the people of Connecticut recognized his talents, his tireless energy, and his worth. They elevated him by their votes to the United States Senate. In that body he distinguished himself. In the midst of his greatest work, his effort to bring the Congress of the United States closer to the people with the hope of making for a more effective Government, his life was cut off at the age of 50, still a young man.

He served his country faithfully. He served in the last war with distinction and credit to himself. In his passing our country mourns the loss of a great

statesman whose place will be difficult to fill. He was an outstanding American. Personally, I always had his friendship. He cooperated to the best of his ability that others might benefit through his knowledge and his judgment.

I, too, have lost a friend. Words alone cannot express to his family my sympathy. The accomplishments which he had achieved stand as a monument to his fame. The glory of his record leaves a memory which will never die. His family has that consolation. May God rest his soul.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE].

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult adequately to express the loss that has come to some of us very personally and to all of us as American citizens in the untimely passing of Senator MALONEY. His integrity, his devotion to principle, has made him an outstanding figure in the civic life of this Nation. An untiring worker, no task was ever too heavy for him if it promised to be of value to his country. He was a student, a clear thinker, who believed we could have genuine democracy if we would only work for it. He expressed his belief in practical ways.

As I know from personal experience, the women of Connecticut have lost a very real friend in his going. He was never afraid to take a stand when it was necessary to uphold his principles. Not only those of us who were fortunate enough to have him as a friend but the country and the world that we would hope to build have suffered an irretrievable loss in the very untimely death of FRANCIS MALONEY.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, time passes and with the passage of time changes take place. Time passes in the life of each and every one of us, and the passage of time in our life on earth is represented by the period between birth and death.

To those of us who have known our late friend, and to those of us who numbered him as our friend, one of our great pleasures and one of our great possessions was the knowledge that we knew him and that we possessed his friendship.

You and I during our life leave our imprint in this world. So has our late friend left his imprint. Serving the people of his district as he has faithfully in this body, serving the people of his State as he has faithfully in the other body, and in both positions serving the people of the Nation, our late friend, FRANCIS T. MALONEY, has left his strong, outstanding imprint on life. A man of great courage, intellectually honest, fearless in fighting for any cause which he espoused, he was also a man of very intense feelings. He put into everything that he was interested in the best that was within him, drawing upon his reserve, as we know, in order to carry out the duties of his responsible office under the trying conditions of this very important era. Always believing that public

office is a public trust, he leaves an example for all others in public life in the future to follow. It might well be said that FRANCIS T. MALONEY, or FRANK MALONEY, as his friends called him, died in the line of duty. We who knew him intimately were aware of the fact that his health was not good. We were aware of the fact that for some months he was not the FRANK MALONEY physically that we would have liked him to be. Yet we met him in our contacts, as we meet each other, always performing his duties with that same sincerity and intensity with which he performed his duties when he enjoyed normal health.

As we look back now we realize that the performance of those duties by him, in the intense manner that he always performed them, constituted an aggravating circumstance which precipitated and hastened his death. I do not hesitate to say that this circumstance brought about his death sooner than such event would have normally taken place if he had not followed his intense feelings by carrying on his duties in the strong and courageous way that he did. Therefore I say that FRANCIS T. MALONEY, or FRANK MALONEY, as we knew him, died in the line of legislative duty. He is just as much a casualty of this war as if he had died in the line of duty in actual combat against our enemies. I know those whom he leaves behind will derive great consolation in the knowledge that he lived up to the trust that was reposed in him and the confidence placed in him by the people of his State; that he went ahead performing his duties with the knowledge that in all probability it might hasten his death; and that he felt it was his duty to do so. From another viewpoint it might be a lesson to other Members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate who might not be feeling well to realize they owe something to themselves, and to realize that by trying to carry on the intense duties of their office, and we all have intense duties to perform, if their condition of health is not good, it might not be a wise thing to impose too great a strain upon themselves.

