

said premises or any portion thereof for any other purpose; will not at any time permit any hunting or shooting upon said property other than that specifically reserved to the grantor and his said son and their guests * * *; will not permit the use by the public of said premises * * * There is no consideration for this deed, it being gift to the United States of America." (Middlesex ss. Dec. 29, 1944, 12:01 p.m. Received and recorded (Book 6826, p. 226. Attest: Ralph A. Nelson, Asst. Reg.)

"Mr. Samuel Hoar has long been a prominent member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, the same organization commonly regarded as sponsor of, and still fiercely supporting the Parker River wildlife sanctuary land grab, perpetrated by Dr. Ira Gabrielson's Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Approval and support by these vested interests of this bureaucratic seizure continues defiantly in the face of solid nonpartisan opposition by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as made manifest through its distinguished senators, representatives, governor, and entire legislature.

A NEW PATTERN

"Can it be, Mr. Secretary, that Dr. Gabrielson and Mr. Hoar are setting a new pattern for future land takings?

"Sportsmen, taxpayers; through the good offices of your obedient servants, upon you falls the signal honor and privilege of furnishing through taxation enshrouded by law the funds necessary to post, police, and otherwise maintain the private hunting preserve of Mr. Samuel Hoar, his son, and their guests, henceforth officially titled by the United States of America, a wildlife sanctuary.

"A handful of duck hunters, Doctor? In the public interest, Mr. Secretary?

"If historical Concord's celebrated Paul Revere and revered Henry Thoreau could today be called to witness, might not they inquire, 'What price gentlemen, what price wildlife sanctuaries?'"

Citation Awarded B'nai B'rith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELBERT D. THOMAS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, last Monday, in the office of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, the national executive committee of B'nai B'rith, meeting in annual session in Washington, was received by General Eisenhower and presented with a special citation awarded B'nai B'rith by the War Department in recognition of the organization's outstanding contributions to the morale and welfare of Army personnel. The citation is signed by Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, director of the Army's Special Services Division.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record the remarks of General Eisenhower in awarding the citation, the reply of Mr. Henry Monsky, of Omaha, Nebr., national president of B'nai B'rith, in accepting the citation, and a statement entitled "B'nai B'rith Serves the Army."

XII—App.—33

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF GENERAL EISENHOWER IN PRESENTING THE CITATION

Mr. Henry Monsky, president of B'nai B'rith; Col. Elliott Niles, of the National War Service Committee; members of the executive committee of B'nai B'rith, throughout the world, men and women, enlisted men and officers, have been the recipients of, and are grateful for, the unselfish services of the men and women of B'nai B'rith.

No one will ever know how much these services did in keeping high the morale of the armed forces during the terrible days of this war. I know that B'nai B'rith's service to the Army long antedated Pearl Harbor. I am familiar with the great many recreation rooms which you have furnished and continued to serve. Yes, millions of our soldiers will always be grateful, among other things, for the games, books, and magazines, the parties and the dances, and the free lodgings which you have provided.

I am especially happy to learn from Colonel Niles that your splendid work is going to continue and you are not forgetting our veterans. I know your services to these veterans will be as welcome to them now as it was during the war.

All this being done on a non-sectarian basis by the nation's oldest and largest Jewish service organization is proof enough that the preservation of our democratic traditions is worth fighting for.

The Army is mindful of all that you have done and desires to recognize it officially by the presentation to you of this citation, the first of its kind to be so awarded.

The citation reads as follows: "The War Department expresses its appreciation for patriotic services to B'nai B'rith in recognition of outstanding accomplishments in behalf of Army personnel and of meritorious contributions to its welfare and morale."

REMARKS OF HENRY MONSKY, OMAHA, NEBR., NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF B'NAI B'RITH, IN ACCEPTING THE CITATION ON BEHALF OF THE MEN, WOMEN, AND YOUNG PEOPLE AFFILIATED WITH B'NAI B'RITH

This is a moment of rare privilege; to stand in the presence of one of our contemporary immortals who has become the symbol of America's will and determination "to do justice and to pursue it," is indeed a great privilege.

It is my privilege, as president of B'nai B'rith, to accept from the hand of such a symbol a citation for service rendered to our beloved country. B'nai B'rith was not conscious that it was rendering a special service. It was following a tradition of more than a century, to be worthy of the blessings of American life by giving unstintingly of loyalty, sacrifice and treasure, so that our country can continue to serve the cause of world peace. It is gratifying to be singled out as a service for a citation. It cannot be and is not interpreted as thanks from our government. The gratitude is rather on our part to the United States Army for having been accorded the opportunity to utilize the forces of our organization for the welfare of the armed services.

It will be interpreted by our membership as a challenge to continue their services to returning veterans, the machinery for which has already been established, in their devotions to the task of keeping America the home of liberty, of inter-faith and inter-group amity, and preserving it as the land wherein there shall always exist the concept of our brother's keeper. Thank you, General Eisenhower.

B'NAI B'RITH SERVES THE ARMY

In the closing months of 1943 the weekly influx into Los Angeles of tens of thousand

of men in uniform created a housing crisis. Hotels and rooming houses were jammed and thousands of Uncle Sam's finest were compelled to sleep in hotel lobbies, doorways, on lawns and sidewalks, and even against buildings and lamp posts. B'nai B'rith, the Nation's oldest and largest Jewish service organization, decided the situation required action.

The Hollywood lodge of B'nai B'rith opened a small dormitory in Hollywood but that only scratched the surface. In December 1943, B'nai B'rith obtained from one of its members the use of the long-vacant Alexandria Hotel annex with rent, heat, and light free, for use as a free dormitory for servicemen.

On the strength of this generous gift, B'nai B'rith created the B'nai B'rith Hospitality House, the world's largest free dormitory for GIs. All men in uniform, without regard to race or creed or color, were welcome. Since the hospitality house opened on Christmas eve, 1943, it has been host to better than 150,000 servicemen, an average of some 600 every week end.

The first man to register at the hospitality house coined a phrase when he learned everything was for free. Said he: "You mean all this is for free? It doesn't cost a cent? Geez! You guys are O. K."

Throughout the world, the men and women of Uncle Sam's Army have echoed that GI's words—"You guys are O. K."—as they saw and heard what B'nai B'rith has been doing for the men and women of the Army since 1940 on a completely non-sectarian basis.

B'nai B'rith's service to the Army long antedated Pearl Harbor. A few weeks after the first camps for selectees were opened in 1940, B'nai B'rith began providing Torah scrolls for use in conducting Jewish religious services at Army chapels. By VJ-day 200 of these scrolls had been made available to Army chaplains. Later, B'nai B'rith also furnished a number of the chapels with special equipment not provided by the Army.

Early in 1942, B'nai B'rith launched what was to become its No. 1 war-service project—the furnishing and equipping of recreation facilities at Army installations. The first of these was furnished at Fort Custer, Mich., in May 1942. Since then, B'nai B'rith has equipped 1,507 recreation facilities in every State of the Union, Alaska, and the District of Columbia at an estimated cost of \$750,000 in material, furnishings, and equipment.

These facilities included: 592 company and squad rooms, 587 hospital solaria, 132 recreation centers, 48 reading and writing rooms, 58 game rooms, 19 service clubs, 12 lounges, 13 chapels, 10 libraries, 8 induction and separation centers, 6 loudspeaker systems, 5 theaters, 6 canteens, and 4 kitchens.

The facilities furnished by B'nai B'rith were located at 227 different camps, forts, and barracks; 81 air bases and airports, 53 Army hospitals and veterans' facilities; 22 Army training schools and Wac barracks; 24 service clubs and USO centers; and 5 induction and separation centers. Among the facilities were 73 for units of Wac's and Negro troops.

In addition to outfitting these facilities with all manner of furniture and equipment to help officers and men relax during their leisure time, B'nai B'rith provided a constant flow of special services for the men using these facilities. These services included sewing, refreshments, magazine and newspaper subscriptions, motion pictures, recorded messages for the home folks, stationery, games, musical instruments, athletic equipment, amplifying systems, washing machines, electric irons, and telephone funds.

Isolated antiaircraft batteries and desert units received the same attention from B'nai B'rith, as did the men stationed at large camps and forts. The first recreation facility furnished in Alaska was provided by B'nai B'rith.

When American battle casualties began coming home early in 1944, B'nai B'rith broadened this program to include service to the men in Army hospitals. As the need for recreational facilities at Army camps lessened, new facilities were furnished by B'nai B'rith at Army hospitals. Solaria, sun porches, music rooms, and game rooms were equipped by the score. In a number of instances B'nai B'rith undertook to provide complete recreational facilities at Army hospitals. At Vaughan General Hospital B'nai B'rith expended over \$150,000 to outfit 26 rooms, including 1 complete recreation building for enlisted men and a club room for officers. The huge Army Service Forces Convalescent Hospital at Camp Upton had 219 rooms in 78 separate buildings outfitted by B'nai B'rith. The Camp Edwards Convalescent Hospital had 64 rooms furnished by B'nai B'rith. One Army hospital commandant remarked that "visitors to the hospital see so many signs of B'nai B'rith's generosity that half the time they think B'nai B'rith built the hospital."

Not content with providing the facilities for recreation, B'nai B'rith embarked on an extensive program of hospitality for the Army's wounded. This program included almost the entire gamut of entertainment and relaxation activities. Special traveling entertainment units visit many hospitals and put on shows regularly. Outings, fishing, and boating parties, carnivals, week-end parties, are arranged, with B'nai B'rith committees acting as hosts and providing transportation.

In many hospitals, B'nai B'rith set up the machinery to enable convalescent GI's to send recorded messages to the folks back home. Special efforts were made to provide entertainment for battle-fatigue cases. Telephone funds were raised to enable the men to call home. Movie equipment was furnished and sound systems installed to enable recorded programs to reach every man in a ward. Since VJ-day, B'nai B'rith has been furnishing collapsible wheel chairs, projected books which enable patients to read material thrown on the ceiling, portable libraries, and special bedside radios. In the Chicago area B'nai B'rith created a special week-end camp—Camp GI Joe—to which convalescent GI's were taken for a 3-day period of recreation.

In recognition of its unique efforts, the Army invited B'nai B'rith to be the first organization to provide special services to wounded men returning on hospital ships. Thousands of men on 24 hospital ships were furnished with all manner of gifts by B'nai B'rith. There was also a regular supply of birthday gifts made available for the wounded. At ports of debarkation, B'nai B'rith made its business to arrange welcome-home parties for the wounded upon their arrival.

Besides its hospitality program in the hospitals, B'nai B'rith also undertook to aid in the rehabilitation of the wounded. In cooperation with the Red Cross and Army special service officers, B'nai B'rith has equipped at Army hospitals a variety of hobby and occupational therapy rooms. These rooms were furnished with tools, shop equipment, and materials. In some hospitals B'nai B'rith provided electric bed lamps and electric razors. Thousands of dollars were raised for Army hospital welfare programs through B'nai B'rith shows in many parts of the country.

When the weekly influx to Los Angeles of tens of thousands of GI's on week-end leave created a major housing crisis, B'nai B'rith stepped in and created the Los Angeles B'nai B'rith Hospitality House. For more than 2 years this dormitory has been the week-end home of an average of 600 GI's and enlisted men. They received a clean bed, linen, shows, towels, writing material, shaving equipment, and coffee and doughnuts, with everything on the house. Some 150,000 men have thus been guests of B'nai B'rith.

Similar housing units with somewhat more limited facilities were provided by B'nai B'rith in Hollywood, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Evansville, Ind.; Raleigh, N. C.; and Miami, Fla. No wonder a Brooklyn corporal of Italian ancestry wrote to his mother that B'nai B'rith "in Jewish means a place of rest." In Miami, B'nai B'rith not only provided housing for lone GI's but organized a city-wide campaign to obtain apartments for the families of enlisted men and officers and set up a clearinghouse for purchasing.

Roadside shelters for hitch-hiking GI's; aid in the WAC recruiting campaign; hundreds of volunteer male orderlies at Army hospitals; hundreds of thousands of holiday gift packages shipped to all corners of the world; mobilization of an army of 70,000 blood donors for the armed forces; establishment of baby-furniture exchanges for wives of GI's; tours for the wounded; sponsorship of GI weddings—these were some of the other services given by B'nai B'rith to Army men and women, without regard to race, creed, or color.

Through its vocational service bureau, B'nai B'rith published a now world-famous chart entitled "What You Can Do With Your Army Training as a Civilian," which has been widely utilized by Army educational and counseling officers. Designed as a graphic guide to point up for discharged Army veterans the relationship between civilian employment and the skills acquired in 124 jobs most common in the Army, the chart took the form of a two-color illustrated wall document. Army authorities throughout the world have paid tribute to this unique chart as an invaluable contribution.

In all of these services to the Army, B'nai B'rith was motivated only by its century-old tradition of service to the Nation, a tradition that encompasses a proud record during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II.

B'nai B'rith takes pride in the fact that these services played their part in keeping high the morale of our fighting men and are now helping rebuild the lives of the wounded. As the commander of an Army service base said: "Minus soldiers without guns, such as you, there would be no army."

STATISTICS

One thousand five hundred and seven recreational facilities equipped for the Army.

Two million seven hundred and fifty thousand servicemen entertained at B'nai B'rith sponsored hospitality programs.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand Army men housed at B'nai B'rith dormitories.

Seven hundred thousand gift packages and service kits contributed to Army men by B'nai B'rith.

Two million games, books, and magazine subscriptions provided to Army men.

Two hundred Torah scrolls made available to Army chapels.

Fifty-three Army hospitals received B'nai B'rith recreational equipment and hospitality.

Twenty-four Army hospital ships served with recreational material and gift packages.

Seventy thousand B'nai B'rith blood donors recruited for armed forces through Red Cross.

Shortage of Building Materials

REMARKS

OF

HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a very great shortage of build-

ing materials and building supplies in this country. That shortage still exists. This shortage is materially interfering with the desire of the people to build houses and homes. Our returning veterans need, and they want, houses in which to reestablish their families. They want to rehabilitate themselves as quickly as possible. But there is a scarcity of houses, and there is a scarcity of building materials, including lumber, plumbing materials and supplies, and other essential commodities—and because of this existing shortage it is impossible for the builders to proceed with their work, and it is impossible for the people, who desire to build, to go forward.

We have learned that much lumber and building supplies, are now being sent to Europe, and elsewhere. Recently I observed that some 250,000 board feet of lumber was to be sent to Europe during the first 3 months of 1946. Of course, that vast amount of lumber would be very helpful in repairing and building houses in this country, which are so badly needed.

Mr. Speaker, one matter has been called to my attention regarding this very great shortage of building materials by a group of people from Indiana who are now touring through several countries in South America. Mr. Maurice Early, of the Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Ind., is one of that party of Hoosiers who are making that trip. He states in an article sent back to his newspaper, "that upon leaving Indianapolis, where all building is at a standstill, we were amazed to find that virtually everything used in the construction work down here comes from the United States." They were at the time that statement was written in Caracas, Venezuela. He further reports that trucks coming into that city are loaded with building materials, and the ports are crowded with ships and vessels loaded with construction steel, cement, and other building materials, including lumber and other essential commodities. We know that these countries were not engaged in this late war. They have not suffered either from invasion or the ravages of war, yet they are securing vast quantities of building material, and they are building new homes. In many of those cities, it is reported, blocks of slums have been razed to make way for new houses and homes. Our country is furnishing the material necessary for the construction of the buildings which are now going up. Yet we know there is a dire need for buildings, houses, and homes in this country, but the scarcity of all kinds and types of necessary building materials prevents the construction thereof.

Mr. Speaker, many people who are engaged in the contracting business, and as builders, and many who are engaged in the sale and distribution of building materials and supplies, are greatly disturbed and distressed because of this policy on the part of our Government. It appears to them, naturally, that they are being discriminated against in this particular, because they are prevented from pursuing their business because of this scarcity of building material, while our Government permits, and actually

approves, the sending of this needed building material to these South American countries so they may proceed with their building programs. Of course, this is a very unjust discrimination, in my opinion. Our own people, our returning veterans, need houses, and this very unwise and unjust procedure is preventing them from obtaining them.

Mr. Speaker, in order that all may read the report, I ask unanimous consent to insert the article written by Mr. Maurice Early, of the Indianapolis Star, of Indianapolis, Ind., at this point in the RECORD.

THE DAY IN INDIANA—CAPITAL BOOMING—UNITED STATES MATERIALS—CARACAS REBUILDING—GROUP ENTERTAINED—OUTLINE PLANS

(By Maurice Early)

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, January 28.—This capital of Venezuela is experiencing a building boom that resembles the feverish construction activities in American cities during the boom days of the 1920's. To outsiders this tearing down of ancient structures and the building of the most modern kinds of houses, apartments, and office buildings is amazing.

What is more amazing to the Hoosiers, who have just left Indianapolis, where building is at a standstill and the housing shortage is acute, is that virtually everything used in the construction work here comes from the United States.

There is a constant procession of trucks winding up the mountain road from the port of La Guaira to Caracas. They are loaded with construction steel, cement, and the other building materials. Walls of all the houses and other buildings here are made of brick that is manufactured in Venezuela. Some of the cement is made locally. But all other materials, including plumbing and light fixtures, modernistic glass, aluminum for decorative effects, come from the United States.

Rebuilding of Caracas did not start after the end of the war. It has been going on during the war years. Last year a mammoth government housing project was completed. Blocks of slums were razed to make way for wide streets and seven apartment buildings with 800 living units. They cost \$12,500,000, loaned by the government to the housing authority. The loan is to be amortized by the rentals. The development is just as modern and attractive as any new section of a city in the United States.

As a result of the construction activity there is no severe housing shortage here even though the city has grown rapidly during the war.

There is only one explanation here for the fact that building material from the United States is coming now, and has been coming during the war, when construction in America was strictly rationed.

Materials sold in the United States are subject to ceiling prices. The United States Government would have no interest in regulating the price of materials sold to Venezuela. Consequently the materials are going to buyers who will pay more than the restricted prices paid by the construction industry in the United States.

New buildings include a large school, an eight-story office structure for one of the newspapers, apartments, and residences. There are few places in the old business section where buildings are not coming down to make way for new ones. In the suburbs, up the valleys, there are double-lane streets, regular American-type filling stations, neon lighted stores, and there are three large groceries. In all other parts of the town the food stores are mere stalls not much larger than stands in the Indianapolis city

market. If Caracas could get all the materials it wants from the United States there would be \$18,000,000 of new construction a month.

At the direction of the President of Venezuela, the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce group was entertained by two members of the cabinet at a fashionable resort restaurant outside of the city. All members of the group declared this was the most important contact that any group interested in business promotion could have made. The government officials were lavish in their entertainment. The dinner meeting lasted from 9 o'clock in the evening until after midnight. Officials giving the party were Perez Alfonso, minister of commerce, and Valmore Rodriguez, minister of the interior.

They explained their plans for industrial development of the country and for the improvement of the living conditions of the poor class which is now suffering from malnutrition. Tuberculosis is rampant. Minister Alfonso said there are 7,000 homeless children in Caracas.

Mr. Speaker, many of our lumber dealers and plumbers have but a very small amount of stock on hand. They cannot obtain lumber, and they cannot obtain plumbing materials and supplies, and this has prevented the building of houses which are badly needed. It is abhorrent for the people to know that these very supplies which are now needed for building purposes are being sent, in large quantities, to the various South American countries. By this practice, those countries are going forward with their improvements while our returned veterans and our own people have to stand by and await the time when they can secure those necessary materials for building in our own country, and our businessmen and our building contractors are compelled to await the time when those materials are available.

The people in our own country want to proceed with their businesses, and they want to build and develop in our own country. The people want the United States of America to go forward. They do not want the other countries of the world to build and develop, while we are forced to sit idly by and await the time when available materials may be secured. In other words, we are now witnessing a stoppage in building because we are all too generous in sending our needed building materials to other countries who do not need the same as greatly as our own Nation. This procedure should be stopped. Let us build in our own Nation.

Shipments of Wheat

REMARKS

OF

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, in the discussion of the current wheat crisis too little attention has been given to the question of transportation. It has been intimated in the press and elsewhere that a part of the current shortage of wheat is due to the fact that farmers are hold-

ing it for higher prices. That definitely is not the situation at the present time. Of course, some farmers normally carry wheat from one year to another. Many of them have adequate storage on their farms and, irrespective of the price situation, many farmers like to hold at least a part of their wheat until they see what their crop prospects are for the next year. However, there is no need to worry about that situation now because there are millions and millions of bushels of wheat in this country now on farms which cannot be moved because of a lack of rail transportation. The last figures I saw a few days ago indicated that more than 500 country elevators throughout the country are now closed because they are full and cars are not available to move the wheat stored in them. I am advised that unless some drastic action is taken this situation will grow worse rather than better. As an illustration of the situation which exists in many localities in the wheat country, let me quote the following letter from the manager of a grain elevator at Johnson, Kans.:

"I read in the papers how the farmers are holding their wheat when the mills are needing it so badly and what a big job the farmers have ahead of them for 1946 to produce enough food to avert a famine.

This is all disgusting to read when out here in the country all the elevators and most of the farm bins are bulging with wheat—much of it going out of condition. It cannot be moved because of the shortage of grain cars.

Johnson has received since the 1st day of November an average of slightly over two cars a day, and there never has been a day that a car came to town that it was not loaded in an hour or two after it was spotted. The elevators were full when the car was loaded and some farmers had to haul their grain home again. Furthermore, farmers have hauled their grain to any point they could unload it. Right now about 3,000 bushels a day are being hauled from here to mills in Texas.

Basing an estimate on the number of bushels of grain, mostly wheat, that is in the Johnson territory we will have to have an average of six and one half cars a day from now until harvest to get this year's crop out before another harvest. A lot of the wheat if not moved soon will be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

This condition exists not only in Johnson but in all of this part of Kansas. Is there anything that can be done to relieve the situation?

It will be noted that not only is the movement of wheat being delayed in this community, but if it is not moved soon the deterioration which is taking place will render it unfit for human consumption.

I do not want to be critical of the railroads. They are up against a situation where it is impossible for them to move all the goods that are waiting to be moved. They simply do not have the rolling stock to do it. I am advised that, in addition to the shortage of rolling stock, the 5-day week has resulted in reducing the supply of cars. Estimates which I have seen place this loss at as much as 10 percent. The prevailing strikes have also contributed to this loss of cars as many cars are tied up in strike-bound plants.

What must be done if this crisis is to be met is to give some top over-all direction to the problem. If it is more essential to move wheat than some other commodity, then someone ought to have the authority to say that preference must be given to wheat movements. Furthermore, there should be top direction and coordination in the way of surveys and exchange of information to a greater extent than exists now. I am convinced that a considerable amount of transportation is now being wasted in long hauls from one part of the country to another which could be avoided with more coordination from the top. The letter above quoted speaks of hauling wheat from western Kansas into Texas. I am advised that at the present time 3,000 bushels of wheat per day are being hauled by truck from one shipping point in western Kansas to mills at Amarillo, Tex. This is ridiculous when it is recalled that Amarillo is the center of a great wheat-growing area. I understand wheat is being shipped from North Dakota to Texas and from the Pacific Northwest to Kansas. This at a time when Kansas farmers have millions of bushels of wheat which they want to sell but cannot because there is no transportation.

This is the time of year when farmers have time to haul wheat. Later on they will be busy with their spring work and it will be much more difficult.

The present situation has existed all fall and winter. It is getting worse. Unless some real effort is made to move wheat now on farms, some of it deteriorating, we will be faced with a real crisis. Prompt action now is essential and should have priority over all other steps to meet the food situation. Farmers are anxious to sell. They are demanding transportation. Do not blame them for the shortage.

United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. JAMES E. MURRAY

OF
MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a radio broadcast which I delivered on the Congressional Record on the Air program over Station WHN, New York, N. Y., on Monday, December 3, 1945.

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

I had the privilege of representing the United States on the American Delegation to the United Nations' Educational and Cultural Conference held in London, November 1 to 16. I have returned from that meeting with renewed hope for the establishment of a lasting peace.

Representatives of 44 nations there agreed on a constitution to form the basis of cooperation among peaceful nations in advancing through international, educational, and

cultural relations the objectives of peace and human welfare.

These nations through their representatives declared that:

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed. Ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause throughout history of that suspicion and distrust which all too often results in war."

It is the purpose of this organization to build understanding and confidence in the world as a basis for peace. It will encourage the free flow of information and ideas through the press, radio, and motion pictures and through educational and scientific exchange. It will help teachers, scientists, writers, and others to work together throughout the world in support of the peace aims of the United Nations.

The Conference in London showed that the people of the world are agreed on the fundamental proposition that the best weapon against war is understanding. Common knowledge and understanding among the nations of the world removes the danger of violent dispute. The greatest danger today is the feeling which has been developing in the minds of too many men in this country and abroad—that already the next war is inevitable. Debates have taken place even in the Congress in which this fear has been expressed. This organization of the United Nations is dedicated to proving the falseness of that psychology.

It can be done.
It must be done.

I am sure that Americans, to whom education has, since its very founding, been a priceless heritage, will be especially quick to appreciate that in a world emerging from a war not over boundaries nor colonial domains, but to preserve the very soul of democracy, the cooperation of the nations of the world in educational and cultural endeavors presents one of the best guarantees of continued peace.

Because Americans have been able to educate their children and because American scientists and cultural leaders have been free to pursue their research and their achievements, the United States is prosperous and united. The years just behind us have surely taught us that our own prosperity is largely dependent upon the prosperity and the unity of the world. It is possible, perhaps, to prevent aggressor nations from actually waging large-scale wars by invoking the powers of the Security Council of the United Nations, but a mere police force is not enough. Human beings are peacefully inclined, so that it becomes unnecessary to call upon the police force, only when they are educated and fully accept the fundamental principles of a common morality and when they find constructive outlets for their energies in promoting the economic and cultural life of the world.

The formal title of this organization is the United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Using the first letter in each word of the title, we have the abbreviated title "UNESCO" by which name it will be generally referred to.

I believe that the American people and the Congress of the United States will find the constitution which was developed in London fully acceptable and that this Government and the governments of the United Nations will take prompt action in approving it and making it possible for the Organization to begin functioning in the near future.

I am convinced that it will aid immeasurably in preventing war. International organizations to be effective must have the support of enlightened world opinion. The success of UNESCO depends on the brains and will of the peoples of the world to make it work. America has made an incalculable contribution to the winning of the war. We now have an opportunity to organize the world for peace. With great power comes

great responsibility. America must give leadership in the building of the new world.

Question. Senator MURRAY, you have commented several times since your return that you were much impressed by the reports of devastation of educational and scientific facilities in the countries occupied by Axis nations. What does UNESCO plan to do about this?

Senator MURRAY. UNESCO is not to be a relief organization. It is designed to engage in spreading education, knowledge, and culture among the masses, to encourage peace by removing racial prejudice, intolerance, and ill will from the minds of people and inculcating in their place the principles of human dignity, equality, and mutual respect among men. Such a program could not be expected to carry on relief activities.

The Conference at London, however, provided a preparatory commission and the establishment of a special technical subcommittee to examine into and report on the needs of devastated countries with a view of bringing such conditions to the notice of governments, organizations, and persons wishing to assist in such relief problems.

Question. Has the Government of the United States committed itself in any way about this organization?

Senator MURRAY. Well, this is one of the objective programs of the United Nations authorized at the San Francisco Conference. The United Nations Charter, adopted at San Francisco, provides in article 57 for "various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement with wide international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields. Furthermore, both Houses of the Congress have unanimously passed resolutions favoring the establishment of an international organization for educational and cultural cooperation."

Question. How soon will the United States become a member and what is the mechanism of that?

Senator MURRAY. The United States will become a member through the adoption by Congress of a joint resolution accepting the constitution of this organization and agreeing to membership.

Question. What about Germany and Japan—will they be members?

Senator MURRAY. The membership is confined to members of the United Nations Organization. However, states not members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership upon recommendation of the executive board by a two-thirds majority vote of the general conference.

Question. I understand that Russia did not take part in the London Conference. Can you tell us why and are there grounds for anticipating her participation later?

Senator MURRAY. Russia did not take part in the London Conference but it was the universal judgment of the delegates to the Conference that Russia would find the organization acceptable in every way. She approved the idea of such a specialized agency at the San Francisco Conference. A position has been held for Russia on the executive committee of the preparatory commission, and I hope that she will play an active part in the planning activities now going forward in London.

Question. How will the organization operate to be effective in promoting peace in the world?

Senator MURRAY. The plan of action is provided for in article I of the constitution. The organization will contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world. It will collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and un-

derstanding of peoples through all means of mass communication and will recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image. The Organization, however, is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of nations.

The Sugar Situation

REMARKS OF

HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, for sometime I have been wondering what is being done, or will be done, relative to the sugar situation by the Department of Agriculture or any other department having jurisdiction over this commodity. Last year, thousands upon thousands of bushels of fruit and vegetables were wasted because there was not sufficient sugar available for canning. Certainly the department that is responsible for the supply of this commodity has had full knowledge of this condition for sometime and it is regrettable at this date little has been done to correct it.

On January 21 I wrote the following letter to the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture:

I am wondering just what is being done in order that we will not have a sugar shortage this coming summer, and what is being done that we will have sufficient amount of sugar for canning purposes, both summer and fall of this year. Last year a definite drive was made for home production of food, and yet thousands and thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables spoiled because of the lack of sugar for preservation. It would appear to me that we should make preparation for this before the time of emergency, and am therefore wondering what the status of the subject is.

Also I am wondering, Mr. Secretary, what happened to the approximately 1,600,000 tons of sugar that our armed forces found on the island of Java.

In your opinion, will it be necessary to increase the price of sugar, either in the form of subsidy or an increase in price to consumers, in order that we may have the sufficient amount necessary to meet the needs?

I hope that you will give this request a full detailed reply, and if legislation is necessary, so inform us, so that your recommendations may be given serious consideration and study at the earliest possible moment.

Assuring you that I appreciate your prompt attention to this request, I am, with kindest regards,

Respectfully yours,
J. HARRY McGREGOR,
Member of Congress.

On February 4, 1946, I received Secretary Anderson's reply which reads as follows:

This is in reply to your letter of January 21 in which you asked what is being done to assure that there will be a sufficient amount of sugar for canning purposes this year.

In an effort to stimulate sugar production for the harvests which would be available for this year's consumption, the Department of Agriculture made early announcements of

support payment programs for sugar beets and domestic sugarcane, both continental and offshore. Such support payments were designed to stimulate sugar production in a manner which would not be inconsistent with the Government's program of economic stabilization. Growers of sugar beets and sugarcane have responded to such payments with increased acreages. There is nothing further that can be done in connection with such programs to increase sugar production for consumption this year. The Department already has announced support programs for the sugar beet and continental sugarcane crops which will be harvested next fall for use late this year and during the first 9 months of next year.

We are negotiating for the purchase of the 1946 Cuban sugar crop. We have offered Cuban price of 3.675 cents per pound for its 1946 production which is an increase of .575 cents per pound over the price paid for the 1945 crop. Since the harvest of the 1946 crop already is under way, there is nothing further that can be done to increase this year's Cuban production.

It has not been possible to move any part of the 1,600,000 tons of sugar reported in Java because of the current internal political difficulties. It is not possible to predict when such difficulties may be settled in such manner as to permit the shipment of any part of the sugar.

In order to assure the prompt availability of this year's sugar production, it will be necessary to increase the price of sugar substantially or to obtain legislative authorization to incur losses on 1946 crop operations. Such action is not necessary to stimulate this year's production, since such stimulation has been given by the Department's early announcements that it would make the announced support payments if necessary to assure growers certain levels of income which were deemed necessary to achieve increased production. However, such offers, as announced, are contingent upon legislative authorization to incur losses on 1946 crop operations. We have submitted a request for such authorization to the Congress, which, if granted, would permit the importation and distribution of Puerto Rican and Hawaiian sugar of the 1946 crop, the harvest of which has just started.

We are attempting to work out agreements with producers which will permit interim shipments of sugar from these areas pending our receipt of the required legislative authorization. This is being done to avoid any delays in shipments of sugar during the period of the most critical shortage. If such authorization is forthcoming in the near future, there will be little interruption in the orderly movement of new-crop sugar supplies as rapidly as they become available. The ceiling prices of raw and refined sugar will be increased in the near future by an amount which will permit the importation and sale of 1946 crop Cuban sugar by Commodity Credit Corporation without loss.

Further legislative authorization will be necessary to permit the fulfillment of the Department's support payment program for 1946-crop sugar beets and continental sugarcane which will be harvested next fall. We expect to submit a request for such authorization soon.

Sincerely yours,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you will note that some of my questions were not fully answered and at this time no definite program has been arranged. I am fearful that we will soon be placed in the same category as in the past—that is, "too little and too late."

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that an investigation be made by the proper committee of Congress of this entire subject, and at an

early date report back to Congress the findings so the people will have a definite knowledge of what they can expect so far as quantity of sugar is concerned. This subject is a most urgent one, and I request that immediate action be taken.

Let's Get Our Bearings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946*

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an address which was delivered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], one of the ablest Members of the Senate, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, February 5, 1946, before 1,200 prominent businessmen. The address was broadcast over a national hook-up. At the meeting, which was held under the auspices of Brand Names Research Foundation, awards were made to more than 150 companies which have maintained successful brands on the market for 50 years or more.

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

I am honored by being present with this distinguished group of businessmen who have wisely used brands and trade-marks to develop successful business and vast employment under our American system of free men.

Tonight, at this great meeting, under the auspices of Brand Names Research Foundation, at which are present more than a thousand of America's leading businessmen, recognition has been given to business institutions which have established and maintained for 50 years or more, trade-marks and brands which became known by the public as symbols of quality and integrity in connection with the products and materials offered to the public by these institutions.

It is fitting they should receive citations from Brand Names Research Foundation in recognition of their accomplishment.

The future of our American life of free men is hanging in the balance tonight, and that is why I have chosen the subject, Let's Get Our Bearings. There never was a time in the history of the American people when it was more important for us to get our bearings than at the present moment.

We all know we have been in two World Wars, and principally as a result of the last war our national debt approximates \$280,000,000,000. This is not the worst threat to our future liberties. The worst threat comes from an organized movement in this country to destroy the American system.

At the present moment there are factions in this Nation who would destroy the great American system of business, which is commonly called our free enterprise system. They have so stated for publication.

One of the targets they have chosen for attack is the brand-name system as it is used in the distribution of goods and services in our economy. It has been chosen for attack for an obvious reason.

The brand-name system, as it has developed in American life, is the keystone of distribution. Distribution is the arch which

supports our whole economy. Distribution—the movement of goods produced, to the consumer for his use—is, in four words, our standard of living.

One of our heritages from the war is a tremendously expanded productive capacity. If it can be used to the full, and the products of our farms and mills and mines and forests and fisheries and factories find full distribution, maximum employment will be the automatic result—and a national debt that would have destroyed an earlier America need not unduly worry us.

But another of our heritages from the war is an expanding social unrest.

Abrad we have seen it upset governments. We have seen it change nations' faces to the economic left. We have seen it deny the virtue of the economic system by which America waxed great, and through which America supported her allies in this war while the courage and devotion and sacrifice and precious blood of our uniformed forces sealed world confidence in American prestige.

At home we see social unrest blazoned in the daily newspaper's headlines. We stand uneasily on a powder chest. Let distribution fail—let factories close and fields lie fallow from failure of distribution—and what has happened elsewhere can happen here at the fatal aftermath of the war our strength has won.

I am recently returned from a trip to Europe, made as a member of a United States Senate committee. I do not know which of the weary evidences of years of brutal conflict I saw oppressed me more. Cities blown to shreds were dramatically horrible. But worse, I think, was the deadly apathy, the smell of defeated personalities, which blancketed whole populations.

America can be saved from that. But those who wish to destroy American free competitive distribution precisely do not want to save us from that. Because from wreckage, from an economically defeated people, from such apathy as I saw, they hope to build an economic revolution.

That is why destruction of the brand-name system is important to them.

I have never been able to understand why they would destroy it, why they wanted revolution by economic defeat, because I have studied our economic system from an impartial standpoint. I have studied it for 50 years—when I was a worker in overalls, when I was a clerk in an office, when I was an executive in business institutions, and from the point of view of a public servant holding office by the people's vote. The obligation of a man who assumes such responsibility is a solemn thing.

Tonight we are honoring fulfillment of an equally important obligation.

We are honoring those who have kept faith with the public and rendered a great public service to the Nation under established brands and trade-marks. A brand name or trade-mark is notice to the world that the product it represents is of a certain standard which the owner hopes the people, over a period of time, will decide represents the best value for the money.

Any brand that lasts and endures must have kept faith with the public, both in quality and price. Character has something to do with keeping that faith, but also business judgment compels an intelligent owner to keep faith because the owner of the brand or trade-mark has an increasing investment of time and money in the brand.

If he breaks faith with the brand or the trade-mark, thereby with the public, he is injuring himself many times more than he injures any particular individual. If he destroys the faith and confidence in the public mind regarding brands or trade-marks, then, all of his time and all of his investment have been destroyed.

I know there are those who say that because millions of dollars have been spent in

advertising a given brand or trade-mark the public has to pay the bill.

Nothing could be further from the truth. I could cite a business—in which I was interested for many years—in which the cost of production of a single piece of merchandise was \$12 and the wholesale selling price \$18.

In the beginning the volume of business was very small. The brand and trade-mark, plus bringing the facts regarding it and its value to the public, cost the company millions of dollars. Advertising increased the demand for the product by millions of units.

This process led to a reduction of cost, which made it possible to sell the product to the consumer for approximately \$6. These are facts that can be proven from the record, and they dispute the false propaganda that advertising is nothing but a waste of the consumer's money.

I could show in hundreds of cases, and particularly in the automobile field, where advertising and resultant increased production brought automobiles to the consuming public for less than one-quarter of their original production cost.

These brands and trade-marks are responsible for building good employment jobs at high wages for millions of workers. They are the very essence of our American success in making a living.

Brands and trade-marks, if successful, create business and profits for their owners as well as employment for vast numbers.

To be successful, their originators must advertise by newspaper, magazine, and radio, etc.

The whole process of telling the people creates business for the newspapers and magazines, thereby giving them income which leads to a better financed press and publications, with more employment.

It also gives substantial business to the radio stations and broadcasting systems. The income they receive from this source supports the radio in giving to the public programs of music, debate, and religion which are not available elsewhere in the world without cost to such an extent as here.

There are some in our executive branch of Government who would limit the time of exclusive use of brands and trade-marks to the owners of such trade-marks to a certain number of years only and then open them to public use. Think of it. They would have the diligent create and the slothful absorb the benefits. They would let John Smith create, establish, and maintain his triangle brand, and then, if it becomes successful, they would let John Doe watch its development and use it in its success.

We might as well let John Doe use Smith's name for all purposes if Smith made his name mean something in life. This is a weird and thoroughly un-American suggestion, but it indicates the current of thinking, and it would lead to communism.

The whole world is looking to America to help save them from themselves. There must be a reason. Why do we have to protect ourselves with rigid immigration laws? There must be a reason why the people of all countries in great numbers want to emigrate to this country. Let us save America so we can help them save themselves.

It is fair to find a parallel between the history of brands and trade-marks, with their years of growth and honest successful life, to that of the average American. Each started as infants, hoping for its share of success in a fair competitive world. The American economy assured them, both the right to that hope.

There are few, if any, other places in the world, where the poorest man can, by his own industry, education, thrift, and the use of the genius with which God has endowed him, take himself from the lowest rounds of the ladder to the highest.

That has been done in America so often it needs no illustration.

No one familiar with the conditions in all the countries throughout the world will dispute the fact that under our system the individual has the greatest opportunity to move forward, improve his living standard, and reach success in business, the professions, the ministry, or government.

Under our system the laborer of today can become the capitalist of tomorrow.

Labor has just as much right, under our system, to work lawfully for the improvement of its conditions in the business and industrial world as has ownership and management lawfully to seek profits through reward, invention, and increased efficiency.

If we are to continue, our laws must be fairly interpreted and apply with equal vigor to the rich and the poor, the high, and the low. Great power in the hands of any individual or group must carry with it great responsibility under our system. If that responsibility is not voluntarily accepted by those possessing such power, it then must be fixed by law.

It has been fixed by law in connection with corporations and large business organizations through the enactment of the Sherman antitrust law and the Clayton Act.

The interest of the public now demands that it should be fixed fairly as to the great labor unions and organizations which are collecting from the workers hundreds of millions of dollars.

No law enacted in the heat of passion or for other purposes than proper control in the interest of the people as a whole will be successful among a free people.

Government regulation should be limited to absolute necessity, and we should all remember that when we cease to function under voluntary cooperation we must, of necessity, become a regulated people with Government as the master and the people the servant, rather than as we were established, with the people as the master and the Government as their servant.

Great problems can only be successfully analyzed by simple and direct procedure.

I ask myself, "What enabled this country of ours to make the contribution it did in World War II for the benefit of humanity and civilization?"

The answer comes back clearly: "It was because the individual here was not only a freeman but he was stimulated to use his genius and ability by just reward for accomplishment, protected by law."

For more than a century and a half he was protected in the right to keep a substantial part of that reward in the form of property rights under a well-defined system, protected by the majesty of the law.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

Let us get our bearings and not destroy the great system that put our Nation in a position to furnish the vital materials required to win World War II. World War II was a great victory for freemen, providing we, who are charged with the making of peace, keep faith with those who gave their lives to win the war.

To keep that faith you must recognize that blessings brighten as they take their flight, and eternal vigilance, the price of liberty, means attention to your right of suffrage at the primaries first, then at the general election. That is the only way to keep communism from supplanting our American system of freemen.

Remember, every faker or demagog gives lip service to free competitive enterprise when he talks in public. Behind the scenes he does the things that destroy it. The faker knows the thinking people want to

keep free competitive enterprise because it's the essence of freedom. It's the freeman's way of making a decent living and the best in the world.

The political faker and the Communists hope to function as termites, boring into the foundation of free enterprise and destroying it before the people realize what is happening to them.

You won't save our American system unless you elect as your representatives, honest men, who believe in saving our American form of government and its system of making a living.

Don't trade a success for a failure.

I think this meeting, under the auspices of the Brand Names Research Foundation, is a fine thing to bring to the attention of the people of the United States the fact that builders of fine brands and trade-marks, who have kept faith with them, are being honored here tonight for having kept that faith and helped build America.

If our system was a failure, or there was any system in the world paralleling it, I might be willing to help exchange it, but I, for one, am not apologizing to anyone for referring to our American free enterprise system, or, as I put it, our American business system, because it is the greatest success in the world; and no one in his right mind who understands the facts, will lend any help to those who would undermine and destroy it for reasons of their own, which I have not yet been able to fathom.

I have heard of apologizing for failure, but it is a new thing for me to hear people apologizing for success. I have heard of getting a successful man into an organization to change the work of an unsuccessful man, but I have never heard of getting a man to bring in an unsuccessful system to supplant a successful system.

There are those who sneer at the free enterprise system, and recently men, high in the ranks of certain labor movements, have suggested that the "four freedoms" cannot be accomplished without the destruction of our free enterprise system.