We can learn something out of the experiences of our late friend if only we pause to do so: that we should not draw upon all of our physical reserves or to believe that we can effectively perform our duties when we are not feeling well without dissipating those physical reserves which mean so much in time of serious illness. On the other hand, the relatives of our late friend, as I said, probably, and I hope they will, derive great consolation in the knowledge that their loved one died in the line of duty, in the line of legislative duty to his country. To the members of his family left behind I join with the dean of the Connecticut delegation in the House on the Democratic side and all of the delegation from Connecticut in expressing to his loved ones my deep sympathy in their great loss and sorrow. As far as I personally am concerned, in the passing of FRANK MALONEY, I have lost a close friend whose friendship I greatly valued.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I join with the Members from Connecticut and the other New England States in my deep regret over the death of a great statesman and a patriotic American.

It was my privilege to have known FRANK MALONEY since the first day he entered Congress. Through the years he has been a warm personal friend whom I held in high esteem and for whom I had great affection. Because of this friendship, I know the high motives which have guided him throughout all these years of his splendid service in the interest of his State and his country. He was a man of courage, of fine ability, and ever ready to fight for his convictions.

In this hour when so many momentous changes are taking place in the world, when we are traveling through many difficult phases of our national life, we can ill afford to lose a man like FRANK MALONEY.

We need his cool judgment, his calm manner and his clear thinking to help guide the good ship of state. His untimely death is tragic.

FRANK MALONEY was a student of political economy. He came here for one purpose, and that purpose was to serve his day and generation, and to make this a better land. His death was undoubtedly hastened by his close application to the many duties of his office and his anxiety to meet fully the many obligations he owed to the great State he so efficiently represented.

I join with my colleagues in expressing my deep sorrow to FRANK MALONEY's good wife and the members of his family. They will be comforted in this hour by the knowledge of the fine service he rendered to mankind, and the fact that many other lives have been made a little brighter because of his own stay on this earth.

A good life never dies; its influence is reflected in the generations that follow. We are all saddened by the death of our beloved and very able colleague.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Senator MALONEY I feel a sense of great personal loss. I know many Members of the House and Senate feel likewise. Senator MALONEY was an inspiration to many of us who were younger in service in the Congress than he. He was always glad to lend a helping hand to the younger Members of both Houses as we tried to understand, appreciate, and evaluate our work in Congress.

I know Senator MALONEY as a deeply religious man, as a husband with a deep and abiding love for his family. He traveled late in the night to his home in Connecticut and early in the morning to Washington so that he could have a few extra hours with his family.

I know the work load he carried in the Senate on his many important committees and in his office. I know how he served the humblest as well as the most prominent citizens of his State and of the Nation as well.

It was this determination to try to serve everyone who had the slightest call upon the important senatorial office, I believe, that led to his early death.

Senator MALONEY was a student of government, a man of courage, a man of ability, and a tireless worker; busy Sundays and late into the night trying to acquire the complete understanding of all sides of questions necessary for the perfection of the good legislation that was his ideal.

The Senate, the House, the people of Connecticut, and the people of the United States have lost a great friend and a true American who worked his heart out in the interest of helping to improve this Government.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEELAN].

Mr. GEELAN. Mr. Speaker, I find it difficult, if not impossible, to adequately express in words my deep feeling of sorrow at the passing of my dear friend, Senator FRANCIS J. MALONEY, of Connecticut.

The Nation has lost one of its ablest statesmen, which in these critical times it can ill afford. Senator MALONEY, formerly the mayor of his native city, Meriden, Conn., and former Representative in this branch of Congress, was serving his second term in the Senate. In a recently published article in the Saturday Evening Post, he was referred to as "the Senators' Senator," because of his keen judgment, his analytical mind, and his true sense of patriotism. He, as the article states, was the wheel horse and stabilizer to whom the various groups in the Senate came to for advice, counsel, and aid in seeking a solution of their respective problems.