That means that we Americans have an issue which must be faced immediately—are we going to permit those who would destroy our system to succeed in doing it, or are we going to get organized and take the necessary steps to preserve it?

If we will avoid the evil effects of false propaganda and give only fair and sound consideration to the relative conditions of the various people of the earth, we will arise to defend our American system before we have lost the power of action.

Another thing which gave us the power to accomplish the miracles of production that saved the Allies in World War II is found in the statement that for nearly 150 years this Government functioned on the plan that the Government should never interfere in anything which the people can do for themselves and as well as or better than the Government.

We citizens are yet the master of our Government, and if we perform our duties as citizens we can yet harness Government to continue as our servant rather than become our master.

America must accept the penalty of leadership in the world, but to perform the duties of leadership America must first preserve at home the full freedom of the individual, combined with individual acceptance of responsibility.

I ask myself, "What produced the revenue in connection with our great accomplishments and contribution to the winning of the war?" I ask myself, "What produced the revenue that produced the things that made us so powerful?"

The answer comes back, "Freedom of the individual, guaranteed by the Constitution and carefully protected by those in authority in this Government for almost 150 years."

That revenue that produced the industrial and business organizations was the accumu-

lated earnings and profits of diligent and thrifty men who helped to pioneer this great Nation of ours and develop it.

Let us remember they were not all successful for themselves. Most of them lost all, or a substantial part, of what they put into their pioneering ventures and yet the ventures were ultimately beneficial to the people as a whole.

Again I ask myself, "Why should we destroy the American system of business and industry which produced the revenue and made possible the production of materials used in the war by our marvelous fighting men, who brought us to victory on the battlefields?"

The answer is—85 to 90 percent of the American people, including workers and owners, will band together to make secure the preservation of this great system if they understand it is being destroyed.

We must analyze, before too late, where we will go if we destroy it. We must soundly appraise the results in other nations which have followed practices that we are being asked to install here, and assume if they have been failures there they will be failures here.

The facts are that we are what we are because of the course we have followed. Liberty is freedom, but freedom is not free, and all we need to do to destroy our individual freedoms and our great American system of business is to tinker with the delicate machine that relies for its success upon proper human relationships, with voluntary, wholehearted cooperation as its foundation. You can't legislate our system into success. You can't legislate employment. "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."

By the same reasoning I know that you cannot legislate that private ownership will do exactly what the politicians or the labor leaders want them to do, on the one hand, nor can you legislate that labor will go to work and do exactly what you want it to do because the law says it must.

The fruits of common effort must be fairly divided. Capital is nothing more than stored-up labor and it is entitled to its just reward when it is invested in business with its hazards and chances.

Labor, on its part, is entitled to a fair reward for its work in producing the fruits of common effort.

Our great system can no longer function if we consider labor a commodity, or we disregard the fact that private capital will only find a working place to create profit and employment if opportunity for reward is secure under the law. Understanding cooperation and tolerance by all groups, coupled with the determination to preserve it is the only answer.

In your own self-interest, Mr. American Citizen, don't forget what happened in Germany when Hitler promised to do everything for the working man and everything for the capitalist.

Don't forget what happened in Italy when Mussolini made similar promises. Remember in every country where the government has promised the millennium and guaranteed security, the people have learned to their sorrow, through misery and suffering, that the millennium cannot be given by government and only comes from work and sweat and the use of the talents given to the individual by Almighty God.

No one but you can make yourself successful.

Isn't it strange that we, with our system of human relationship, are the only people in the whole world to whom a distressed world can turn at this time. This should cause every American to pause and think well before he becomes a party to the destruction or breaking down of this great American system.

Responsibility for where we are going from where we are is an individual responsibility

on every working man and woman in the United States, as well as all those in management and ownership. No one group can preserve this precious possession.

Again I repeat it is the duty of every American citizen to do his part in preserving the great system and improving it fairly as we go along. If we lose it, we won't get it back, and I make this statement unequivocally at the moment, that if we lose it, 90 percent of America will be in tears when they find they have not followed the admonition that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

We owe it to the boys who fought this war to preserve this system of opportunity and guard it with their help, so that it stays the outstanding example to the world.

The Parliament of Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BURTON K. WHEELER OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946*

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "The Parliament of Man," by George E. Sokolsky, published in his column under the headline These Days, in the New York Sun of January 26, 1946.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THESE DAYS
(By George E. Sokolsky)
THE PARLIAMENT OF MAN

So the Russians want UNO to punish the British for their conduct in Greece and Java. Note that the Russians do not yet complain about British conduct in Palestine. Perhaps the day is not far distant when the Russians will bring a bill of particulars into UNO against American conduct in Japan under MacArthur. They have already, by the devous medium of the Tass News Agency, accused MacArthur of high misdemeanors in Korea.

Of course, no one brings a complaint into UNO against Russian conduct in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. No one has one word to say about the tragic betrayal of Poland, which is now totally a Russian puppet. Mr. Byrnes, representing free and liberal America, warns the Persians not to burden the infant UNO with complaints against the Russian octopus lest the Russians become angry and either smash Iran or the UNO for interfering with an insatiable land appetite. No one has offered a bill of particulars against the imposition upon China of the Manchurian terms of Japan's twenty-one demands by Soviet Russia—terms against which we protested in 1915 when Japan tried to force China; but supported by the United States in 1945 when Russia succeeded in forcing them upon China. There have been no American protests against Russia's claims to the Kuriles—claims publicly denied by Roosevelt; privately acknowledged by the same Roosevelt.

Russia is making a monkey out of UNO right from the start. It has rejected Bretton Woods. It has refused to join the air conferences and agreements. It has established a veto over the parliament of man. It has destroyed De Gaulle. Its adherents revel in the strikes in the United States. It denounces MacArthur. It has reduced sovereign states to the level of puppets. It has made itself the dominant state of the world, with and by the consent of the United States

of America, which, possessing the substance but not the spirit, the riches but not the character, consents, consents, consents, while the other vetoes, vetoes, vetoes.

There are men who say that this is not the time to raise such questions. When is the time? When will be the time? If the Russians continue their relentless war on Great Britain, will they not in the end succeed in accomplishing by diplomacy and propaganda what Hitler failed to accomplish by war? Is a propaganda and diplomatic blitz less harmful in the end than a military blitz? And is not the elimination of De Gaulle a pre-liminary to placing Thorez at the head of France; and is that different from placing Laval on that citadel of western civilization? And is it not within the margins of truth that should Thorez, the war-dodger of his country, who took refuge in an alien land rather than defend her boundaries, become the ruler of France, Pétain and Laval and all of Vichy will have been justified by history? Is a puppet of one country any better than a puppet of another?

Was it not Franklin D. Roosevelt who once said that the Rhine is our boundary? And what of the Rhine today? Is it still our boundary in a Russian-held world from Calais to Darien? Where is our boundary now?

No wonder that that UNO commission, looking for a site for its headquarters, acted so arrogantly in New York. They wanted living quarters for a thousand persons and their families in a city in which there is not a flat or a hotel room for returning veteran. Throw the Americans out of their quarters! What are Americans in America in this one world? And they demand office space in a place where there is no office space. What difference that there is no room? Make the room! Kick out those who stand in the way of the new dispensation. Make room for the dawn of the new day—the day of the conqueror.

And so the British are now the defendants in the UNO and the little American public-opinion makers will be shrieking their heads off about Greece, but they will say nothing about Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Iran, Manchuria, Korea. Nobody is plaintiff in that case.

Let's Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BURTON K. WHEELER
OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946*

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "Let's Trade," by Frank C. Waldrop. The article was published in today's issue of the Washington Times-Herald.

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

LET'S TRADE

(By Frank C. Waldrop)

Now the world is on its knees to the United States of America again, begging for help. This time the world wants not guns, not butter, not even dollars. It is panhandling for a little bread.

And it isn't kidding.

The United States of America, at this strategic moment, literally holds the power of life or death for millions of people in Europe and Asia. Oh, they won't die today or next week, maybe. But their lives will be hell for as long as they live, and the first snap of inevitable disease epidemics will carry them off at high rate unless we send food, and fast.

England is probably able to make her way all right, though unhappily, for she has so much overseas empire to draw from, and so many Brussels sprouts at home. But there is nowhere on the European Continent itself a food reserve.

France hasn't got anything. Germany has less than nothing. Spain is begging. Italy is the same. The Balkans are shot. And the great Soviet Russia, which has been doing so much damning and finger pointing and loud talking at UNO—what has she got?

Now is the big chance for the Communists to ride to the rescue of the imperiled maiden, if they've got a "hoss" and can ride.

Asia, likewise, is wide open for the Communists to demonstrate in. If they can. But the fact is that they can't. They're as hard up as anybody and begging, too.

In all the world, there is only the United States of America that can stand off starvation. And there is no doubt that we will do it. It means pulling down our own standards of living some more, and going back into wartime economics again.

But there is no reason why we have to be a pack of "Patsys" while we are about it.

During the war we made ourselves the "Patsys" of the world. Mr. Roosevelt was so worked up being a great strategist and genius that, beginning with lend-lease and going right on down through Yalta, he managed to get us into every involvement that came along without getting, in return, a single gain for the United States of America.

Lend-lease, for instance. We loaned loose to the British in prodigious quantities. And in the end? Why the British are grumbling because Congress is considering whether to lend them \$4,400,000,000 with which to balance up lend-lease and start up as a Socialist empire to try to put us out of business.

That "balance up" business simply means we lend them the money to pay us for goods we shipped them under lend-lease.

They come out clean on the deal. We pick up the check.

And if they have any little troubles with the \$4,400,000,000 new loan they can call off interest payments any time they like. Tough, isn't it?

For 25 years, Communist Russia has carried on a stated campaign of war to the death with our way of life. That isn't any news to anybody who has read or heard the Communist doctrine.

The Communists claim that in the long run there isn't enough room on earth for them and capitalism, too. And they have stated it for the record that every move they make at home or abroad is aimed toward the violent overthrow of every other government in the world except their own.

Don't forget in that connection: Joe Stalin pulled the trigger for World War II when he signed up with Hitler in August 1939 and gave Adolf the green light to plunge into Poland.

Don't forget, either, that when the double-cross got crossed again and Adolf plunged into Russia, it was no time at all before Joe was all over us with bear hugs, begging for lend-lease.

And then after Pearl Harbor, nothing was too good for the Americans—in the line of caviar and champagne for the visiting firemen in Moscow.

But what, in the end, did we get back?

Look at the Communist party line swerving back today to the same old direction: War

on capitalism. War on the very system that saved Russia in the vital hour of her life.

Britain is Socialist, with a stated aim of eating the foundations out from under capitalism bit by bit. Russia is Communist, with a stated aim of knocking capitalism down and beating the life out of its body with a club.

And the little nations of Europe and Asia are sweating as they try to figure out which way to jump. Most of them are already edging toward Russia or being pulled there by Communist parties in their midst.

But one thing they all have in common: They can't even live without the capitalist United States of America. They couldn't live during the war without us, and they can't live now without us.

Well, let's not be Patsys again. We muffed our golden chance during the war to talk some sense into those people. Now we have a second chance. Before that food goes abroad, let's see how fast they can call off their dogs over here. And you know what that means as well as they do.

A Jersey Farm Boy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT W. HAWKES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946*

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a story about a New Jersey farm boy, which I think will be most interesting to all who may read it.

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

A JERSEY FARM BOY

Recently my attention has been called to the exploits of a 17-year-old New Jersey farm boy—neighbor of mine from Somerville. His name is Allen La Fever and the whole Nation is talking about him. Allen is the kind of boy who will lead our Nation in the future. He's a member of the 4-H Club, Boy Scouts, quarterback on his high school football team—and owner of a prize purebred Jersey calf named Phoebe. What makes Allen outstanding is the fact that as of this date he has lifted Phoebe for 111 consecutive days trying to prove the old adage "If a farm boy lifts a calf every day, he will be able to lift it when she becomes a cow." Allen, only 150 pounds himself, finds no trouble lifting Phoebe, even though the calf now weighs more than 230 pounds.

Every Saturday, over a coast-to-coast Columbia Broadcasting System network, Allen is interviewed on the Border Co. County Fair broadcast. He then lifts Phoebe and collects the sizeable amount of \$10 a pound for each pound that she has gained during the week. So far, Allen has banked well over \$800 toward his college career. Millions of listeners have shown interest in this boy and his calf. People have visited the Somerville farm by the hundreds. Scores of newspaper and magazine articles have featured his picture and story. New Jersey has found a brand new ambassador of goodwill in young Allen La Fever. He represents the kind of all-American boy typical of our lovely farms and bustling industrial cities.

The People's Health: A National Asset**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. JAMES E. MURRAY**

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
*Friday, February 8 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946*

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address on the subject of the pending national health insurance bill, delivered by the Honorable Watson B. Miller, Federal Security Administrator, before the Medical Society of the county of New York, on December 17, 1945. His remarks were so convincing that even the editors of the medical journal *New York Medicine*, which reprinted the address in full, stated editorially:

This paper deserves a careful reading and analysis by friends and foes alike of compulsory-health insurance. With much of Mr. Miller's analysis no one can differ. His factual summary of the health and medical problem is largely unexceptionable and many of his conclusions will appeal to most physicians as being reasoned and sound. We welcome this sincere and masterful statement from the head of the Social Security System.

I am informed by the Public Printer that the cost of printing the address in the Appendix of the RECORD will be \$138.80.

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

[From *New York Medicine* of January 5, 1946]

THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH: A NATIONAL ASSET

Ever since your invitation reached me, I have been thinking of this meeting as, in itself, a peculiarly revealing commentary on our times, and on our mutual problems and hopes. Here am I, the veriest layman, called upon to speak before one of the great medical associations of the Nation. You have not only paid me the signal honor of asking me to address you, you have asked me—and I quote your cordial letter of invitation—to talk on a "timely social economic medical problem." And I, with all the enormous leeway this subject offers, have chosen what may seem, but it is not, an oversimplified generalization. When I discuss the people's health as a national asset, I am anchoring my feet squarely on the common ground which brings us together—you as medical men, myself as a layman, and all of us as citizens.

I am neither an economist, nor a physician, or a Daniel come to judgment. Yet I do share your active concern not only for the people's health and for the unique and irreplaceable contribution of the Nation's doctors to our common welfare, but also for the complex social and economic setting in which people, including doctors, today live and move and have their being.

For many years, throughout a long period of service in a private voluntary organization before I even envisaged myself as a Government administrator, I was very close to this problem. As an interested and active, and, I trust, somewhat useful, party of the third part, I knew at first hand thousands of men who had to some degree lost the priceless asset of health; I watched, with humility and profound respect, the skill and the self-sacrificing devotion with which their

medical advisers helped them regain health; and I discovered for myself both the practical, inescapable necessity of Government participation in the health field, and also the problems Government must face in this field.

Now I come to you as a public servant—as Administrator of that agency of the National Government most concerned with health. Of the constituent units under the Federal agency, there is not one which does not make some contribution in this field—directly through the Public Health Service, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Social Security Board, and the Federal hospitals under our wing including Freedmen's and St. Elizabeths; and indirectly through such agencies as the Office of Education. It is in recognition of this Government stake in the Nation's health that you have asked me to participate in this discussion.

Through my long and intimate association, outside of Government as well as within, I have come to have a deep admiration not only for the results of modern medical science, but also for its methods. More than any other scientific pursuit, medicine applies the techniques of objective research to the solution of subjective problems; its progress in combatting disease is based inherently on a profound scientific distrust of taking anything for granted, coupled with the equally profound and still more subtle art of applying scientific knowledge with due allowance for that supposedly unscientific and certainly unpredictable something called, by laymen like me, the human equation.

This evening I propose, in my perhaps less precise but no less sincere way, to try to apply the method of reasoned observation to the health issues now confronting this Nation—the national issues highlighted less than a month ago by the President's health message to the Congress.

This is the first time in our history that the Chief Executive has ever devoted a congressional communication exclusively to health. But it is not an isolated phenomenon. At the time when the health message was transmitted more than 120 bills, touching nearly every aspect of health, were before Congress. The basic premise to which the President addressed his recommendations is one to which your profession and the people at large have long stood committed. "The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health" is not a point at issue. But it is entirely proper, and indeed necessary, to ask why it takes a national health program to implement this right, and in particular why the Federal Government should constitute itself the spearhead of such a program.

The answers to these two questions are all old facts, but seen in the new and often lurid light of this postwar world they take on fresh meaning.

I know, for example, that standards of medical practice and of hospital care in this country are second to none in the world.

I know also that the death rate has declined and the average span of life lengthened in parallel, mounting curves of hope and progress over the years. The fact that there were only 11 deaths per thousand in 1940 as against 17 or 18 per thousand in 1900 represents the statistical distillation of heart-warming scientific advances against human misery and death.

But it does not represent any cause for complacency. Since 1920 the pace of progress has been slowing down—70 percent of that 40-year reduction in the death rate took place in the first 20 years of this century and most of the rest of it before 1930. Since then—and disregarding the war—we would seem to have been marking time. Moreover, I believe I am right in recalling that most of this progress has been in fighting diseases where mass methods of control and

prevention can achieve mass results—in the communicable diseases subject to control by sanitation, quarantine, immunization, public education, and similar measures. Saving a man from typhoid to let him fall victim of diabetes is too close for comfort to the spectacle we are now witnessing of medical efforts to put some of the world's war criminals in shape to stand trial.

If death from preventable disease is to be prevented, we must provide not only expanding mass controls but also ready access for everyone to the individualized and often highly specialized care called for by degenerative and other noninfectious diseases.

Furthermore, we must not be content with the negative measure of health represented by a decline in mortality. The 5,000,000 or so young men who failed to measure up to health standards for military service bid us look to the morbidity of our whole people. I am not going to belabor in any detail these frequently discussed military findings. I am familiar with the analyses of these data which point out that no amount of medical care could have rendered fit for military service those men who had lost a limb or who lacked normal intelligence. I do say, taking all due allowances for the fine points obscured by any 5,000,000 generalization, that we still have no cause for complacency in the physical showing of our healthiest population sector—the young men of military age.

Nor shall I argue the pros and cons of our health status among the nations of the world. There are too many imponderables, too much need for further refinement in definitions, to leave much significance in contentions that the United States is, or is not, the healthiest Nation in the world.

Health is not a matter of competition among nations. Nor should it be among groups within the Nation. Yet as you know even better than I, our record is vastly more favorable for some preventable disease than for others, for some geographical and economic groups of our people than for others. Even diseases which are almost 100 percent controllable are not universally under control—diphtheria, typhoid, and catarrhophyphid, for example, have caused no deaths in some States in some recent years; in others three or four deaths per hundred thousand still occur annually from these causes. Or compare tuberculosis death rates—five or six times as high in the State with the poorest record as compared with the best. If the whole country had made as good a showing as the State with the most favorable record in 1943, well over 40,000 lives would have been saved in that single year.

The same kind of contrast—the same kind of tragic and needless waste—is revealed by infant mortality reports. The lowest rate reported by any State in 1943 was 30 deaths per thousand live births; the highest showed more than three times that many deaths; and at least half of these could probably have been prevented if the accident of geography had provided these infants with a more favorable birth place.

Even in the same community there are often shocking differences in infant mortality. You are probably familiar with the studies made in Cleveland from 1920 on, over a period of 17 years. In 1937, the last year of this survey, the infant mortality rate was 50 percent higher in families in the most meager income group than in those in higher economic levels.

These facts do not, of course, add up to a complete and definitive picture. But even if they are no more than straws in the wind of progress, they do point up the uneven sweep of the forces that make for health and illness across this broad land.

These forces are of many kinds—economic, social, and educational—as well as those which fall more strictly within the province of medicine. Poor housing, ignorance, inadequate community health protection all

go hand in hand with lack of essential medical care.

But a comparison of death rates and of medical care, if available, would, I think, leave no question that direct medical services hold the key position as a decisive factor in the Nation's health. The relationship between infant mortality and medical attendance at birth offers one significant glimpse of a situation which exists all too frequently, for in the 10 States where infant mortality was lowest in 1940, nearly 80 percent of the births took place in hospitals and less than 1 percent lacked medical care. In contrast, the 10 States with the highest infant mortality showed less than 35 percent of hospital births and 26 percent without any medical care whatsoever.

In spite of all that public hospitals and clinics can do, in spite of the really heroic generosity of individual doctors in their private practice, it is not usually true that the very poor, along with the very rich, get adequate care. Facts, as you well know, do not confirm the too easy comfort of this generalization.

All in all, illness robs American working people of somewhere between four and five hundred millions days on the job each year.

Obviously, there isn't any easy answer to such a problem. Neither the President, nor the Congress, nor the medical profession can pull any rabbits out of the hat to solve it. What we can do—what we have done—is to break down the most astronomical total of our national need into its component parts and tackle each, one by one.

In analyzing these health needs, the President's message simply crystallizes the joint thinking of doctors, public servants, and the people themselves. It maps the five major sectors that together go to make up this broad front:

1. The need to expand existing public health services, including those for maternal and child health;
2. The need for better distribution of hospital and other health facilities throughout the country;
3. The need of additional support for medical research and medical education;
4. The need to safeguard individuals and families against the loss of family income when the breadwinner is disabled; and
5. The need of Nation-wide provision for spreading and prepaying the cost of medical care.

To meet these five needs, the President's message proposes that the Federal Government extend its existing partnership in the Nation's health. In principle, there is nothing new in this proposal.

Medical care for the indigent is an accepted Government function, though its adequacy varies enormously from one place to another. But Government provision is by no means limited to the indigent. Something like 80 percent of all our tuberculosis beds are in Government hospitals; and Government institutions have taken over practically the entire job of caring for the mentally ill. For the armed forces and for veterans, Government responsibility is unquestioned—and increasing. In the next 30 or 40 years, for instance, it will probably be providing hospital and medical care for somewhere between fifteen and twenty million veterans.