Although a genuine liberal he has differed on occasions from those who could also be called progressives when in his conscience he felt he could not go along.

To the people of the State of Connecticut, the city of Meriden, but more particularly to Mrs. Maloney and his children, I offer my most sincere sympathy. May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TALBOT].

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, a great, true and noble Christian gentleman has passed on to his heavenly reward. It was with great and profound sorrow that I learned earlier in the day of the passing of my good friend and our distinguished Senator from Connecticut, FRANCIS MALONEY. With all his heart, with all his soul and all his strength he met and solved each day the problems that come before us here in the Congress.

We can ill afford in these dire times to lose a man like FRANCIS MALONEY. Connecticut and the United States have lost a great leader and a great statesman. He was a man who loved above everything else his family, and I know that each week he took that long train journey back to his city of Meriden to be with them for a few minutes. He worked hard and courageously on every problem.

To his family I extend my deepest sympathy. I am certain that everyone who knew FRANCIS MALONEY will feel as I do that he was a man worthy of the tasks placed before him and I know that had he lived he would have performed with dignity and efficiency the great undertaking he was about to assume in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RYTER].

Mr. RYTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the first time in this honorable body to express my feelings of deep regret at the untimely passing of the senior Senator from Connecticut, the late Honorable FRANCIS T. MALONEY.

In this hour of profound sorrow many thoughts rush from my heart to my mind to seek expression. But in this truly sad hour words are such frail means that they seemingly challenge and mock the heart and lose their capacity for real expression. We in Connecticut shall miss him greatly, and the greater shall be our loss the sooner our realization that he is no longer with us. The Nation shall miss him, and in this we find our only consolation, that Connecticut had given to the Nation one of its most capable, untiring, and illustrious sons to serve her and us in the past decade.

I join with my colleagues in extending to his devoted wife and family our deepest sympathy and that of the entire membership of this House.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I come down upon this floor to say anything about anything, but I would not be true to myself if I just did not utter one word about the subject that has been talked about here this afternoon.

When FRANK MALONEY came to the Congress he was placed on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce where I served with him, where he was diligent, where he was intelligent, where he was what I would want a colleague upon a committee to be; sane, sound, and, let me repeat, intelligent and industrious. I loved him deeply. He was the type and character of man who elicited from his fellows deep affection. I had it for him and I know he had it for me. His going at this time, as has been remarked better than I can by others who have preceded me, is a terrible loss to the whole United States of America. In the days that lie ahead of us, his counsel, his advice and his vote in the Senate of the United States would have meant much to the future of the world, and especially the peace of this world. His was a sweet spirit. His was a fine, big soul. I will not see many like him again.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 84), as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FRANCIS MALONEY, a Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit

a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 84, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to attend the funeral: Mr. KOPPLEMANN, Mrs. WOODHOUSE, Mr. RYTER, Mr. GEELAN, Mr. TALBOT, Mrs. LUCE, and Mr. MONRONEY.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the further resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 17, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

108. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration covering operations of this Administration for the fiscal year of 1944; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

109. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

110. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1944, under the appropriation "Compensation of special attorneys, etc., Department of Justice"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

111. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of loans to Indian chartered corporations for the purposes of promoting the economic development of such tribes and their members, under authority of section 10 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

112. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the annual report of the Food and Drug Administration for the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

113. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1943; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

114. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 212 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. H. R. 1427. A bill relating to the compensation of telephone operators on the United States Capitol telephone exchange; without amendment (Rept. No. 17). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 82. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 626, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 18). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 60. Resolution authorizing the continuation of the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning; without amendment (Rept. No. 19). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 55. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Post-war Military Policy; without amendment (Rept. No. 20). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 64. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and defining its powers and duties; without amendment (Rept. No. 21). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Concurrent Resolution 18. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 22). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 66. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Civil Service to investigate various activities in the departments and agencies of the Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 23). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 75. Resolution to continue the Special Committee to Investigate All Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wildlife; without amendment (Rept. No. 24). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:
H. R. 1495. A bill providing for the establishment of a minimum rating for disabled war veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1496. A bill to repeal the income limitation as to payment of death pension to widows and children of deceased service-connected disabled World War veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BARTLETT:
H. R. 1497. A bill to amend subsection 9 (a) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOLTON:
H. R. 1498. A bill to correct the naval record of former members of the crews of the revenue cutters *Algonquin* and *Onondaga*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1499. A bill to validate certain applications for national service life insurance where deductions of premiums from service pay were authorized but the applicant died prior to the effective date of such insurance and prior to February 11, 1942; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:
H. R. 1500. A bill to provide for pilgrimages, after the present war, of Gold Star mothers and fathers to the graves of their sons and daughters who died in the service of the armed forces of the United States and who are buried in foreign lands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KILDAY:
H. R. 1501. A bill to provide that automatic national service life insurance as to deceased veterans of World War No. 2 shall be payable, in turn, to their widows, children, and parents, if any, without any requirement, as at present, as to their dependency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:
H. R. 1502. A bill to provide for lump payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave and current accrued annual leave to certain officers and employees, and authorizing the appropriation of funds for that purpose; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. McCONNELL:
H. R. 1503. A bill to establish a United States Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS:
H. R. 1504. A bill providing for the transfer of title to Federal equipment or supplies used in training defense workers and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:
H. R. 1505. A bill to establish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency of the Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:
H. R. 1506. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1507. A bill to repeal section 2 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities"; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 1508. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 by providing insurance benefits, regardless of dependency, for the parents and other relatives of those persons in active service who died in line of duty after October 8, 1940, and before April 20, 1942, without having in force at the time of such death insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CLASON:
H. R. 1509. A bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:
H. R. 1510. A bill to amend the Classification Act of March 4, 1923, as amended, to create a Mechanical Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. HAGEN:
H. R. 1511. A bill to extend the status of veterans of the World War to persons enrolled or enlisted and serving on United States Shipping Board vessels during the World War in war zones; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KILDAY:
H. R. 1512. A bill to amend section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law No. 607) by providing for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1513. A bill to provide dispensary treatment and hospitalization in Army and Navy hospitals for retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1514. A bill to amend the act of July 15, 1940, pertaining to emergency officers'

retirement benefits; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1515. A bill relating to the foreign tax credit in the case of an individual owning a majority of the voting stock of a foreign corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1516. A bill relating to overtime compensation prior to December 1, 1942, of certain per annum employees of the field services of the Department of War, the Panama Canal, the Department of the Navy, and the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1517. A bill to provide for the promotion of certain retired World War veterans to the rank of chief warrant officer on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1518. A bill to regulate the character of discharges from the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1519. A bill relating to marine insurance in the case of certain employees of the Army Transport Service who suffered death, injury, or other casualty prior to April 23, 1943, as a result of marine risks; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 1520. A bill providing for longevity pay to employees of the United States Government and of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 1521. A bill to terminate the use tax on motor vehicles and boats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 1522. A bill to safeguard the activities of the Office of Censorship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1523. A bill to exempt certain officers and employees of the War Department from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1524. A bill to exempt certain officers and employees within the Office of Scientific Research and Development from certain provisions of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1525. A bill relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1526. A bill regulating the commitment of insane persons to veterans' and other United States institutions and making applicable to Federal reservations certain State laws pertaining to administration of estates of decedents, guardianship of minors and insane persons, commitment of insane persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1527. A bill to exempt the members of the Advisory Board appointed under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1528. A bill to amend section 1 of the act providing punishment for killing or assaulting of Federal officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1529. A bill to provide for the setting aside of convictions of Federal offenders who have been placed on probation and have fully complied with the conditions of their probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1530. A bill to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1531. A bill to provide for the control of confidential business data submitted to the War Production Board; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 1532. A bill to reestablish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency of the Government; to the