Add to all this the workmen's compensation laws, through which State and Federal Governments assure medical care when accidents and illness occur on the job.

Add also the Federal and State programs for vocational rehabilitation, including medical or hospital care for both the physically and the mentally disabled.

Include Federal grants to the States for maternity and child health services and for the care of crippled children, to say nothing of the wartime program under which \$45,000,000 has been provided in the past 3 years for maternity care of servicemen's wives and infants.

Finally add in the cooperative venereal disease control program, the work on malaria control, the strengthening of research activities, and of the national tuberculosis program under the new public health law passed last year.

The sum total of all these existing services represents the substantial figure of almost a billion dollars in Federal, State, and local money spent for health last year. This is just about one-fifth of the Nation's over-all annual health and medical care bill.

To that rather sizable extent the Government is already in this picture—and no one, so far as I know, wants it to pull out. Its participation is right in principle and imperative in practice. If the purpose of a democracy is, in Lincoln's words, to do for a people what they cannot do so well for themselves in their private and individual capacities, then protecting health is the Nation's business. The question is not whether Government has a place in this picture, but rather the extent and method of its participation. And even here there is a broad area of substantial agreement.

We are all agreed, I believe, that community health services must be strengthened and that the Federal Government must provide additional help to see that this is done. A county health department means one thing in a great metropolitan area like New York—and something quite different in a lot of other places. In one-third of our 3,000 counties it means practically nothing at all, because full-time public-health service is simply nonexistent. And that in turn means that some 40,000,000 men, women, and children in this country still live in communities without any public-health provision or at best with part-time, untrained, and precarious protection.

Many of our communities are similarly lacking in hospitals and in other facilities which you in our great cities can pretty well take for granted. Here in Metropolitan New York, I understand that you have more than 5 hospital beds for every 1,000 people—well above the national goal of 4½ per thousand; and the same favorable proportion obtains in such States as Massachusetts and California. But the picture is different elsewhere—in Kentucky and Arkansas, for instance, there are only about 2 hospital beds for every 1,000 and even these are not equitably distributed.

To meet the really desperate situation in the boom towns created by the war, we had the emergency hospital construction program under the Lanham Act. This was a temporary stopgap measure. It helped us over the hump. But we still have the long pull ahead. For that, the Nation will need something comparable to the integrated hospital plan proposed by the Public Health Service and endorsed by the American Medical and American Hospital Associations. This plan, as I am sure you know, envisages a Nation-wide network of cooperating institutions, including regional hospitals and research centers, general hospitals serving more localized areas, and a series of outpost health centers and clinics which would bring medical care within reach of even the more isolated rural communities. Federal grants to the States for hospital construction, as suggested by Mr. Truman, would be a long step in this direction.

The most rugged individualist would hardly carry his reasoning to the ultimate, though logical, absurdity of denying that hospital construction is a task for joint action, for public responsibility. If he has no hospital to go to, it doesn't make very much difference whether a man can afford it or not.

But distribution of hospitals is only one part—the implementing part—of a still more basic question. And that is the distribution of medical personnel—of doctors, nurses, dentists, and the ancillary services.

I applaud and respect the standards of the medical profession which lead a well-equipped

physician to seek a practice in a place where the facilities and the teamwork necessary to effective medical service are accessible. But the result, in prewar years, has been a peak and valley distribution that looks like nothing so much as a malaria fever chart. I understand, for instance, that you doctors here in Greater New York stood in a ratio of 1 to every 434 of the general population in 1940, whereas in the southern mountains and elsewhere there was only 1 doctor for more than 3,000 people. And with fifty-thousand odd doctors in military service, this adverse ratio has spread until it applies to almost one-fifth of all the counties in the country.

With the return of young doctors from military service, we have a never-to-be-repeated opportunity to better this situation, for both the public and the medical men themselves. But we cannot ask well-trained men to assume a carpet-bag, circuit-rider practice.

Answers to the questionnaire sent to doctors in uniform by the postwar medical service committee of the American Medical Association are probably our most revealing guide to their personal plans and preferences. You are no doubt even more familiar than I am with Colonel Lueth's report; but some of its findings are, I think, worth recalling to your attention. It shows, for instance, that more than three-fourths of all specialists came from large cities; that only about a fourth of the men who came from communities of less than 2,500 wish to return to them; and that even among those from towns up to 250,000, half want to seek still larger cities. The trend toward the great centers, which has its roots so deeply in our past, will not be stemmed as long as opportunity beckons only in that direction.

But voluntary redistribution which would locate physicians in communities that most need them is not a closed issue, particularly among the young men who have left our medical schools in the past 8 years. And the answers on this point are so significant that I should like to quote directly from the AMA report:

"About 13 percent (of the doctors questioned) stated they would be willing to go to such an area if an office were already established; 11 percent would go if a subsidy were provided for several months; more than 15 percent would be willing to move if diagnostic facilities were available, and nearly 20 percent would go if there were hospital facilities. From a study of the graduation groups involved," the report concludes, "it appears that the younger men are willing to move into communities needing physicians, under certain preferred conditions."

But as you well know, neither the construction of hospitals nor the willingness of this significant number of young doctors to man the outposts of medical practice will provide for what are, in effect, our great open spaces of medical desert. We need more doctors if the hospitals and health centers are to be staffed even after they are built, if all the people of the country are to be served. The President's proposal of Federal grants-in-aid of medical education, as of research, would help to make up the long lag in the recruitment of promising students, as well as the arrears in medical ranks resulting from the war.

On the research front, I earnestly hope that the benefits of wartime cooperation between Government, universities, hospitals, and foundations may be extended to the even larger tasks of peace. Since 1941 the Office of Scientific Research and Development on the recommendation of the Committee on Medical Research has executed 496 contracts with 125 institutions. More than 95 percent of these costly medical investigations—representing nearly \$8,000,000 in 1 year—were conducted in universities or hospitals, the remainder by governmental agencies such as the National Institute of Health. If the concerted efforts of medical investigators which

have yielded so much of value during the war are to be continued on any comparable scale, they must be adequately supported. Government help will no doubt be made available—probably through some such council as is now under consideration in Congress.

But suppose we had surmounted all these hurdles in practice—as indeed we have in principle. Ill health would still remain one of the major economic hazards of that highly precarious business euphemistically described as "everyday living." Unemployment, old age, death of the family breadwinner, and illness remain the four horsemen of poverty and disaster.

Against the first three of these economic hazards, we already employ the familiar protection of insurance. Although this system is still relatively new and not yet complete, 10 years' experience with the Social Security Act has proved that it is effective.

There seems no reason why the existing system should not be extended to disability. Certainly the man of 25 or 30, who is a victim of tuberculosis while his children are still young, has an even tougher problem to face than the Hale and hearty 65-year-old who retires by virtue of his age. He suffers the same wage loss, but at a time when his family's needs are greater and when society has an even larger stake in helping him keep it together.

According to estimates of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, some 150,000 persons are disabled annually by accident and illness, and the cumulative total of the handicapped who need rehabilitation now comes to something like a million and a half.

This cost, the cost of supporting the handicapped and their families, is not new. Families and friends, neighbors and local governments the country over already bear this burden. Social Insurance simply pools risks and resources and spreads the cost broadly not only among many people but throughout many years.

The President proposes that we apply what Winston Churchill has called the magic of averages not only to wage loss, but also to payment for medical care. This proposal is neither so new nor so revolutionary as some of the comment on it implies. Every State but one already has such a system of health insurance in operation—for workmen's compensation is health insurance, and the major difference between this long-standing program and that proposed by the President is that it covers only on-the-job accidents and illnesses, whereas the proposed plan would cover nonoccupational accidents and illness. No one seems to question that, even with the inadequacies inherent in any partial plan, workmen's compensation is a benefit both to the worker and the physician. A broader plan would assure better care to more people and more adequate compensation to the doctors and hospitals who serve them.

Without going into legislative and technical details which are properly a concern of the Congress, I want to review with you some of the fundamental issues involved in this proposal. The most frequent is simply "Why?" Why can't ordinary self-supporting families pay their own doctor bills?"

The plain fact is that they haven't got the kind of money it takes to meet the cost of medical care, either on the emergency basis of a sudden, catastrophic, and costly disaster, or on a long-time basis of continuing prevention.

Ten years ago, when the last comprehensive survey was made, more than 92 percent of the people in this country were in families that had an income of less than \$3,000. Even with the upswing since that time, the majority of people in this country still have less than \$3,000, and as we all know, a dollar doesn't go as far today as it did 10 years ago. Dr. Leland, former Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the AMA, is authority for the statement that an income of less

than \$3,000 a year provides no safeguards against medical indigence when costly or prolonged illness strikes. Putting these two facts together, we cannot escape the conclusion that all but a tiny fraction of our people live below this margin of safety.

Granting that we must spread the cost of medical care, why can't the individual obtain his own insurance? Hard facts again spell the answer. Most of us cannot afford to pay the full insurance premium. Even those who are normally self-supporting have immediate wants which seem to outweigh possible future costs that human optimism always hopes may not actually occur.

True, many people do carry hospital or medical care insurance. The Blue Cross movement, in particular, has shown remarkable progress in the last 10 years. But even so, it covers less than 13 percent of our entire population, and is made up chiefly of city people in the middle-income brackets. All told, perhaps 40,000,000 persons have some such protection through private insurance. Its adequacy is in some cases another question. Further, this is too often just another instance of the old saying that "them as has, gets"—those who least need this protection are best able to afford it. And those who experience more frequent and more serious illnesses cannot afford it. Public opinion polls show that something like 30 or 40 percent of the people in this country put off going to the doctor because it costs money.

Voluntary insurance, significant as it is, thus does not provide a complete or adequate answer. Many State medical societies have worked hard to set up systems for prepayment of medical care. These plans represent an earnest attempt on the part of organized medical groups to spread the costs. Though they have encountered great difficulties, several of these plans have had considerable success. One of their major problems has been the hazard of adverse selection. Any prepayment plan which people can enter and leave at will is subject to this handicap. But a general social-insurance system obviates the possibility of adverse selection because it covers the good risks as well as the bad.

Health insurance spreads costs widely through the familiar device of a pooled fund—the incoming contributions flowing mainly from potential beneficiaries and their employers, the outgoing payments flowing to doctors who continue to practice medicine on the time-honored and time-tested basis of their own professional standards.

Professional control over medical practice is an ancient prerogative—older than the Hippocratic oath. The guidance, the direction, the supervision, the discipline of doctors are primarily matters for doctors to handle. Subject to Government regulation through licensure, the responsibility has always been yours and should remain so. But just as public licensure gave the profession a new opportunity to deal with these problems, just as grading of medical schools, registration of hospitals, administration of workmen's compensation, and establishment of voluntary insurance plans—to mention only a few—have given you new opportunities to exercise professional controls, so health insurance would constitute still another advance in the long evolutionary movement for high ethical and qualitative standards. On this broad question, health insurance presents no threat—but a new, great opportunity.

It provides not only a great opportunity to render the best possible service when and where it is most needed and will do the most good, but, as the President made very clear, it also provides for the adequate remuneration of physicians—and surely no one has a better title to this basic consideration. Doctors themselves have traditionally recognized the necessity of spreading the cost of

medical care, and they have attempted to approximate that purpose through the so-called sliding scale of fees.

Since health insurance would provide more medical care for more people, it is reasonable to anticipate that it should provide a comparably more adequate average income than doctors throughout the country now receive.

I would be the last to pretend that putting all these proposals into effect would be easy. But when has any advance in medicine—or for that matter in the whole structure of living—been easy? Democracy itself was once a great and untried experiment.

There are those among us today who would say, in effect, of the national health program, "Among * * * strange notions * * * there is one which has lately seized the minds of men, that all things must be done for them by the Government, and that they are to do nothing for themselves. The Government is not only to attend to the great concerns which are its province, but it must step in and ease individuals of their natural and moral obligations. A more pernicious notion cannot prevail. * * * It has given us a premium for idleness."

Yet this was not said in the first instance of health; nor was it spoken in 1945. These are the words with which John Randolph of Virginia in 1829 spoke out against the pernicious and revolutionary doctrine of public education.

Through the ages, social and scientific innovations have encountered this same reluctance and viewing with alarm. This decayed human resistance to embrace change without good cause should arouse neither rancor nor fear. It should be welcomed, as the foundation of permanence, and built upon as the testing ground of progress.

We should be as little concerned or confused by the label pasting—if not outright name calling—which is part of this testing process. It is a kind of oratorical shorthand through which we exercise our democratic right to a certain poetic license. Take the term "socialized medicine." To some "them's fightin' words"—the brand, the label, for something the more fearful because ill-defined. Others—among them outstanding leaders in your own profession—insist that "socialized" precisely describes what the doctor's work is and has always been—the provision of needed care to all, regardless of the money return.

I am even less concerned about the exercise of these semantic privileges in this field than I would be in some others. Doctors are the last people in the world to be taken in by them. All your training in diagnosis—all your age-old creative study of cause and effect as it applies to the living realities of sickness and health—have given your profession the inestimable advantage of the open mind guided by a trained and critical intelligence.

Nor should we fear controversy. Any proposal which in the first instance does not provide leeway for honest and constructive differences of opinion should be suspect as too watered down to have any meaning or use. The great lesson of all history is that conflicts are the growing pains of progress. The advance of medicine and of science in its service has again and again dramatized issues not unlike and no less difficult than those which confront us today. Their resolution reinforces the great hopes which I hold for a truly national health program.

With the President's message, we have all been briefed for a joint mission toward great and imperative goals. With the cooperation of medical men, this mission is assured the best guidance on its professional and scientific fronts. With our abiding faith in the demonstrated capacity of the average citizen to come out with the right decisions, once he has all the facts, we may confidently look

forward to a practicable and workable solution. That is the essence of democracy, the mainspring of progress, and the assurance that the cause of health will be promoted as the Nation's most priceless and enduring asset.

Red River Lateral Canal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

MR. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement by E. B. Wilson before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in behalf of Red River Valley Improvement Association in regard to Red River lateral canal:

My name is E. B. Wilson. I am traffic manager of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and have had the privilege of serving that organization in their traffic department for over 21 years. I am presently on loan to the Red River Valley Improvement Association and represent that association in this hearing.

Prior to the time of my association with the Shreveport Chamber I was connected with a railroad auditing department whose line operated through the Red River and Mississippi Valleys between Shreveport and New Orleans.

We first wish to congratulate both the division engineers office and the Department of Public Works of the State of Louisiana on the detailed studies made in connection with the prospective traffic and savings on that traffic for this proposed project.

The department of public works study is entitled "The Case for the Red River Valley Lateral Canal" and accompanied the interim report as exhibit 1 (see subject 37).

It seems rather remarkable that the total tonnage and savings should be so near equal when consideration is given to the fact that different years were used and the material available for the separate studies was secured from entirely different sources and by different methods.

The selection of the year 1939 or 1940, we feel, was proper as these years more nearly reflect normal conditions than would any of the war years or the depression or semi-depression years prior to 1939.

While we, of course, are not advocating the use of years other than those selected, we feel it is well to point out that had any of the years 1941 to 1944, inclusive, been selected greater tonnage and savings would have resulted.

To substantiate this, we have prepared a study showing the increases that have occurred in both freight revenue and tonnage of the Southwestern Rail Lines since 1939. This statement is marked "A" and shows increases up to 115 percent in tons originated, 75 percent in tonnage terminated and revenue up as much as 167 percent when compared with the 1939 figure.

As we have previously stated, we feel that the traffic studies of both the Division Engineers Office and the State of Louisiana are very complete and by complete we mean they cover the fields they were intended to cover, but there are other factors of great importance that are not fully developed and should have a great effect in arriving at proper conclusions in this report.

These omitted factors are of a varying nature. We will endeavor to develop them separately.

UNDEVELOPED TONNAGE

It is our understanding that the tonnage and savings shown in the appendix of the Division Engineers report as Table 9 were secured from the study of rail waybills made by the Board of Investigation and Research in 1939.

If this understanding is correct, it is proper to point out that a substantial amount of traffic has been omitted from this report.

Such omission includes all traffic that moved by Common Carrier Motor Truck, private truck, as well as that tonnage which originated on barge or steamship bills of lading and were terminated by other modes of transportation in the territory covered by the report.

To illustrate, we are aware of heavy movements of pipe and cereal beverage as well as a great deal of high rated tonnage that could not have been included if the study was confined to rail waybills.

We are aware of the difficulty that would be encountered in making such an over-all survey but we respectfully submit that some consideration and allowance should be made for this excluded traffic.

We suggest that this might explain the difference between the total tonnage shown in the Department of Public Works' report and that of the Division Engineers Office as the figures submitted by the Valley shippers and receivers to the State Board included all traffic they received regardless of the character of the carrier performing the service.

There are several other small items such as the sugar and newsprint tonnage in Table 9 of the appendix of the Division Engineers report that we feel are rather low but realize that when spot tests are made exaggerated figures both low and high are bound to occur. We, therefore, will not press for any increase in these or other estimates that might be low.

In the Department of Public Works Traffic Study, it is stated that it does not include all available traffic as the time element precluded complete coverage. We believe that they should have allowed some increase in their estimates to cover this feature.

There is another point in that study that is worthy of note and that is the terminal cost shown in Table VI on page 33 covering petroleum and its products.

While we, of course, are not in a position to contradict the figures used, we believe them to be high, as in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission where the railroads were endeavoring to lower freight rates, terminal costs have been considerably below these figures. In fact, they are as low as 1½ cents per 100 pounds in at least one case.

In F. S. O. 16066 gasoline and kerosene to river points in Alabama (216 I. C. C. 127), this amount is shown as one of the cost factors used to reduce railroad rates to meet barge competition from the New Orleans district to Alabama.

Again turning to the division engineers' interim report we find under subject 35 on page 13 the following statement: "Analysis indicates reasonable probability that lower cost transportation will stimulate commerce in the Red River Valley, but affords no convenient basis for estimating specific volume and savings on future commerce."

This, we respectfully submit, is a matter that should have been developed further as we sincerely believe that undeveloped or only partly developed tonnage alone could justify this project.

Chief among this category would be the iron ore deposits in East Texas, the savings that would accrue from the refining of petroleum in the vicinity of its production and the distribution of pipe into the important oil fields of the Southwest.

To substantiate this, we submit the following:

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

In an exhibit of letters of declaration of intention and other matters submitted to the Division engineer on 28 November 1944, on page 13, there is a statement showing crude oil production in East Texas and North Louisiana which indicates that there was produced over 28,000,000 tons of crude oil within 100 miles of the proposed northern terminal of this canal.

But by reference to page 15 of the same report, it will be noted that the construction of refineries within the same area has not kept pace with the crude oil production. To supplement information now in the hands of the engineers we have prepared a 3-page statement showing the production of crude oil, oil refineries, and crude run to still in the area near the proposed northern terminus of this canal. It is marked "Statement B," pages 1 to 3.

The conditions shown, we submit, are brought about by the fact that transportation costs of the refined product out of the producing area is too high when compared to the cost for points where barge service is available.

Should barge transportation be made available to the source of production of the crude oil, then it would be more economical to refine this commodity at its source than to pipe it to the refinery on a navigable stream and then ship via barge to the territory normally served by North Louisiana, East Texas, and South Arkansas refineries.

To substantiate this contention we have prepared a statement marked "C" showing the freight rates on petroleum prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in their Docket 17,000, part 4 and part 4a, to selected points in the southeastern United States and at border points along the Mississippi River.

We have compared with these Commission prescribed rates the present rates in effect to the same points from Shreveport, La.; El Dorado, Ark.; and Baton Rouge, La.

There is also shown on the right-hand side of this statement the difference in transportation cost per gallon, represented by the different rates and on the bottom the tank-car price quoted in Shreveport on December 5, 1945.

As pointed out at the outset of this statement, I have been connected with the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce for over 21 years and during the early part of my service there was a division of the chamber known as the Oil Refiners Division.

The duties of this division were to handle traffic matters for the several Shreveport refiners and in the handling of this phase of their work it was necessary to keep accurate reports of the shipments of petroleum from all the refiners who were members.

I had access to these records as the work was done at an adjoining desk and at times I participated in their work.

Considering this background, I feel that I can say without fear of successful contradiction that at that time one of the best, if not the best, markets for Shreveport products of petroleum was in the States of Mississippi, western Tennessee, Kentucky, and to somewhat lesser degree the points east of that territory.

In recent years the refining interests in Shreveport have seen this market slowly disintegrate and when consideration is given to the lower transportation cost of their competitors along the navigable streams we believe the reason becomes readily apparent.

When consideration is given to all the factors; that is, the location of the proposed canal with relation to the greatest oil fields in the world with resultant lower net in-bound cost and the demonstrated ability of the interior refineries to meet competition when

transportation costs are equal, we can see no reason why petroleum could not be marketed at great savings to the public from the producing district into the entire central United States.

It was done when transportation costs were equal and we firmly believe that it can be done again at a lower cost when this lateral canal is completed.

We respectfully submit that this fact should be given consideration when future tonnage for this project is being considered.

Before passing from this subject of petroleum we think it would be well to call the attention of this board to the demonstrated inability of existing transportation agencies to develop the oil-refining industry.

While there has been rapid expansion in crude-oil production in the territory proposed to be served by this canal, no corresponding increase in refining has resulted in the same district.

IRON PIPE

Also in the Red River Valley exhibit of letters previously referred to, attention was called to the advantageous location of this project when the distribution of iron pipe to the heavy pipe-consuming area of the Southwest is considered.

This reference is made on pages 8 through 11 and by exhibit 4. Copy of exhibit 4 is attached and marked "Statement D."

The territory included within the border of the red line on this map is the territory that could be served by Shreveport with iron pipe at less over-all cost than through either Memphis or Houston.

This line takes into consideration the barge cost from Pittsburgh to Memphis and Houston found to exist in Interstate Commerce Commission cases and an estimated cost to Shreveport.

The cost to Memphis is \$3.60 per ton, to Houston \$8 per ton, and the estimated cost is \$6.00 to Shreveport. This is the rate that would be applicable to Camden, Ark., on the Ouachita River with its 6-foot channel.

This estimate to Shreveport, we feel, is very conservative.

Added to these costs are the out-bound rail rates as published in tariffs lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The green line shown on this map is the point at which Shreveport rail freight rates meet those of Memphis and Houston on iron pipe when no consideration is given to the in-bound costs. This is shown as a matter of information only.

In view of the fact that only 100,000 tons of iron pipe, as well as steel articles, are shown, we feel that this potential traffic and the vast saving that would be realized from such traffic have been almost entirely overlooked.

It will be noted that Memphis, Tenn., and Houston, Tex., alone during the year 1939 received 399,059 tons of barge pipe. This, of course, does not take into account the vast quantity received at other river ports, such as Vicksburg, Miss., Indian Village, La., and ports along the Ouachita River.

When the territory that could be served by Shreveport with greater savings is considered, we feel sure that this board will agree that the canal would soon be the major terminal point for this commodity in the South.

The fact that iron pipe constitutes a continuous and heavy-moving item into the Southwest is brought out. This study shows the tonnage of pipe handled by the southwestern rail carriers during the years 1938 to 1944, inclusive.

It will be noted that 1939, the year used in this traffic study, is one of the lighter traffic years, and, in spite of wartime difficulties, this article has continued to move into this area in ever-increasing volume.

A brief explanation of marketing practices of a number of large pipe producers will, we believe, assist this board in its deliberation.

When normal transportation and marketing conditions exist, pipe manufacturers ship in barge-load lots to distribution points along navigable streams from Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi River, to Houston, Tex., on the intercoastal canal. This movement is principally from the Pittsburgh area. When their products arrive at the barge terminal, they are placed in storage yards and distributed to the consumers in the Southwest as needed by rail and truck.

The reshipment, of course, is made from the distributing yard offering the least over-all transportation cost from point of manufacture to consumer.

This method of handling does not require fast service to the distributing points as full stocks are maintained at all times. However, when it comes to distributing the pipe to consuming public, speed of service is often a factor as in the oil and gas fields it is very often necessary to have available pipe in varying quantities in the shortest time possible.

Shreveport's nearness to the great oil- and gas-producing areas in the Southwest would make it an ideal center for quick distribution of pipe at the lowest of cost.

The benefit of having large stocks of pipe near the point at which they are to be used, we believe, is best demonstrated by the fact that some distributors stored barge-loads of pipe in Shreveport in spite of the fact that it was necessary to move this commodity by rail into Shreveport from river terminals such as Vicksburg, Miss.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in their decision in Investigation and Suspension Docket 4699, wrought-iron pipe from Memphis to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas (237 I. C. C. 181), have a rather complete coverage of the iron-pipe situation into the Southwest should the board desire more detailed information on this subject.

STATEMENT OF THE RAILROAD

Through courtesy of a representative of the railroads we have been furnished with their statement titled "Statement of the Railroads Before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors November 26, 1945, in Regard to Red River Lateral Canal" in which certain aspects of the department of public works "The Case for Red River Lateral Canal" are criticized.

While addressed to figures and conclusions of the State body, and we are sure they have or will reply in full, we cannot refrain from pointing out several inconsistencies that appear even to those of us who have had only limited contact with the preparation of material submitted by this State body.

Throughout this statement they refrain from submitting terminal costs on petroleum and its production that are more nearly in line with the figures that have been used in their cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In brief, what they have done is to criticize the line-haul costs used by the State for the reason that they are under those prescribed by the OPA as ceiling but have consistently refrained from calling attention to the terminal costs which they themselves have submitted in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission when they desired relief to reduce rates to meet water competition.

Also on page 10 of their statement, criticism is made of the metal product ratings used, especially those in table VIII and by their exhibit 2 attempt to show that the rates in that table are too low.

This is done by comparing the ratings used with those applicable to Ouachita River ports. But in this connection, it should be noted that the rates shown in their ex-

hibit are lower than those used in table VIII.

In spite of this fact, they, by some method of averaging not exactly clear to us, claim that the savings shown should be reduced.

In conclusion we wish to point out several fundamental errors made throughout the statement of the railroad.

The first is that they apparently assume there is no cost to the public for handling of shipments other than the published tariff rates when the movement of commodities is by a land carrier. This is not often the case as loading or unloading of vehicle is a cost item regardless of the mode of transportation used.

The second of these errors is that they seem to assume, with the possible exception of petroleum, that common carriers are used in handling interior traffic to the barge terminals.

Investigation, we are sure, will dispel this belief, as all types of private carriers are also employed including drive-away of automobiles.

At several points in their statement reference and comparison are made to Ouachita traffic and costs.

We feel it is not proper to compare the conditions existing on the Ouachita with its 6-foot channel to those that would exist on a 9-foot channel as proposed for this project as the costs would be entirely different.

Possibly the most erroneous assumption made is that no savings should be allowed when traffic can be secured near the consuming point.

This assumption is shown on page 23 where it is stated that "undoubtedly the only cement that could be handled to Shreveport by barge is that originating in the Houston district" and again on page 24 a statement is made that brick are produced in Waskom, Tex.

We feel that it is not necessary to point out to this Board that business is not transacted in that manner. Articles are not always bought or sold at the nearest point of production. Too many other factors are involved.

Compulsory Peacetime Military Training—A Teacher Speaks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1946

MR. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, Washington said, "Guard well the Constitution." Now that we with our form of government have attained a preeminent place among world powers, we must guard well the education and advancement of the youth of this country. There is inserted herewith a letter expressing the views of a State leader of educators of this country:

OMAHA, NEBR., February 4, 1946.
Representative COMPTON I. WHITE,
Representative of Idaho,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE WHITE: During the next 2 or 3 weeks there will be hundreds of 18-year-olds graduating from high schools and completing one semester of college work. What is their fate? The draft, of course, unless there are enough Congressmen who believe that drafting minors is a

vicous thing and who will work to end the draft as of September 2, 1945, immediately.

To force these youngsters into Army camps since September 2, 1945, where they must submit to the iron heel of militarism is one of the quickest ways for the present Congress to end the American way of life. It is common knowledge that no democracy is practiced in any Army camp at any time. Besides there is ample opportunity provided for these children to learn to loaf, to drink, and to carouse. The statistics on venereal diseases among the members of the American Army are a disgrace. What decent men and women can throw 18-year-olds into such environment, thus aiding and abetting the delinquency of our American youth on a national scale? Evidently the Canadian people think more of their youth than do the American Congressmen. The Canadian 18-year-olds are not being drafted. They have freedom.

Any honest Army man will admit that voluntary enlistments and reenlistments are plentiful enough to make drafting unnecessary now. I have been told so by a responsible officer in a recruiting office. Then, why is the administration and Congress so determined to continue drafting 18-year-olds? It is reasonable to suspect that there is some insidious reason for the procedure. Could there be another Pearl Harbor coming up which the leaders know about and desire to keep a secret?

Yours very truly,

FLORENCE B. REYNOLDS.

To Think and Speak Clearly Without Confusion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HOMER A. RAMEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, a British statesman, who during the closing days of the First World War, came to the United States—I think with reference to a little loan—made a speech in my home State of Ohio, and said among other things that England already had suffered so severely that a century of sorrow would follow that conflict in their islands. He was, being an Englishman, a first-rate orator. You know what I mean—the voice, the accent, the world-weary air, the glittering phrases, the chairman-of-the-board clothes, and the main-dining-room manners. He made a great impression on those who heard him and the next day the paper printed practically everything he said. It was a fair and generous news treatment, I would say, but the man who wrote the editorials differed somewhat—although he praised the orator highly—with the speaker. A century of sorrow, remarked the editor, would madden the world. He suggested that while he got the gentleman's point, he felt that the visitor had somewhat overspoken himself. Britain has had tough going, the editor said, but so have a lot of other people, and history records no instance of one tragic act or a tragic era of several years becoming a century of sorrow.

"Even the Confederates," he said, "stripped of their fortunes, deprived of their slaves, undernourished and badly clothed, half sick and bereft of their loved ones, achieved a measure of happiness in a very short time, and were light-hearted and gay long before 1870. By 1872 they were producing no end of comedians," said the editor, "and sending most of them to Congress." The gentlemen from the South will please remember that I am quoting an editorial and that the sentiments expressed therein do not necessarily represent any opinions of my own, although I have been accused of worse offenses and with more accuracy. Anyway, that is the kind of editorial it was. You have to be in the mood for it, I suppose, as you do for this speech of mine. There was, of course, a sponsoring committee of the chamber of commerce which had brought the English visitor to town and they were indignant. They did not see the pictures of the man on page one, and apparently did not even look at the three and a half columns of news, or the eight-column line on the front page. They went directly to the editorial, and picked out the one sentence or two in which the editor had suggested that maybe the visitor had unwittingly exaggerated a bit, and how they raised hell with that editor. I do not know how the controversy ended but the chamber of commerce was mad at the editor for a long time, a situation which has happened before and since in many cities and in time everybody forgot about it, as is the way of all flesh.

Shortly after the First World War and in its final stages we had a quick-tempered period of a year or more, during which nobody seemed to want to get along with anybody else. We had held our tempers and had worked together, and it was quite a strain. Finally we got rid of the pressure and then we started in to hammer each other again.

We again are in a condition, having whipped Germany a second time, comparable to that of 1919 and 1920. We are quick tempered and most of us are hoping on one subject or another, and this time in our history, as was 1919-20, has become a time of irresponsible oratory. Oratory, as you may have heard, has been defined as indiscretion set to music. About our native American oratory at this time in our history, as was the case in 1919, there is the flavor of cocksureness. Whether a man is speaking on the necessity for sharing the secrets of the atomic bomb or is advocating a Government subsidy for the National Plant-More-Trailing-Arbutus Society he seems to be certain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that unless everybody votes his way, all the voyage of our lives will be bound in shallows and in miseries.

The condition I describe is peculiar to war. I am intimately familiar with the postwar oratory of the First World War and of the present or recently ended, we hope, World War. The similarity is unmistakable. I am familiar also through childhood memories of tales my uncles told me and through my reading with

the postwar period following the Civil War. The same "my way or nothing" tone was in the speeches of the seventies and eighties too, I can assure you. Whether it was Thaddeus Stevens and his followers or the men from south of the Potomac, or the newly returned generals in my own Ohio, it was always the same. To have heard James J. Blaine tell it, there was no future for America unless he was able to build the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad, and to hear Henry Woodfin Grady tell it at Atlanta, there was no chance for the Southern States or the Northern States either, unless the cotton planters started to raise something besides cotton. Well, to mention an instance, they are still raising nothing but cotton and the world has not yet come to an end, that is, unless some oratory I heard the other night forecasts the end of everything. If I remember correctly this latest argument was to the effect that the word "fissionable" instead of the word "fissionable" be used in S. 1717 relating to the atomic bomb, research having to do with it, and patents which later may be obtained relating to it. Disaster will follow unless the word is changed.

I started to do this speech as a magazine article and call it Some Aspects of Oratory of the Postwar Character, Showing the Similarity Between War as Indicated by the Finality of What Spellbinders Say, but the article was too long, and so was the title, so I decided to do it as speech and merely call it The Horrors of War.

I would be neglecting the subject if I did not devote at least a part of the time I have to the postwar oratory of the left.

For the left, ladies and gentlemen, surpasses all other groupings of American life at least in one respect. They are surer than anybody else that unless they have their way something worse than anybody else has ever suggested will happen to everybody. The motto of the left used to be "Arise, comrades, you have nothing to lose but your chains." That stirring Marxist injunction has now been changed. What they are saying now is "Damn your story; listen to mine."

Maybe that is due to the fact that nobody on the left has any chains any more. The chains, if we believe everything we hear, are now shackling free enterprise. Anyway and whatever the reason, you do not read much about chains now except in PM, the adless newspaper, and then it is only in connection with a recommendation that chains be affixed to somebody they do not like.

The extreme right, called Fascists by the left, is calling the left communistic, and shaking their heads in solemn belief; they finally have sold themselves that the American way of life is gone forever.

Oratory, emitted from the lungs of orators with cathedral chimes and Waterbury movement, was never more interesting than it is right now, and I urge all of you to hear as much of it as you can and to remember as little of it as possible.

Some of you may be able to make a nice piece of change out of collecting and studying it, for nothing that any person can write will be quite as ridiculous as the excerpt itself, and I imagine that a grouping of these excerpts will provide delightful reading. You can call the collection *Not Quite Gone With the Wind*, and it should be a best seller.

All of which is preliminary to a few words I have to say today which I assure you are not oratorical. The fine-drawn tempers of most of us, the preoccupation with the various causes we espouse, the misplaced emphasis on things which most of us, quite sincerely, set heavy importance, together with the habit of the times, I refer to the habit of pointing to complete disaster as the alternative of our own particular frustrations, should cause us to do a little calm reflecting. We have got to practice the practical, and we must eternally remind ourselves that the world is not coming to an end tomorrow—or even soon thereafter.

While the atomic bomb changed the character of warfare and is changing the nature of international relations, while it conceivably can change communications, industry, shipping, and many other related activities of man, we should remind ourselves that it has not changed man at all.

He continues to be pretty much the same sort of creature he always has been. He knows a little more now than he ever did, and he is frightened by things which were undreamt of in our knowledge of a few years ago.

But the lessons he learned in the home in which he was reared, the precepts of Poor Richard's Almanac and the unchanging and irrefutable lessons of Holy Writ are forming his conception, as they always have, and singly and in the mass, will determine his course of action.

I am aware that I may now be accused of being naive, and comparable to that well-meaning gentleman who a few days ago dismissed the controversy between the CIO and the United States Steel Corp. by saying that the whole matter should be left to the Golden Rule and principles of Christian adjudication.

I know quite well that if that remedy were feasible it would work. I know also that if we had had for 1,900 years a genuine widespread devotion to the Christian faith in practice and performance we would have had no wars, even those which were definitely excited by religious differences.

But I am childlike enough to hope and to believe that devotion to the faith of our fathers will help us at least to achieve a certain calmness in these distressing times, particularly with reference to the extreme bitterness which controversy has aroused.

After all, what can we do in the face of these frightening problems which press down upon us? We can recognize the truth of the fact that one man's life and preachers are isolated and futile. He can be effective only when acting in unison. What should be his course? His course should be formed on the basis of his experience. He can do

only what seems to be best to him. What should guide him? Obviously there is nothing better than Christian principles. What are his reliances? They are the common ordinary reliances of life as we know it. Work, thrift, prudence, unity, the recognition that every man would like to be a little bit better than he is. The essential good will of all peoples once they are informed. Education. Information. Understanding.

Oratory has forced a lot of us to think that we must present some answer, as unusual and as breathtaking as the atomic bomb, to the questions we face merely because they are big and unprecedented and frightening. My point is that we can face them only with the assets we have always possessed, and these I have just recounted.

As a Nation we owe two hundred and ninety-seven billions. That is quite a problem. Here in our own country and with reference to other countries, we face the problem of what to do about the atomic bomb. And that is truly a frightening question. All over the face of the earth people are in rebellion, and that poses many a question for us. We are in Japan and in Germany. How long should we stay? Or should we? Great Britain wants to borrow \$4,000,000,000 or more. Can we afford to lend it? Can we afford not to lend it?

These are the questions, some of them. Our weapons are the capsule weapons of our daily lives. We Americans know enough to go to those among us who are better informed than we are for advice. We have experts and we call on them. But the basis of our procedure is the essential common sense of the common man. We must practice the practical.

I need hardly point out the fact that Russia and Great Britain have foreign policies which cause a lot of us to look for the indirect and the mysterious and the delayed effect of cause. We are looking for them to pull, as the saying goes, something smart. I think that a sound study of either proves that common sense is at the basis of what they do, the moves they make, the plans they propose. Self-interest in varying degrees enlightened and common sense guide them, and these virtues should guide us. There is nothing smart about them. They are intensely practical. They make use of the experts among them and these experts are guided by the common sense of their leaders, who are common men lifted slightly in stature.

We can well afford to do the same. The year 1946 instead of being a year of controversy and baffling and confusing ideas, each pushed by a group of fanatics, ought to be a year of national common sense. As a Nation we are greater than either Russia or Britain and greater than our late enemies. All we need to do is to use the assets, mental and physical, that we have, and guide the use of them on the basis of practical procedure, the procedure we have always found workable. It built our country, our cities, our great schools, and our great businesses, and in it is the solution for our difficulties of today.

Label Thinking Our Greatest Danger to Democracy — Well-Informed Public Opinion Is Vital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, by reason of unanimous consent heretofore granted me, I take pleasure in presenting and inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD what I think is one of the finest contributions in editorial writing which I have ever read. I believe it to be especially appropriate at this time, especially in the history of our Nation and in our international relations.

As a Member of this great Congress I wish to again emphatically say it will mean everything to the permanency of our democratic way of life if some ways or means can be found and some methods used whereby people of America can learn what the facts are and then learn to think through these facts themselves, then participate in the political life of their Nation as the result of informed thinking. Both sides of every issue should be known to all people who have to determine the issues. Only by an informed democracy can there be an enduring one. Only as the individuals who make public opinion think through for themselves by having facts of both sides before them can there be an enduring democracy.

This editorial appeared in the Long Beach Independent, which is one of the two newspapers printed in my home city of Long Beach, Calif., under date of February 1, 1946:

LABEL THINKING

A well-informed public opinion can usually be depended upon to make the right decision. No people in the world have such an opportunity of being well informed as the American people. But few take advantage of the opportunity. With the opportunities available to read or hear both sides of each issue most of our people let someone else do their thinking for them.

A well-balanced newspaper has columnists presenting all sides of controversial issues. Some of these columnists are definitely to the left, some to the right. Some present views and conclusions opposite to those of the editor of the paper. But when all are read and considered, a well-balanced view of all issues is ascertained.

The trouble is that some newspapers will not carry columnists who are opposed to the views or policies of the paper. But even where such controversial viewpoints are presented the readers are prone to read only those with which they agree. If newspapers slant their news and use only columnists with which they agree, the tendency is to have only one class of subscribers and readers.

The same condition is true of the radio. The average listeners who have a favorite radio commentator turn off the commentator who has expressed views with which they disagree. The result is that they become label thinkers. They actually do not think, but rather accept the views of someone who expresses opinions that fit into their social or economic class.

Business and professional men have the habit of meeting only those who move within their economic and social groups. They meet the same people in the office, at luncheon, and at social functions. Because they all have the same views and problems they come to feel they know what the public is thinking. Their daily lives are like being on a merry-go-round. They get off at the same place each day. Their thinking or conclusions are labeled. They have not exposed themselves to any ideas not expressed within their own limited circles.

This is also true of workers. It is particularly true of union members. They read their union bulletins or papers. They associate chiefly with other union members, listen to radio programs recommended by the unions. They become labeled and class conscious. Rarely do they make an effort or have the opportunity to meet the employer or professional man. They have little understanding of the employer's problems.

Between these two groups is the two-thirds of our people who are neither employers or union members. They are the white-collar workers, farmers, clerks, school teachers, and individually employed people. These people are the best balanced in their thinking and attitude toward our social and economic problems. But even these people fall into label thinking. They fall into the habit of only reading or listening to those who express views with which they agree.

There are many sides to each issue, and all sides are available to anyone seeking the facts. Our freedom of press and of speech makes it possible to express different views. Where there is competition between newspapers and radio the people are assured of such facts and views being presented. But if the individuals are too lazy or too narrow to expose themselves to all the facts and views, they become label thinkers. Label thinkers are the greatest danger to a democracy where a well-informed public opinion is so vital.

L. A. C.

The Labor Bill Offers Both Sides Equality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOMER A. RAMEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial appearing in the Toledo (Ohio) Times:

THE LABOR BILL OFFERS BOTH SIDES EQUALITY

The so-called tough labor bill seems destined to win approval in the House of Representatives despite vigorous opposition.

The Case bill, as it is known, has withstood the impact of at least 20 amendments, all designed to compromise its regulations. Members of the House are determined to restore order to chaotic industrial conditions through justice established by law.

If there is anything wrong with the bill, it is probably calling it "tough." Actually it demands nothing more than orderly reasoning in the settlement of labor disputes which are threatening to restrict production for years.

The bill would set up a Government mediation board with the power to step into labor situations, and with enough authority to forbid lock-outs or strikes for a period of 30 days. It also would permit the use of

court injunctions against both management and labor. It would outlaw boycotts and violence on the picket lines. And, most important, it would provide for civil suits which could be filed either by labor or management.

The bill seeks equality in the treatment of unions and industry. In doing this it invests unions with a financial responsibility which has been missing from the labor picture. The bill would make it possible for a union to sue a company, and for a company to sue a union. Fines and other penalties could be levied against either through regular court procedure.

The bill is not "tough" or unfair to anyone. If a company violates a contract, that company could be sued. The same applies to unions. This is the kind of equality and justice upon which the firm foundation of our independence has been erected. It is justice as we have come to recognize it through our court system. In business life, if a man violates a contract, he can be, and often is, sued. And if the courts find him at fault, his assets can be attached until settlement is made.