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 1533 (by request). A bill to encourage employment of veterans with pensionable or compensable service-connected disabilities through Federal reimbursement to any employer, insurer, or fund of amounts of workmen's compensation paid on account of disability or death arising out of such employment; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WHITE:

H. R. 1534. A bill to amend the Fact Finders' Act; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. RICH:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses of Congress during February 1945 to ask God's divine guidance in the deliberations and actions of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. J. Res. 71. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMEY:

H. J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to treaty ratification; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COFFEE:

H. Res. 83. Resolution to investigate the effect upon the country of the centralization of heavy industry in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Res. 85. Resolution to appoint a committee to protect the integrity of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Res. 86. Resolution authorizing the House Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the decree of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in re James B. Dunn; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 87. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred by the special committee authorized by House resolution 86; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. Res. 88. Resolution for the continuation of the Special Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies which exceed their authority; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. Res. 89. Resolution creating a Select Committee to Investigate All Labor Conditions and Labor and Employer Practices Which Affect the War Production Program, with a particular view to determining the extent of the hoarding of manpower by war industries; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. Res. 90. Resolution to provide additional compensation for the clerk to the minority members of the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. Res. 91. Resolution to amend clause 40, rule XI, of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland:

H. R. 1535. A bill for the relief of the Lachl Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1536. A bill for the relief of the Fidelity & Casualty Co. and the Baugh Chemical Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1537. A bill for the relief of David Stiefel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 1538. A bill for the relief of Robert J. Cramer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Dr. David R. Barglow; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1540. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Effie S. Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 1541. A bill for the relief of Constantinos Calogeras; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1542. A bill for the relief of Gorgios Nicolaou Perivolaris (also known as George N. Perivolaris); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1543. A bill for the relief of Michael Ioannis Vagianos; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1544. A bill for the relief of Georgios M. Tsarouchas; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 1545. A bill for the relief of Charles F. Tusow; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:

H. R. 1546. A bill for the relief of C. Y. Webb; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1547. A bill for the relief of W. H. Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 1548. A bill for the relief of August W. Dietz; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1549. A bill for the relief of William Thompson Sansom; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1550. A bill for the relief of E. Sullivan; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1551. A bill for the relief of Capt. Edward J. L. Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1552. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Augusta McCall; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1553. A bill for the relief of the estate of William Kearney; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1554. A bill for the relief of C. J. Boyle; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1555. A bill for the relief of Albert S. Horton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1556. A bill for the relief of Aileen Phyllis Flock and Ellen Frances Flock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1557. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to summon William D. Gill before an Army retiring board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri:

H. R. 1558. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alma Mallette and Ancel Adkins; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 1559. A bill for the relief of Robert B. Moody and Gulf Insurance Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1560. A bill for the relief of J. B. Grigsby; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. R. 1561. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Louis Ciniglio; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1562. A bill for the relief of the Borough of Park Ridge, Park Ridge, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 1563. A bill for the relief of Lamar Oxley, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1564. A bill for the relief of William W. Maddox; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1565. A bill for the relief of Ingles Construction Co., a corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 1566. A bill for the relief of Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GIFFORD:

H. R. 1567. A bill for the relief of Katherine Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1568. A bill for the relief of John C. Tuttle; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TIBBOTT:

H. R. 1569. A bill for the relief of Mihjalo Bakic or Mile Vujaklija; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WHITE:

H. R. 1570. A bill for the relief of Edward Pittwood; to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Dear Lord God, as we walk the pathway where so many others have lived and labored, may we go along as brothers until the last door is closed. If we fail of being what we ought to be or of doing what we ought to do, forgive us. In our conscience, in our reason, and in the mysterious instincts of our personality, O Father of Light, give us strength to unlock the spiritual power which has made us and fulfill in us the great design of our holy Creator, and thus be a help to others throughout the day.