Such a bill would stabilize labor. It would make the union member realize that his union has made a contract for which he is personally responsible. It works the other way with equal effect. If company breaks a contract, the union can sue, instead of striking, get a court judgment, and collect damages in cash.

What the Case proposal provides is that we shall, if it becomes a law, throw our labor disputes, just as we do with all other deadlocked business disputes, into the courts. Under such a program, most of our labor difficulties should soon disappear.

If a company should lose a decision, its funds could be impounded until settlement is made. The same principle would apply if a union lost a court decision. And you can rest assured that the unions are not going to pay much out of their treasures to employers without getting wise to the fact that law is law. So long as it would work both ways, nothing could be fairer.

The law also discourages violence in picket lines. It would contribute much to making order out of the chaos which already has frozen much of America's production.

The Case bill will never injure an honest and just man, whether he represents a company or a union. Both would receive the same justice upon which we have built our whole system of personal security.

Statehood for Hawaii Important to Future American Policy in Pacific

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON

DELEGATE FROM HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to present some of the opening paragraphs of an article in the Christian Science Monitor of January 14 by DeWitt H. John on the question of statehood for Hawaii.

The author of this article is a staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor who served in the Hawaiian Islands as a

naval lieutenant on the Pacific Fleet staff of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Mr. John has pointed out very effectively the importance of the question of statehood for Hawaii to future American policy in the Pacific in the paragraphs of his article that follow:

Should Hawaii, melting pot of many diverse races, cross roads of Pacific commerce, strategic outpost of American military power, be admitted as a full-fledged State in the American Union?

This question, vigorously debated in the decade preceding Pearl Harbor, is of particular urgency today because of its relation to future American policy in the Pacific.

The present is a transitional period. The pattern of American peacetime policy is just beginning to emerge.

By deciding the Hawaiian issue, Congress will take an important step in deciding the character and extent of United States policy and influence in the Pacific.

If Congress, in a formal vote on the Hawaiian bill now pending before a House committee, were to reject Hawaiian statehood, this step—plus prospective American relinquishment of authority in the Philippines and eventually in other Pacific-Asiatic areas—well might be interpreted in foreign capitals as presaging an equivocal or weak-kneed American policy in the Pacific.

If, on the other hand, Congress should decisively grant statehood to Hawaii, American hegemony in the Pacific would be confirmed. Such a vote would move the domestic frontiers of the United States proper 2,200 miles westward, establish the first overseas American State, and establish an American lake between San Francisco and Honolulu secure beyond reach of any vicissitudes of policy. It would serve notice on the world anew that the Central and Western Pacific constitute a defense zone of the United States.

The Great Falls Army Air Base

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I am including in the RECORD a letter and a brief in support of the retention, by the Army, of their air base at Great Falls, Mont. The letter and the brief explain far better than I can, the need and the usefulness of this base. I know, Mr. Speaker, I speak for my colleagues from Montana in the House and Senate as well as for the people of my State on this matter. It is my hope that the Army and the Congress will see fit to retain this exceptionally good base. To quote the words of Mr. Charles B. Anderson, chairman, airways committee of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce: "We believe that common sense in planning for the defense of our country in the future, demands that this base, above all others, be retained as a permanent installation."

The letter and brief follow:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Great Falls, Mont., January 29, 1946.
The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: The No. 1 project of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce for the year 1946 is to see to it that the Army air base east of the city, known as the East Base, be made a permanent air-base installation. We earnestly solicit your assistance in this project. While we understand this base has already been selected by the Army as a permanent site, we nevertheless believe that its ultimate destiny will rest with the Congress.

Our reasons for wishing this Army air base to be made permanent are not entirely selfish, though we believe it would be a fine thing for both our city and the State of Montana. Primarily, however, we believe that common sense in planning for the defense of our country in the future, demands that this base, above all others, be retained as a permanent installation.

To support our beliefs we have prepared the enclosed information for your study and consideration. We trust that you will direct this information to the proper committees when this matter comes before the Congress and that we may have your assurances of support. If you desire further evidence of the necessity for the retention of the Army air base at Great Falls as a permanent base, or if you wish additional copies of this brief, please feel free to call on us at any time.

We have discussed this matter with Mr. E. W. Rising, our Washington representative, who will be glad to cooperate with you in every way possible. Mr. Rising's address is 710 Atlantic Building, 930 F Street NW.

With kind personal regards for your continued success, we remain,

Respectfully yours,
GREAT FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
C. B. ANDERSON, Chairman,
Airways Committee.

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF RETENTION OF THE ARMY AIR BASE AT GREAT FALLS, MONT., AS A PERMANENT ARMY AIR BASE
(Prepared by airways committee, Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, January 29, 1946)

THE ARMY AIR BASE, GREAT FALLS, MONT.
Strategic geographical location

The Army air base at Great Falls, Mont., is located in a highly strategic spot in any defense system for the country. It is the most northern base just east of the protective Rocky Mountain barrier where weather for flying is as nearly perfect as can be found anywhere in the United States. (See attached exhibit.) It is the nearest fully equipped Army air base to the friendly Canadian Province of Alberta, with which a fine community of interest has been developed during World War II. It is the only such base in a very extensive surrounding area and thus necessary as one of a chain of such bases extending either east-west or north-south. It is the only ATC base between Michigan and the Pacific coast.

A port of embarkation

The Great Falls Army Air Base has served as the principal port of embarkation for men and material destined for Canada, Alaska, and Russia all during the war and has proved itself as the logical point for such operations. On a recent map issued by the National Geographic Society, Great Falls is designated as the only principal inland "kick off" base to foreign points in the United States, all others being located at coastal points. This base is the United States terminus to the only fully equipped air route to western Canada and Alaska.

XCI—App.—39

(Facilities on this inland air route are given in detail in this report.)

The airfields and facilities along this route are so complete that it can be flown, and has been flown, by so-called short-range aircraft. It is the only route to Alaska that now can be flown by such aircraft, which makes it of great importance to the private flyer in the coming postwar years.

Gateway to the top of the world

It is generally admitted that in the future it will be particularly important to control the air routes over the "top of the world." Great Falls is the natural gateway to this area from the United States. Not only is it on the shortest air route from some 41 percent of the land area in the United States (see map) but it is nearest to the Canadian border which is an advantage (though perhaps not a controlling one) for border clearance and customs.

Labor market for aircraft maintenance at Great Falls

An important necessity for the operation of an air base is the quantity and quality of available labor. The Great Falls Army Air Base now employs between 1,300 and 1,400 civilians, with a monthly pay roll of approximately \$225,000. Most of this labor force consists of men and women experienced in aircraft maintenance. Additional sources of such labor are available from the west coast factories whose operations are now being curtailed and to which many of our previous citizens went for the duration. They can be expected to return if work is available here. Other sources which can be expected will derive from the transfer of certain ATC operations from Canadian points to the Great Falls Army Air Base during the next 3 months.

Facilities at the Great Falls Base are "tops" for maintenance

A special section is appended outlining the equipment and facilities at the Great Falls Army Air Base. It should be noted that these facilities are the best available for the work that would be done at a permanent base.

This base is of great importance as a stopping point for military aircraft. Here, singly or in groups, planes in transit may be serviced completely. It is being used for such purposes daily at the present time, and the importance of this factor cannot be overemphasized.

A field for Reserve fliers

We are advised that there will be a large number of men with commissions in the reserve forces of all branches who must of necessity maintain their efficiency ratings through constant study and by flying a certain number of hours each month. There is no field properly equipped to provide the planes and service which they will need within several hundred miles of Great Falls which is the only field available to men of Montana, Wyoming, northern Idaho, and western North Dakota. This is an important factor to consider in connection with the maintenance of a trained Reserve in case of emergency.

National Guard Air Force

It is probable in the future that squadrons of the National Guard Air Force will be based in Montana. Being centrally located, the Great Falls Army Air Base would logically be used by a portion of this air force both for regular training and for summer maneuvers. It is the only base fully equipped now to handle such operations in Montana.

An air squadron is composed of 35 officers and 200 men.

Proven support of the Alaska wing

It has been amply demonstrated that the Great Falls Army Air Base is an essential unit to the support of operations in Alaska.

During the war a truly remarkable record in the transport of planes, men and material north from Great Falls by air was established. This record is summed up in an article printed in the Great Falls Tribune, a copy of which is attached.

Plans are already under way to conduct many Alaskan operations aimed at a full understanding of the North Polar regions and at the protection of our country from attack over the pole, which to and from many world centers provides the shortest route and one which is easily flown with modern equipment. Information about facilities for this research work in Alaska is still in the category of restricted information.

The Alaska Highway

The importance of the Alaska Highway was also proven during the war. Its length is bordered by emergency landing strips used by the smaller fighter aircraft which were not equipped with radio and thus had to fly contact from Great Falls to Fairbanks. The highway runs parallel to the established air route more fully described herein. It is a means for maintaining the telephone and telegraph lines erected during the war from the United States to Alaska.

The Alberta government and the United States Government appear to recognize the desirability of maintaining this highway as a permanent road both for the military and the tourist. As a means of communication it is all important as are those other means which it parallels. Great Falls is virtually the southern terminus of all these means of communication being on the only direct route to the southern end of the Alaska Highway by road.

Importance to Montana

As mentioned above, the civilian pay roll at this base amounts to about \$225,000 per month. Total disbursements, however, exceed \$1,000,000 per month. Thus the air base must be classed as big business and as such it would be of considerable importance to the economy of the State.

Climate in Great Falls, Mont.

While Great Falls is a northern city it is a comfortable city in which to live. A letter appearing in the Great Falls Tribune from a soldier who had been stationed here for 2 years, written as he was being separated from the Army on October 28, pays us a nice compliment in this respect: "Having lived in the Middle West for many years and on the east coast for 15 years prior to entering the service and with the completion of 2 years in Montana, my choice for a year-around climate would be right here in Great Falls."

We have had extremes of temperature but neither heat nor cold are oppressive due to the absence of moisture in the air. Humidity is low in summer and winter, thus one neither shivers in winter nor drips in summer. Evenings are always cool in the summer and there is nearly always a fresh breeze to temper any heat during the day. The famous Chinook winds in the winter soon break a cold spell and snow seldom remains on the ground for long except in the mountain areas.

Average rainfall is only 14.8 inches. We boast of approximately 300 clear days a year. Examination of the weather reports at Gere Field (Great Falls Municipal Airport) for the 12 months ending February 28, 1945, reveals that there was not a single day in the 12-month period when it was impossible at some time of day for multiginned equipment to land and depart. On an hourly basis, which is decidedly the most unfavorable basis on which to make a study, the records show that only 2.8 percent of the hours during the entire year were closed to flying, and only 3.4 percent required the use of instruments.

Meteorological data on Great Falls

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Inches
Annual precipitation as taken from the records of the United States Weather Bureau:	17.64	14.55	18.96	14.21	13.51	
Annual precipitation for past 6 years						
1939	9.89					Average annual precipitation for past 54 years, 1892 to 1945, inclusive—14.8 inches.
1940	12.09					

Weather	Mean temperature	Temperature		Total precipitation inches	Total snow fall unmelted in inches	Inches
		Highest	Lowest			
45—December	24.1	53	-3	1.72	25.0	
November	33.4	66	-1	.32	2.0	
October	51.4	78	28	.80	4.8	
September	54.6	92	28	2.60	.6	
August	70.2	53	48	.85	0	
July	71.7	67	47	.20	0	
June	56.8	63	36	3.24	T	
May	51.1	52	31	1.49	T	
April	38.8	70	20	.67	1.1	
March	35.6	67	-15	.76	5.5	
February	23.6	43	-9	.53	8.5	
January	28.6	54	-3	.32	5.7	
Total				13.51	53.2	
1841—December	28.6	53	-6	.99	7.6	
November	33.8	57	-6	.50	10.4	
October	55.4	78	29	.04	0.0	
September	59.4	89	27	1.31	T	
August	64.8	89	46	1.44	0.0	
July	67.6	94	43	1.24	0.0	
June	57.8	93	36	3.88	0.0	
May	57.2	86	29	1.15	T	
April	47.2	74	30	.75	T	
March	25.3	58	-8	1.7	16.3	
February	24.1	52	-5	1.44	16.0	
January	33.3	57	10	T	T	
Total				14.21	32.3	

Brief description of airports, distances, and facilities on the Sunshine international air route from Great Falls, Mont., to Fairbanks, Alaska

Airport name	Distance from last field (air miles)	Standard lighting ¹	Length of paved runways (feet)	Radio range	Control tower	Direction finder	Low-approach system
Great Falls (east base)	Terminus	Yes	8,850	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cut Bank	88	Yes	8,600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lethbridge	75	Yes	3,700	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Calgary	117	Yes	4,700	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Penhold	70	Yes	3,400	Yes			
Edmonton	100	Yes	6,800	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nanimo (satellite)		Yes	5,400	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal		Yes	5,400	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grande Prairie	237	Yes	6,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fort St. John	111	Yes	6,700	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fort Nelson	188	Yes	6,400	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Watson Lake	152	Yes	5,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Whitehorse	217	Yes	7,200	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Northway	269	Yes	7,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tancreos	49	Yes	6,100	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Big Delta	88	Yes	7,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Valdars	90	Yes	9,200	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Land Field		Yes	6,600				
Weeks (municipal) ²		Yes					
Mile 26 (satellite) ³		Yes					

¹ Standard lighting includes beacon and boundary lights, obstruction lights, flood and runway lights, and in most cases, instrument approach lights.

² Weeks, the municipal airport at Fairbanks, has 5,300 feet unpaved runway. It has runway lighting only, and control tower part time.

³ Mile 26, the satellite airport at Fairbanks, has 6,600 feet paved runway. It has standard lighting, control tower part time on request, and a practice low approach system.

Note.—There are landing strips at frequent intervals along the Alaska Highway, which parallel the inland air route. These were used by the men who flew fighters and other ships too small to be fully equipped with radio and instruments and who thus flew contact all the way to Fairbanks.

Between most of the major fields described above there are other emergency landing fields which are unpaved but into which the larger aircraft could get in case of emergency. These fields have lighting facilities consisting of boundary and obstruction lights.

A telephone line parallels the Alaska Highway and there is a teletype system in operation between Great Falls, Fairbanks, and Anchorage.

Source: Public Relations Office, Great Falls Army Air Base.

Facilities at the Army air base, Great Falls, Mont.

1. Maintenance is so set up at the Great Falls Army Air Base that work can be done here, which means that the whole job of major overhaul can be done besides modification and ordinary maintenance. The shops and hanger facilities listed below are among the finest in the Nation and are in

operation now, thus assuring an available labor force.

(a) Field class: 89H R1 L5 S6.

R1: Voice station, tower, range, homing device.

L5: Beacon, boundary obstruction lights, flood light, contact runway lights.

S6: Fuel, storage, major aircraft, major engine repair.

89H: Hard surface runways, 8,900 feet.

Instrument approach systems:

Radio range.

SCS 51 (for practice only).

CAA instrument low-approach system.

AACS communication systems available.

Army weather—regional weather station: Controls all weather for entire route from Great Falls to Fairbanks, and also long-range forecasting, and so forth.

CAA weather available at Great Falls.

ATC traffic-control center located in Great Falls.

(b) Runways:

Four runways, each 8,850 feet by 300 feet wide; 150 feet in center of each runway is 5-inch concrete; gross weight, 120,000 pounds.

Taxi strips: 22,350 feet (linear feet), 75 feet wide. Constructed of 5-inch hot mix.

Ramp: 4,889 feet by 500 feet. Constructed of 5-inch concrete.

2. Twin hangar (permanent buildings): All concrete; roof, wood and built-up roofing; each hangar, 64,000 square feet; shops, 80,200 square feet; office space, 12,000 square feet.

3. Building No. T-280—Hangar (permanent building): 26,329 square feet; floor and foundation, concrete; walls, concrete and wood; roof, wood, 45-pound rolled roofing; over-all floor space, 206 feet by 127 feet.

4. Building No. T-210—Hangar (permanent building): 43,026 square feet; floor and foundation, concrete; walls and roof, wood, 55-pound paper.

5. Bomb sight storage building: 1,217 square feet; floor and foundation, concrete; walls, concrete and wood; roof, wood, 45-pound rolled roofing.

6. Air Corps supply warehouses (temporary buildings): 11 warehouses, 1,520 square feet; 1 warehouse, 2,000 square feet; 7 warehouses, 8,977 square feet; 1 warehouse, 9,000 square feet; 1 warehouse, 9,040 square feet.

7. Quartermaster warehouses (temporary buildings): 3 warehouses, 9,600 square feet.

8. Storage tanks: Gasoline, 11 underground tanks, capacity 275,000 gallons; oil, 2 oil tanks, underground, heated, capacity 17,625 gallons each; Diesel oil, 1 tank, underground, capacity 15,300 gallons; drain oil, 1 tank, underground, capacity 15,300 gallons.

9. Railroads: 7,410 linear feet.

[From the Great Falls Tribune of November 23, 1945]

8,645 PLANES FLOW NORTH THROUGH HERE—5,590,000 POUNDS OF CARGO, PASSENGERS, MAIL TO ALASKA AND RUSSIA

Emphasizing the importance of Great Falls as the principal point of departure for aircraft ferried to Alaska and Russia and as a major port of aerial embarkation to the north during the war, figures of the Army Air Forces show that 8,645 aircraft and more than 5,590,000 pounds of cargo, passengers and mail passed through the east base and Gore Field.

The Army Air Forces report covers the period from April 1942 to August 1945 and discloses that aircraft passing through Great Falls for Alaska included 80 heavy bombers, 842 medium bombers, 1,394 light bombers, 5,367 fighters, 844 transports, and 118 other types of aircraft.

Traffic originating at the Great Falls Army air base from December 1943 to August 1945, and flown north included 10,450 passengers, 3,055,974 pounds of cargo and 15,838 pounds of mail. Weight of the passengers and their baggage totaled 2,518,696 pounds.

It was disclosed in the communication that under present plans the Great Falls Army air base will continue to be used by the Air Transport Command as a base for scheduled services to Alaska at least through June 1948. Plans for the period after next June will depend on future military air transport and ferrying requirements.

**Lincoln Day Address of Maj. Gen.
Edward Martin, Governor of Penn-
sylvania**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

**HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER
OF INDIANA**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following address of Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Governor of Pennsylvania, at the annual Lincoln Day banquet of the Republican Members of the House and the Women's Republican Club of the District of Columbia, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., Thursday evening, February 7, 1946:

Mr. Toastmaster and fellow Americans, in this time of critical and momentous decisions, it is appropriate to consider American policies at this Lincoln anniversary meeting. Abraham Lincoln more truly typifies our way of life than any other American. A Republican meeting is an appropriate place for such discussions, because under Republican Party leadership this Nation has made its greatest material, cultural, and spiritual progress.

Lincoln was born in poverty. He knew the value of work, tolerance, thrift, and persistence. He advocated equality of opportunity for every American. He urged everyone to acquire property. He took part in government. He was proud to be a politician. He suffered political disappointments, but he did not sulk. He believed in party discipline.

Lincoln's place in history is secure, and the Republican Party needs no apology. His way of life and the accomplishments of our party are a great part of the real America. The greatest honor we can pay him is to strive for a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

To do this in a representative republic we must have two great political parties. If one becomes too powerful, the country may drift into dictatorship. Germany and Italy were examples of one-party government. With more than two parties, party responsibility is lost. France is an example of party paralysis.

Our parties have decided the great issues of the past: State rights, banks, central government, sound money, territorial expansion, slavery, free trade, imperialism, conservation, education, labor policies, taxation, the public debt, the Monroe Doctrine, the protective tariff, and a host of others.

Our political parties must again decide great issues. The Republican Party has always been the progressive party. Today, as the minority party and the loyal opposition, it must again declare its position on the great issues of these times.

The preservation of freedom is the basic issue. America is a land of dreams. It has been so since the days of the first settlers. They came here to escape tyranny. They wanted to be free to work out their own destiny, to worship as their conscience dictated, and to govern themselves. They carved a Government out of the rough to maintain certain inalienable rights. They have fought for these rights in their courthouses, in legislative halls, and on bloody battlefields. The story of America is the most dramatic story in history. We should recite it with

pride and reverence, because freedom is costly. Millions have paid for it with blood.

There are great words in the story of the American Nation and its Government: "Independence"; "freedom"; "inalienable rights"; "the pursuit of happiness." They are sacred words. Wars have been fought to maintain them. Through the fabric of our laws runs a golden thread preserving the rights of the individual.

The word "liberal" once meant much to Americans, but its integrity has been destroyed by the blatant, breast-beating, rabble-rousing, tub-pounding politician, seeking votes at any cost. "Liberalism" once meant freedom. Today it is used by Communists, Socialists, and revolutionaries, and many so-called liberals would now extend Government at the expense of individual liberty.

The Bill of Rights is the keystone in the arch of our liberties. Every attack upon it must be defeated. Legislation destroying property, the rights of the public, the right to work at the job of our choice; public grants and governmental subsidies—all these must be watched by the picket posts of freedom.

The right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness is older and greater than those three great documents, the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. It is a God-given right. Free governments are constituted to preserve it. That is why religion is hated in dictator-ruled and communistic countries.

Strange doctrines are now being preached in the United States. They menace freedom. Discontent is being sown here as it was for generations in Europe. Ways are being opened here like the roads over which Hitler and Mussolini marched the people of the Old World to destruction and death.

Many politicians are playing with communism. They are playing with political death and national suicide. Communism teaches hatred. It rules by hate and raw force. It offers something for nothing until it gains control, and then sets its steel-shod boots upon the necks of the common man.

Are we following that pattern? We are now offering everybody something—lower taxes, higher wages, more subsidies, more profits. Are we trying to fool ourselves?

The Republican Party must face the threat to national financial solvency. We are told tax reduction is coming and the Budget will be balanced a year from now. We heard the same solemn announcements before the war. Year after year we saw the Budget swing farther out of balance. Budgets can be balanced only by spending less money than we collect in taxes. Beware of fancy bookkeeping.

Germany and Italy started downward over the road of bad fiscal policy, and in the end led their people through the red gates of war. As the party of loyal opposition we must demand a sound fiscal policy, with a balanced Budget and an equitable tax system. We need a complete audit of the United States, for in 12 years the New Deal has spent at least \$500,000,000,000. The records should be examined to see where this money went. The audit should be extended to social security, pump-priming, public projects, and to the costs of the war itself. This was the people's money, and they are entitled to know how it was used.

There should also be an audit of all our commitments, actual and proposed, to the nations and to the peoples of the world. How much have we loaned or given? How much do we propose to give and loan?

What is the reason for much of our trouble? It is the debt. Today, it totals two hundred and seventy-five billions. It is the greatest debt in all history. Sixty billions if it existed before the war started—sixty bil-

lions spent on doubtful projects and huge Federal pay rolls.

What can be done? We can demand the swift demobilization of the huge army of Federal pay rollers. Senator Byrd says there are at least 2,000,000 surplus Federal employees, who are adding a burden of more than \$5,000,000,000 a year. This is a terrific waste, in view of the fact that the entire cost of the Federal Government in any peacetime year prior to 1932 was less than four billions. "Tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect"—that is still the New Deal formula.

We know it is bad; we know it is dangerous; we know that all expenses must be cut; we know we must start to liquidate that giant debt and stand as a solvent America in an insolvent world.

The Republican Party has another heavy responsibility. It must give a sense of direction and balance to American foreign policy. For years before World War II the New Deal muddled, side-stepped, and evaded on foreign policy. Its blundering diplomacy may now fumble away the peace. The present national administration has no battalion of direction.

We saw what happened before the war; we saw Mussolini move; Japan drive into China; Germany march into the Ruhr—but we did not get ready. We came down to Pearl Harbor unprepared. The people are entitled to know who blundered there, for an army or navy may be defeated, but there is no excuse for a surprise. After years of warning, we came unready into battle, fighting for our lives almost barehanded.

Certainly we did a magnificent job after the war started. Certainly we organized and trained the greatest and best Army, Navy, and Air Force in the history of warfare. Certainly we fought all over the globe and destroyed the undefeated armies of the world.

After Pearl Harbor we did build 72,000 ships; 250,000 airplanes; 100,000 tanks; 3,400,000 motor cars. We did make 43,000,000,000 rounds of small ammunition; 17,000,000 rifles and pistols; 600,000 cannon, and 1,000,000,000 artillery projectiles.

But remember that much of this great undertaking could have been done, and should have been done, before the guns roared at Pearl Harbor. Remember, also, that it was done under the free competitive enterprise system, fostered and encouraged by the Republican Party for half a century, in a free land where men work in freedom at the job of their choice.

The Republican Party must guard against over-centralization. Our forefathers were farsighted. They feared centralized government. They set up plans for checks and balances to protect us against ourselves. They gave us three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. They created three levels of government: local, State, and Federal. They tried to bring government closer to the people. They gave the citizens of each local unit power to govern themselves. As Republicans we must as a sacred duty maintain these wise checks and balances.

Republicans must deal with another and vital domestic problem. We eagerly seek the industrialization of all suitable sections of the country. This can be done gradually in the spirit of free enterprise. It cannot be done by Government direction, for Government cannot change the basic of industry without destroying the morale and the welfare of the worker. We cannot do it in the Russian way.

Nor can we deal with labor in the Russian way. Republicans have recognized that labor has three inherent and inseparable rights: the right to work where it chooses; the right to organize and bargain collectively; and the right to strike. The Republican Party should and will defend these rights.

We should encourage sympathy, understanding, confidence, and cooperation between employee and employer, and make Government the impartial friend of both. All organizations must be responsible organizations whose agreements are kept. Before employees and employers can join with Government in a national effort for production, prosperity, and good will, Congress must lay down a clear and definite labor policy. That policy must be based upon laws and not men.

In fixing wages we must never forget that the worker's savings at the end of the year are what count. The worker as well as the employer must have profit.

Our tax programs must encourage risk capital. Taxes must be kept as low as possible. They are paid by the sweat of labor. Taxes are deducted from the gains of both labor and capital. Subsidies and grants are paid in taxes. They must be sparingly made.

We Republicans will remember that our Nation has earned world leadership. The war has shown that the American form of government and our way of life are the soundest in the history of organized nations. Dictatorships, limited monarchies, and parliamentary governments all failed to stop the savage drive of the Axis Powers to enslave the world.

America must assume leadership in the movement to insure world peace. That effort will require all the intellectual, material, and spiritual resources of the world's best nations. It must be based upon justice and righteous living. Its terms must be fully understood by the people of the contracting nations.

Material gains and new territory are not American objectives. We do seek the privilege of living in peace and good will in a friendly, liberty-loving family of nations. We do not demand that all groups accept the pattern of the American Republic, but we do insist that all war-breeding forms be eliminated.

Spot assistance—food for the hungry, clothing for the naked, and warmth and shelter for the unfortunate—must, of course, be given to the limit of our ability to give.

Loans of money and industrial goods must be made more guardedly. In the past we have helped nations and they have used that aid against us. These forms of foreign help must be scrutinized. The American people must know about these loans. They can be a cause of future disagreements, disruption and conflict. The people should know the purposes, terms and security of these advances. Before they are made we should know whether we have the money to loan and the rate of interest. We cannot remain solvent if we loan at an interest rate less than the money costs our taxpayers.

For the long pull, the best foreign aid is prosperous trade. Regardless of all the solemn nonsense of the economic morons, money and profit make the wheels go round, abroad as well as at home. World prosperity depends upon large scale and profitable exchange of goods.

The Republican Party has always believed in world trade. It is a fact that the sound progress of commercial relationships among nations, as well as the industrial expansion of America, has always advanced under Republican administrations. Our party has always favored a trade policy giving all nations equal access to world markets.

In noncompetitive goods, which form two-thirds of normal trade, that is simple enough. It is not so simple in competitive goods.

Living standards must be considered. We cannot lower the living standard of American workmen and farmers. We hope to raise the living standards of other nations to our own level. We cannot do this by destroying our own economic stability.

In the field of foreign policy, America has not defined its intentions toward Germany and Japan. Our job in these conquered

nations is to prevent future aggression, harness the energies and abilities of their people to useful purposes, which in the fullness of time will permit them—chastened and sobered—to reenter a friendly family of nations as full members.

Here again, as in all foreign relationships, our help must be spiritual as well as material; perhaps as much of one as the other. These demoralized people need inspiration as well as food, courage as much as coal, and guidance even more than cash.

It is time for action here at home. We must form our order of battle against the forces of regimentation and governmental control; against bureaus and commissions; against hundreds of thousands of political Federal employees; and against Government by Executive order. Congress must again assert its full powers.

Free competitive enterprise, with the freedom of the individual, is at stake. The day of the political opportunist and patronage hunter must end or we can fall as a nation. It is a time for courage. The Republican Party can win in 1946, but it must stand for the old-fashioned American ideals of thrift, tolerance, hard work, and the love of God. It must be aggressively led and aggressively organized. It must be aggressively financed by all those who believe in its principles and value their liberties. The "dollars for freedom" program announced by Chairman Brownell today offers the opportunity to help in a great cause.

We can help make America solvent by hard work and common sense. It cannot be done by "planned economy" that is planned by men who never earned a dollar. It takes more than planning to create wealth. It is created at the forge, in the mine and in the fields by men with tools in their hands—by the bitter sweat of men's bodies and brains.

America has seen wealth created by men seeking work, making work, and finding work. It has seen men carrying the Bible, the rifle, and the ax carve a land of plenty out of the wilderness. That same spirit still lives.

The inalienable American right to the pursuit of happiness for which 12,000,000 men and women in uniform served and suffered is sacred. It must be preserved.

Every consideration must be given to the veteran and his dependents. Remember, he is the cream of the crop, the doe, and producer of the future, and he will pay the greater part of the tax bill.

In the memory of Lincoln and of the more than 1,000,000 Americans who, in all our wars, have died that liberty might live, let us by humble, sincere, and thoughtful effort safeguard the ideal for which they perished.

The war that has ended was the worst catastrophe in the history of mankind. No other war approached it in magnitude. It was both the greatest effort and the greatest disaster in the annals of the world.

The scope, the accomplishments, and the unselfishness created by its terror and brutality have given America a mighty asset in the millions of fine, brave, and self-disciplined men and women who can be depended upon during these critical times. They know their America was a wilderness continent that has been made into a land of industry, plenty, culture, and good will. They know it is a land of deep religious convictions. They know it became great through free, competitive enterprise, and under the inalienable right of the individual to the pursuit of happiness.

These veterans want a land of opportunity. We all want a land of opportunity. We want a free and dynamic America. We can have it by all working together, through Divine Providence and under the Constitution.

Let us glory in American achievements. Let us keep the watch and avoid a surprise attack from within our gates.

Address of Hon. Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT HALE

OF MAINE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of my colleague, Hon. MARGARET CHASE SMITH, before the Women's National Republican Club in New York on January 26, 1946:

Mrs. Pratt, Captain Stassen, distinguished guests, and fellow Republicans, the welfare of the people of America is the responsibility, and should be the accepted objective, of the Republican Party. Welfare means jobs, homes, health, and happiness. The approach to the attainment of this goal must always be objective rather than subjective. We cannot judge the desires and living conditions of others, especially of 140,000,000 people, by our own desires and living conditions.

In other words, we must determine and appreciate what the other fellow wants and what he has to put up with, in order to give him what he desires and deserves. It's again time to talk about a Republican program, and it must be patterned along these lines if we are to retain the support of the electorate.

Now is the time to apply this approach. The public sees in the Democratic Party, and in the present administration, a great conflict of suspicion, selfishness, and subjectiveness of various groups, all clamoring for themselves, completely disregarding the desires and rights of any group other than their own.

The Democratic Party and the Democratic administration have grown decadent. They are plagued with lack of initiative, imagination, and ability to get things done.

We cannot completely discount all of the effective things done by the Democrats while they have held control of the Federal administration. We must particularly give them credit for some of the social reforms which they have fostered. These changes have raised the standard of living of the common man. But whatever the Democrats have provided on this score in the past, their program now seems to have reached a dead-end street.

The present administration has bogged down at the end of a blind alley because of its "do nothing" policy of coasting. There is only one way to coast—down hill. The administration is relying on time, instead of action, to work out the many complicated and crucial problems confronting us.

But we can't criticize unless we can offer something better. We can't fin' the solutions unless we analyze the problems.

What are those problems, and what are the attitudes of the factions vitally affected by them? They are:

1. The international organization for permanent peace and our relations with the United Nations, particularly Britain, China, and Russia.
2. Domestic reconversion and industrial peace.
3. The continuation of social reforms.

Of course, it is fundamental and obvious that all nations of the world desire permanent peace and national security. There are no differences among nations in this desire.

But there are vast differences in the views of the various nations as to the manner and procedure. Unfortunately, it is this difference as to approach, rather than to the object itself, which has created and aroused

suspicions of the nations of each other as to each nation's real desire.

We want bases in the Pacific because we feel that peace in the Far East and the Pacific can best be guaranteed by us. Russia is suspicious of our desire for Pacific bases because to her it represents a potential threat to her national security rather than the best means of maintenance of peace in that area. Similarly Russia wants bases in the Mediterranean. England regards this as a threat to her life line. The occupation of Germany and Japan has aroused suspicion among the leading United Nations because of their differences of opinion as to the best way to keep Germany and Japan from threatening the world again.

The atomic bomb has created the greatest suspicion among nations. This is more graphically understood when one realizes that it is possible for any nation in this world to be subjected to an atomic bomb attack without knowing who the attacker might be. In such an atmosphere suspicion is almost inevitable.

Means to remove these suspicions cannot be developed overnight. The only way that we gain confidence in others is through knowing them better, knowing them as well as possible. True friendship cannot be obtained without association, without exchange of ideas and opinions, and, most important of all, without determining and appreciating the desires and living conditions of the other fellow—our world neighbors.

It will take time and great effort to learn what we need to know about our neighbors of the world. To obtain their friendship and to encourage closer association, we must also aid the people of other nations to learn about us.

Too often political discussions are motivated by irresponsible charges of one party against the other—or irresponsible accusations of communism or imperialism in derogatory comparisons with other nations. This is not the desired approach. It is wholly ineffectual because the American public is too intelligent to be swayed by cries of "wolf, wolf" which they have heard too often. This approach is not only ineffectual, it perils mutual confidence and interest among the nations.

Any republican who resorts to this irresponsible course does his party and Nation a disservice. It is not the way to make friends and influence people—it is not the way to get votes for the Republican Party.

Suspicion and selfishness equally threaten our domestic peace. This is most unfortunate when we are on the verge of a new world—a world of peace that offers a fuller and happier existence. I say we are on the verge of this new world because we have yet to reconvert our energies, capacities, and facilities from the wartime objective of destruction to the peacetime objective of construction.

While millions of Americans are pleading for homes, for automobiles, for household appliances, for clothing, for food, this Nation is afflicted with critical shortages of these items. It is ironic that such shortages exist when our potential civilian production is greater than it has ever been before.

During the war the production of food, clothing, housing, and transportation equipment for military purposes was the greatest the world has ever known. But with the war having ended nearly 6 months ago, we still have no promise of substantial civilian production of living necessities in the near future.

How does it happen that we have these shortages in this land of plenty? It is because, while World War II has been won and is ended, this Nation is in the grips of another war—domestic and industrial. What prompts this? Suspicion and inability of the warring groups to understand and to appreciate the desires and rights of each other.

Labor is suspicious of management—because of management's past history in exploiting labor to the fullest. Management is suspicious of labor because of labor's ever-increasing demands and refusal to accept responsibility. The public is suspicious of both because each demands greater monetary returns for which the public is called upon to sacrifice.

But labor, management, and the public have become suspicious of the Democratic administration because of its do-nothing attitude. It has exhibited a distressing lack of imagination and courage to meet the problems squarely.

Herein lies the great opportunity of the Republican Party to secure public confidence by supplying a specific and progressive program for the solution of differences between labor and management. We cannot win by merely accusing the administration of letting things coast along. We must offer something that is better and more specific.

This problem is similar to the experiences of the three great powers at London. You will recall that the foreign ministers of the United States, England, and Russia closed that meeting without tangible progress. Most observers considered it a complete failure, but their later meeting at Moscow brought about very definite results.

What accounts for this difference? Just this—the London meeting prepared the way for what happened at Moscow. The ministers got acquainted by talking frankly, often bluntly, with each other. They prepared themselves to do business when they should next meet. I am confident that the more these foreign ministers meet, the better they know each other, the sooner practical and working friendly relations will materialize.

Now what happened in the industrial war at home? A meeting of the "ministers" of labor and management was called by the President. Like the London Conference this labor-management get-together was a failure—no agreement resulted.

But can't we take a cue from the second meeting of the foreign ministers—the one they held at Moscow—the one that produced agreement? Because the first labor-management conference failed is not any reason we should give up such attempts.

I believe that the President should call a second labor-management conference or as many as are needed. The more they meet, the less their differences, the greater their understanding and agreement.

The Democratic Party has abandoned its number one program—social reform. It is true the President has urged the passage of legislation on such measures as the FEPC, full employment and unemployment compensation, but the controlling factor in the shelving, frustration, and defeat of these bills by Congress has not been the Republican Members. It has been the key and pivotal Democrats who, as chairmen and high-ranking members of committees handling these legislative matters, have opposed or encouraged opposition by their committees.

No, the criticism of Congress by the President in his message of January 3 was leveled against the members of his own party. It was an admission by its leader that the selfishness of warring factions within the Democratic Party had resulted in a sit-down strike by the reactionary Members. The President did a disservice to the liberal Members of Congress, Republican or Democrat, who have supported these particular measures of social reform.

Herein lies another opportunity for the Republican Party to accept a specific and a clear-cut leadership on a matter of vital importance to the common man. Our party can and should push through these measures of social reform. By so doing we will keep the faith of the people—a trust which the Democrats have broken. By so doing we

will have proved ourselves by actual results instead of promises. By so doing we will have proved that it is now the Democratic Party that is controlled and plagued by reactionaries rather than the Republican Party. By so doing the Republican Party will have provided a leadership of imagination and initiative that rises above the level of ineffectual mediocrity.

It is my sincere belief that suspicion and lack of understanding are the greatest menaces to the solution of vital problems and issues of our country today. This is no time for careless criticism. This is no time for timidity. This is no time for selfishness. This is no time for suspicion.

This is time for leadership, for imagination and initiative, for confidence, appreciation, and understanding of the position of the other fellow. This is the time to be specific—the time for courage to stand up and be counted. This is a time to be objective. Yes; we must know and understand each other.

The Democratic administration has revealed its ineptitude to meet these problems with courage and resourcefulness. In fact the record of the administration on critical domestic problems is admittedly a long list of failures. This admission is made by Democratic leaders with the excuse that their intentions have been good. We all know that the road to failure is paved with good intentions.

Unless the Republican Party can provide this leadership in a constructive, specific, and unselfish manner, there is little reason for optimism in the affairs of this Nation. The time for winning on the other fellow's mistakes and errors is over. Victory by default is hollow. This is a time for winning by performance, by performance that builds, progresses, and justifies confidence.

If we do this, the electorate will take the much-discussed reorganization of Congress into its own hands, it will return the control of the House to proved leaders, it will reorganize with Republicans.

Statehood for Hawaii Asked by San Francisco Chamber

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON

DELEGATE FROM HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce adopted unanimously on January 31, the report of its world trade committee in approval of H. R. 3643, a bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States and passed the resolution which follows:

Whereas the people of the Territory of Hawaii have demonstrated beyond question their loyalty and patriotism to the United States;

Whereas they have expressed by majority vote their desire to assume the responsibility of statehood;

Whereas the policy of the United States Government is one of self-determination; that peoples be allowed to choose freely their own form of political status;

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii has attained the stature in every respect to qualify as a State; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii now meets the necessary requirements for statehood: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, after full study of the matter, recommend the approval of H. R. 3643 under which the Territory of Hawaii will become the forty-ninth State of the United States and it will form a constitution and State government to place it on an equal footing with the other States of the United States.

The Late Harry Hopkins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL M. LECOMPTE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the late Harry Hopkins, a dominant figure in the administration of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, passed away very recently. While he was born at Sioux City, Iowa, he spent the formative years of his life at Grinnell, Iowa, and attended Grinnell College and never entirely severed all connection with Iowa. His father conducted a small-town, yet successful, harness shop or saddlery.

The late Harry Hopkins was perhaps closer to President Roosevelt than any other individual who was in any way connected with the administration and exerted a profound influence upon the policies of the administration. He was Secretary of Commerce, Administrator of WPA, adviser to the President in foreign relations, and, in fact, negotiated some of the agreements with foreign nations, and it appears that he was at all times at the President's right hand for aid and counsel.

I saw and was with Mr. Hopkins at Chicago in 1940 part of the time when he was the controlling figure of the Democratic National Convention when President Roosevelt was nominated for the Presidency a third time. My relations with Mr. Hopkins, while not intimate, were always cordial. I think he displayed at Chicago a technique that many great political leaders might envy and admire. He had complete control of that convention. During a most eventful period in the history of our Republic, Harry Hopkins had a big part.

A very fair estimate of this man appeared in the Grinnell (Iowa) Herald-Register, edited by A. L. Frisbie, a friend of many years who did not at all times agree with the Hopkins philosophy but, nevertheless, was prepared to make a fair estimate of Hopkins' contribution to our times.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, I include an editorial from the Grinnell (Iowa) Herald-Register:

HARRY HOPKINS

There are many reactions in the public press as to the place which Harry L. Hopkins will hold in history, but that he will have a place in the history of these past troubled years no one will dispute.

As the confidant of the Nation's President he was entrusted with missions of the utmost

delicacy and the general impression seems to be that he was worthy of the trust reposed in him.

The greatest criticism of Hopkins in public life seems to have arisen from the political angle. He was criticized for alleged WPA activities in connection with elections, which, however, he denied. He was blamed for participation in President Roosevelt's attempted purge of Senators who opposed him, which reacted a good deal like a boomerang. His handling of the political convention which nominated President Roosevelt for his third term was unpopular with many people.

These matters are mentioned as contrasting with some of his real accomplishments as the President's representative on various missions of international import.

No one questions the keenness of his mind and the sincerity of his devotion to his chief, in whose interests he gave up his health and went "the last long mile."

The white-hot vortex of Washington life in the hectic days preceding and during the war burned Harry Hopkins up and when the President died his life work was done.

Harry Hopkins will be remembered as the friend of the under dog. His sympathies and his efforts were for the underprivileged of this earth. This was his burning passion and whatever mistakes he may have made he never deviated from it.

He was not born here but he was a son of Grinnell and of Grinnell College, which shaped his life during its formative stages. He never forgot his early affection for the town which sent him out on his meteoric career. Grinnell people will not soon forget the incident when a distinguished reception committee, waiting to meet him at the train, came hurrying up the platform to find that Harry had gotten off the smoker and was chatting with his old friend Harley Harrington. The incident was typical of the man.

His college honored him, the Nation honored him, but through it all he was plain, wise-cracking Harry Hopkins and that is the way Grinnell will remember him: a man of great parts, a man of devotion, and for all that a very human sort of an individual.

Army and Navy Demobilization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK L. CHELF

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter to Members of the House:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1946.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Petition No. 19 which I filed last Friday pertains to H. R. 4729.