Grant that we may not be merely industrious, but may we love industry; not merely learned, but may we love understanding; not merely just, but may we hunger and thirst after justice. Though all else decline, the noontide of Thy love and peace remain. We rejoice that—

“Could we with ink the ocean fill,

And were the whole skies of parchment made,

And every single stick a quill,

And every man a scribe by trade,

To write the love of God alone

Would drain the ocean dry;

Nor could the whole contain the scroll,
Though stretched from sky to sky.”

In the name of Him who loved the world that it might be saved. Amen.

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

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. EARTHMAN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 16, 1945.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the act of April 16, 1937, as amended (Public, No. 38, 75th Cong., 1st sess.), I have appointed the following members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for the year 1945: HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH, HON. RALPH H. DAUGHTON, HON. GORDON CANFIELD,

As chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex-officio member of the Board.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, *Chairman.*

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 16, 1945.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1945: HON. FRANK W. BOYKIN, HON. J. HARDIN PETERSON, HON. RICHARD J. WELCH.

As chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex-officio member of the Board.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 70), as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and examinations authorized by House Resolution 50 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, incurred by the Committee on Appropriations, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed the unobligated balance on January 3, 1945, under House Resolution 116 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee thereof conducting such study and examination or any part thereof, signed by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member, appeared before the Committee on Accounts in support of their request for funds. The resolution introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] makes available for the Appropriations Committee the unexpended balances which was provided in the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Initially the Committee on Appropriations was granted the sum of \$100,000 to conduct studies and examinations of the organization and operation of the Executive Departments and agencies for the purpose of obtaining information to be used in connection with the various appropriation bills. At the hearing it developed that the Appropriations Committee had spent approximately half of the funds originally provided, and the Committee on Accounts voted in favor of

making the unexpended balance available.

The following is a tabulation submitted to the Committee on Accounts by the Appropriations Committee showing the status of the funds originally provided under House Resolution 116 of the Seventy-eighth Congress:

Funds available under H. Res. 116 ----- \$100,000.00

Obligations incurred since the beginning of this program on Mar. 8, 1943:

Personal services:	
Regular members of the staff (on loan from the Federal Bureau of Investigation) -----	18,522.97
Reimbursement to the following agencies and departments for personnel on loan to the committee:	
Treasury -----	3,116.35
Civil Service Commission -----	5,509.96
Interstate Commerce Commission -----	258.31
Agriculture -----	4,958.90
Federal Works Agency -----	374.89
Veterans Administration -----	2,364.74
Commerce -----	1,622.83
Federal Security Agency -----	2,164.19
Labor -----	1,178.10
Office of Censorship -----	1,870.21
Justice -----	1,994.63
Office of War Information -----	346.01

Total personal services ..	44,282.09
Other expense items:	
Travel ----- \$5,705.48	
Communications -- 10.68	
Supplies and materials ----- 222.39	
Total other expenses ----	5,938.55

Total obligations to and including Jan. 3, 1945 ..	50,220.64
Unobligated balance as of Jan. 3, 1945 -----	49,779.36

In the foregoing schedule all obligations that have been incurred during the period March 8, 1943, through January 3, 1945, have been taken into consideration. It should be noted that some of these obligations have not as yet been liquidated and, therefore, the balance available as reflected on the records of the disbursing clerk in the House of Representatives will not agree with the balance in the above schedule.

The following tabulation reconciles the total obligations to and including January 3, 1945, with the actual expenditures as recorded in the office of the disbursing clerk:

Total obligations through Jan. 3, 1945 -----	\$50,220.64
Actual expenditures as recorded in the records of the disbursing clerk -----	46,954.08
Unpaid obligations as of Jan. 3, 1945, consisting of the following -----	3,266.56

Personal services:	
Regular staff -----	199.87
Reimbursement to executive agencies for personnel on loan to the committee ----	3,034.04
Other expenses, supplies -----	32.65
Total -----	3,266.56