Briefly, this bill would compel the War and Navy Departments to discharge:

(a) All enlisted men with 35 points, regardless of age, marital status, number of dependents, or length of service.

(b) All who have received wounds for which they have been awarded the Purple Heart.

(c) All who have served as prisoners of war.

(d) Would give to all enlisted men the same terminal leave rights now possessed by only officers.

This legislation has been dubbed by the GI himself as their "junior GI bill of rights." It has been heartily endorsed and unanimously approved by every serviceman with

whom I have talked, both overseas and in the States.

The reduction to 35 points should bring the total Army to approximately 1,600,000—the ultimate goal of the War Department for policing and reserves.

Since the GI was "lawed" into the Army, he feels that now, since the fighting is over, Congress should "law" him out, thereby ending all of the doubt, confusion, and promises.

As a former serviceman of World War II, I urge you to sign petition No. 19. "Let us put up—or shut up."

"The war is over, Congress,
That I shall repeat;
Grab the reins from the brass,
Climb in the driver's seat."

Yours for prompt action, I am
Sincerely,

FRANK L. CHELF,
Member of Congress.

Housing Shortage in Chicago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH E. CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Chicago Daily News of Tuesday, February 5, 1946:

THESE PEOPLE NEED HELP

Some weeks ago, the Daily News and three other Chicago newspapers published a questionnaire that readers in need of living quarters were invited to fill out and return.

Statistics rarely stir the emotions, but the tabulation of these questionnaires should make strong men weep—and maybe fight.

Few of those who wanted to move stated a single reason for their desire. On the average, they had 3 complaints with their present situation, and 1 family had 11.

According to the summary prepared by the Metropolitan Housing Council:

"The inference seems to be warranted that people will quite generally put up with, say, the absence of running water or heating facilities—but not when these have to be tolerated in the same situation with a condemned building, overcrowding, danger from rats, and the requirements of several small children."

That is a mouthful for the two-thirds of us, presumably well-housed, to ponder.

One-third of the 3,600 families who answered the questionnaire had to share bathroom facilities, often with more than one family, and in one case with five other families.

More than one-third presented the problem of two or more families sleeping in the same room.

About a sixth had no inside toilet facilities, or were compelled to share them with one or more other families.

A fourth listed one or more of the following difficulties:

No running water, no cooking facilities, no heating facilities, building condemned, sleeping rooms without outside light or ventilation.

Such were the conditions among the 3,600 who took the trouble to fill out these questionnaires and send them in. There was no inducement for them to do so except to make better known the conditions under which some people are obliged to live in the metropolis of the Midwest.

What do they want? Five-sixths want three rooms, four rooms, or five rooms. Many would take anything.

Three-fourths would pay between \$45 and \$55 a month; of the remainder, the greater part would pay more than \$55. Ninety percent preferred renting to buying or building. Few want to build, perhaps because they do not believe it is now practical.

These 3,600 families are only a sample of a group many, many times larger, with similar needs and similar desires.

To supply their basic needs should not only be the desire but the determination of every public official, of every citizen, so placed that he can do any of the many things needed to get building, public and private, started in Chicago.

Most Portland Landlords Obey Rules, Survey Shows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, there recently appeared in a national publication an attack upon landlords which would lead one to believe that landlords as a class are predatory animals seeking only to gouge their tenants. I am glad to report that this characteristic does not apply to the landlords in my congressional district. Mr. E. B. McCutchan, Portland district OPA rent director, who has been in charge of that department in my district and who recently retired, reported upon the operations of his department which show Portland landlords, with minor exceptions, obey the rules of OPA. I include as part of these remarks an article appearing in the Oregon Journal under date of January 27, which shows how the landlords of my district cooperate in keeping rentals at a fair level. Unfortunately, a good many of the landlords in this area have been unjustly treated under the operations of the rent-control program and many of them have been compelled to rent their living units at a rental far below an amount that will permit them to maintain their properties and receive a modest return on their investment. Many of them have had to forego making repairs and improving their properties by reason of the small income which will not permit these expenditures. There should be a modification of rent controls so as to require the rent-control director to adjust cases where rents are too low, placing the income on a level with rentals received for like properties in the area and also permitting the owners to charge a fair and reasonable rental which would give them some return on their investment after meeting costs of maintenance and repairs. The article to which I refer is as follows:

TENANT TROUBLES CHECKED—MOST PORTLAND LANDLORDS OBEY RULES, SURVEY SHOWS

Are residential landlords waiting patiently in dark corners to gobble up prospective tenants?

It seems that around the Nation there is growing publicity revealing nefarious schemes

concocted for squeezing a little extra from pocketbooks of homeseekers, large numbers of whom are returning veterans.

What about the landlords of Portland? That question is a quick way to start a flowing conversation.

E. B. McCutchan, Portland district OPA rent director, knows the score and points out, however, that the stories about attempts to beat rent ceilings spread like wildfire while the majority of landlords in Portland, who are following the rules, are forced to share the criticism more or less unfairly.

Portland, as a whole, is the most fortunate major city on the Pacific Coast. Landlords have called no strikes or mass demonstrations against price ceilings and, as a whole, are obeying the law.

"The rotten apples that a first glance make the box look bad are mainly the new, wartime landlords who haven't absorbed ethics of the industry and want to make a killing," he explains. "We've had excellent backing of the Portland Realty Board, Apartment Owners' Association, and similar organized groups."

The pat on the back for landlords in Portland does not, however, whitewash the minority who seem to have irritated not a few local householders as landlords have in other cities.

In some instances new tenants have been required to pay from 6 months to a year in advance—but they ultimately received their money's worth except for what it may have cost to borrow the cash.

In a few cases, so-called security deposits have been as high as \$150 to \$200 and, for some reason, were entirely eaten up by alleged damages.

In other instances, where varying rates have been charged for the number of occupants, tenants have paid for four occupants when there were only two in the family. The tenant shared the blame for this type of overcharge in many cases by suddenly increasing the number in his family to get a little extra space.

Another landlord decided to add \$15 to the rent for laundry service, but investigation showed the service was in another building.

The bulk of complaints now, OPA advises, are not from large apartment units but from single family dwellings where tenants were willing to pay above ceiling during the war. Now they wish to save money.

Evictions are for nonpayment of rent in more than half of all cases aside from house sales. The less desirable types of housing are becoming more available and bring fewer complaints.

It seems to add up to a fairly complimentary picture for Portland's landlords. Most have been following price ceilings, although costs of maintenance have risen at least 30 percent in most instances, according to the record.

Another catch is found in many major cities. Tenants advertise \$150, even \$250, reward to anyone who can find them an apartment. This reward naturally goes to the landlord who takes the highest bidder. Portland newspapers have not run such ads and the reward game has not flourished here, OPA says.

At one time more than a year ago a series of advertisements did appear, telling of furniture to be sold to the prospective renter. This is an excellent racket in some cities.

An OPA investigator followed up the advertisements and discovered that in each case it was the tenant, not the landlord, who wished to sell furniture before moving. Portland was declared clean and pure on this one.

So it seems Portland landlords, as a whole, are an honest group, even though they violently protest ceilings, and are hewing in general to the letter of the law. Such is the opinion of OPA, which should know.

H. R. 4908

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS LUDLOW

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, the Case bill, in my opinion, is a punitive anti-labor bill. I will not support a bill that is anti on one side. I am for both management and labor. I want to help both and I will not approve a punitive anti-labor bill, any more than I will support a punitive antimanagement bill. I had hoped that out of the long discussion would come a bill like the Voorhis amendment which was fair to both sides and to the public, but that was not to be.

A bill was forced through that had absolutely no committee consideration, which no members had ever seen and copies of which were not available when it was catapulted into the House by the Rules Committee. No one knew when it was introduced, its far-reaching meaning and implications, but the combination that wrote it and subsequently put it through the House was satisfied that it was a drastic antilabor measure. In the confusion and hasty consideration on the floor amendments have been added which make it more of a mystery than ever.

This certainly is no way to legislate. The bill should have been recommitted to the committee for hearings and normal committee consideration. The passage of this bill is reminiscent of the way the Smith-Connally bill was railroaded through the House by the same anti-labor combination. The judgment of those of us who opposed the Smith-Connally bill was vindicated when both management and the public turned against it and demanded its repeal. Even its author repudiated it and asked that it be wiped off of the books.

What is needed in these trying and difficult times is legislation, fair to both sides and to the public, that will bring peace and cooperation in the relations between management and labor. The Case bill only adds to the strife. It illustrates what we always may expect when we legislate by impulse instead of by reason.

As an addendum to my remarks I present an editorial which appeared in the Washington Daily News on January 31 last and which seems to me to be a shining example of sound reasoning and common sense, as follows:

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEGISLATE

Congress, we say once more, is not prepared to pass a law that will do what the Wagner Act promised and has monumentally failed to do, namely "to diminish the causes of labor disputes."

Being unprepared and in a time of crisis, Congress is under pressure to pass hot and hasty legislation that could make bad matters worse.

Before the House today goes a watered-down version of President Truman's fact-finding bill. As a substitute for it, the Rules Committee has held the House may consider an entirely new bill introduced only 2 days

ago by Representative FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota.

Some proposals in the Case bill may have merit. Others, in our opinion, are unfair and dangerous to labor. There have been no committee hearings on the Case bill. Citizens who oppose it have had no opportunity to state their objections. It cannot be perfected, or adequately considered, in a few days of limited debate on the floor of the House.

We believe the House should reject the Case bill. We doubt that passage of the President's fact-finding bill would do any real good in the present strike crisis. And there is grave danger that passage of ineffective, half-baked legislation now would delay or prevent the preparation of sound, fair, and effective legislation.

The present strike crisis may pass soon. We hope it will. But there will be other crises, without end, until Congress does its duty carefully and properly.

The first step should be a thoughtful study of the reasons why the Wagner Act has failed to keep its promise. Next, there should be thorough hearings on the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill, and all other responsible proposals for industrial peace, advocates and opponents being given full opportunity to be heard.

Then at last Congress would be prepared to legislate—to protect the legitimate rights of both labor and management, to protect the public against abuses of power by either, and to establish conditions under which collective bargaining can work without breaking down into civil warfare.

Terror Grips Red-Ridden East Germany

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD KNUTSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted I desire to insert in the RECORD an item from the Catholic News, of January 19, 1946, which has been called to my attention.

I believe that our Government is making a serious mistake in condoning acts of terrorism, even though they be committed by an ally. Personally, I cannot see any difference between such acts when committed by an ally and when committed by an enemy. In the final analysis they are exactly on the same level and should be treated alike.

As various facts come to light the American people are becoming increasingly distrustful of the Truman administration's policy of appeasement. We have surrendered to Russia on every point and at every conference. Perhaps it would be well if we stopped further conferences and become a little more realistic. A blood-thirsty tiger cannot be successfully appeased for any length of time.

The Truman administration would do well to remember that we have certain obligations to the vanquished foe and these obligations are not being observed.

The American people cannot understand why this Government should longer refuse to permit shipments of relief packages to the American zones in occupied Europe. Britain permits such shipments but the United States and Rus-

sia do not. Nor will this Government permit resumption of full mail service. Can it be that matters are so serious over there that it is not advisable to allow free exchange of news and views?

Can it be that the American policy in occupied Europe is designed to drive the German people to despair and ultimately into the arms of communism? I cannot see any other result and there can be none other.

The article from the Catholic News follows:

TERROR GRIPS RED-RIDDEN EAST GERMANY—NUMEROUS MURDERS, COUNTLESS OUTRAGES AGAINST WOMEN REPORTED THERE

AMSTERDAM.—New reports reaching here from the Russian-occupied zone of eastern Germany give further details of the regime of violence, death, hunger, murder, and rape that has changed a formerly prosperous area into a desert. Among the victims are many priests and ministers.

While the Russian front-line troops, the reports say, maintained a certain degree of discipline and refrained from the worst excesses, the occupation troops that followed "fell upon the land like wild beasts," killing untold numbers of defenseless citizens. Homesteads were plundered and those articles that could not be carried away were ruthlessly destroyed.

Although Stalin is said to have given orders forbidding any violence against priests and ministers, 62 priests are reported to have been murdered in the archdiocese of Breslau alone. Two older nuns were killed when they tried to shield younger sisters from the violence of Russian soldiers. In some villages, the reports say, not one woman, down to 12-year-old girls, escaped being ravaged.

The remaining peasants now receive some food after they have worked all day under a guard of Russian soldiers. Most of the farm implements have been carried away. In the larger communities there is a severe lack of food, particularly milk for children. Only in some isolated instances were Russian soldiers ready to furnish milk from their ample rations for starving children. Last fall it was estimated that of 100 new-born children in the city of Breslau 99 later died from lack of milk.

One Thousand Two Hundred Veterans at GWU Fail To Get Allowances

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. MCKENZIE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I enclose the following news item from the Washington Evening Star of February 6, 1946:

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED VETERANS AT GWU FAIL TO GET ALLOWANCES

At least 1,200 of George Washington University's 1,400 veteran students who entered classes this month have failed to receive their certificate of entitlement for allowances from the Veterans' Administration, according to Dr. Michael Dreese, of the university.

He said a few of the 50 veterans who dropped out of classes last year did so because they were unable to obtain their allowances permitted under the GI bill of rights.

Students who have not yet received their certificate of entitlement will be unable to collect their stipends for at least 30 days after it has been received.

Col. Thomas Rives, of the Veterans' Administration, has been invited to address the university's 1,800 veteran students tomorrow at 9 p. m. The meeting will be held either in the School of Government Building or the auditorium.

National Union for Maritime Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELLIS E. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, we have heard speech after speech on the floor of Congress and have had editorials in our newspapers discussing the need for labor unity. Yesterday in the city of Washington, a historic conference was concluded, at which time 7 maritime unions representing 200,000 seamen, licensed officers, longshoremen, and harbor workers concluded a 3-day meeting with unanimous agreement on steps leading to the formation of one national union for maritime workers.

The seven unions united in a call to a convention to be held in San Francisco, beginning on May 6, and their proposed program would establish a national organization empowered to promote national agreements, complete the full organization of the industry, coordinate economic action, and in other ways to work for the greatest unity among the member unions, which include: The American Communications Association, CIO; the Inland Boatmen's Union, CIO; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO; National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO; National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers Association, unaffiliated; and the National Maritime Union, CIO. Invitations are being extended to other unions as well, and at the convention the name and structure of the new organization will be decided upon, subject to ratification by the membership of the respective unions.

I think this is an encouraging portent of growing unity and cooperation in the house of labor, and as such is to be highly commended.

Lincoln Day Address of Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., minority leader, House of Representatives, at the annual Lincoln Day banquet of the Republican Members of the House and the Women's Republican Club of the District of Columbia, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., Thursday evening, February 7, 1946:

Ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of the committee on arrangements I extend a cordial welcome to our many guests.

In meeting here to again pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln, we are particularly pleased to have as our principal speaker this evening the distinguished Governor of Pennsylvania, a man who in both war and peace has performed outstanding services for our country. He is one upon whom we are depending, in a large measure, to help bring about the restoration of this Nation to peace and prosperity through the election of a Republican Congress.

Governor Martin, we are very pleased that you have consented to come here and bring a message which will go to all Republicans throughout the entire United States.

Nineteen hundred and forty-six is a critical year for America. This is a year of decision in which we face the broadest questions of political philosophy, economic, and human problems of the most crucial importance. We must make far-reaching decisions in world affairs. We must establish principles of cooperation. We must find new solutions to old problems—which take on new significance and new meaning against the background of scientific achievement, and the foreshadows of a compelling and complicit future.

His contemporaries aptly describe Abraham Lincoln in two words: "Honest Abe." The guiding spirit of the Republican Party was a man famous for integrity.

So new and so vastly different are the prospects of the future, we must approach all decisions with clear policies and honest purpose. With a new devotion, we must determine that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall again make America strong.

Every American citizen wants to turn away from the violences of war and face forward to the rewards of peace. Americans seek a fresh hope and a new opportunity for a richer, fuller life in the years that lie ahead. This is what America wants.

This is what America wants, but what is America getting?

America but recently stood at the pinnacle of world prestige and moral leadership. Our foreign policy, unstable as a weather vane, shifting with every political wind, has lost us the trust and confidence of other nations. Our pledged word to the small nations has been broken. Secret agreements, just now being revealed, have battered away the rights and freedoms of helpless peoples. Thus, as a result, we see evidence on every hand of distrust and ill will in place of the faith and friendship which should have been ours. What has America done to its heritage of world-wide good will? Are we to lose even this last gift of America's fallen sons?

No longer do the oppressed people of Poland, Rumania, Estonia, Finland, Java, or Korea look to America for comfort in their age-long struggles for freedom.

We have poured vast wealth into South America to unite in a common bond of brotherhood all the peoples of the two American continents. Yet by meddling in their elections and by assuming the right to dictate to these nations in their internal affairs we have lost much of their good will. Distrust is our portion today in South America.

We Republicans have hoped for a foreign policy that would be sound and permanent. We wanted a policy that would be a permanent American policy, just as the British

have a policy which goes on, though governments change; just as the Russians have had a policy which continued even after a Communist government replaced the czars. Nevertheless, constructive foreign policy has not emerged, and it cannot take shape until it is fashioned in the bright light of informed public opinion out of the pure American love of freedom and fair dealing. The American people will rally to worthy causes and objectives, but they want to make these great decisions as an informed people; they want to know all the facts, and not just the facts the self-annointed statesmen wish to divulge.

Now what about the situation at home? What confronts the returning serviceman? He wants a job. But he cannot have it because the country is divided in a bitter industrial battle. Great numbers of our people are out on strike and their absence from the workshops causes millions of others to lose employment.

What has the administration leadership done to relieve this dangerous condition? They have adopted policies which open the breach still wider. Merely as a sop to public opinion, the President recommended a fact-finding bill which practically everybody admits would contribute nothing to the solution.

Failure of the OPA to meet the situation realistically has deprived consumers of necessities; it has deprived workers of jobs and stifled the production vitally essential to defeat of inflation and the black markets.

As a result, when the serviceman wants a suit of clothes, he has to take what he can find, or go without. He wants a white shirt for \$8. He has to take a sport shirt for \$7. He cannot find a home for himself and his wife and perhaps a growing family with whom he is reunited after 4 long years. No houses to rent. No materials to build. And the price of houses goes sky-high.

He wants to buy surplus property from the Government. He is met by confusion and evasion. There are plenty of goods to be sold to speculators, but too few for deserving veterans. No wonder he is aroused. No wonder he demands a better deal. He, my friends, is America's future, and the future will not be and must not be denied.

Nearly 6 months have elapsed and we still talk about reconversion plans. Snarled in bureaucratic red tape are plans for business activity which wait only for a "go ahead" signal to put people to work to provide the essentials of life for all. Yet the bureaucrats fiddle while the people burn.

The administration talks about balancing the budget. Just sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Their only proposal is to suggest more billions of dollars of new expenditures. So they continue on their spending—rolling up bills—bills which must be paid some day; paid, as a New Deal candidate for President once admitted, "by the sweat of all who labor."

The deadly poison of bureaucratic waste, irresponsible spending, deficit financing, and deceitful political expediency is pulsing in every vein and artery of the Nation's economy. It can be eliminated only through the election of Members of Congress who can and will purge our Nation of the deadly virus. America is beginning to see this truth; that is why the election of Republicans to Congress is first on the "must" list of millions.

Speaking of "must" lists, I am sure you have not overlooked the efforts to bring back the "good old days" of the New Deal when the White House clique ran things with a high hand.

Mr. Hannegan, who devotes some of his spare time to the job of Postmaster General, is reported to have called upon Bob Nathan, Ed Pritchard, Dave Niles, Leon Henderson, and others of the old palace guard to reestablish the old blackjack technique of bringing pressure upon Congress. He has set up a

special group in the House to fight for political "must" legislation. Turn that one over in your mind. Hannegan's action is an attack upon the Democratic Congress by the man who is head of the Democratic national organization.

We have had 18 years of the New Deal. Their theme song today is the same as it was in 1932. The New Dealers still fight shadows of the past. They must talk of the past. They dare not face the facts of the present. They dare not ask for popular support on their record of achievements; that record is too bad, and the Nation knows it. Thirteen years! Certainly that is enough time for any party to make good. Thirteen years, and what do we find? Chaos in foreign policy; everybody suspicious and uncertain as to where we are going. At home, confusion in Washington, strife in industry, fear everywhere. The national debt approaching three hundred billions, and a contingent debt of three hundred billions more. Three hundred billions of national debt means a mortgage of more than \$2,000 on every man, woman, and child in the United States, or a debt load of \$8,000 on the average American family.

Experts have figured out that under the administration's budget, the Government will spend \$130,000,000 every day in the fiscal year of 1947. That means for the wage earner with a wife and two children, that means for the farmer with a wife and two children, that the administration is going to spend \$4 every day for each family—\$4 a day of the workingman's wage—\$4 a day of the farmer's income. How long do you think we can stand that?

Within the last few weeks the Nation has been shocked to its depths by the revelations of secret agreements of which it had not the slightest hint, but which it had been assured by administration spokesmen did not exist. You remember those solemn and reassuring words we were given that "there are no secret agreements." Now we are asked to make good on promises which even the Secretary of State says he did not know about.

The dangers of secret diplomacy and veiled government and deals in the dark diplomatic closets are not new. They have been the tools of oppression for centuries, and the administration, in pursuing these practices in government, is following in the pathways of the most dangerous despots of the past. Let me read to you what one philosopher of the seventeenth century wrote, then ponder a moment and see if it might not have been written in 1946, in the United States of America. Listen:

"It has been the one song of those who thirst after absolute power that the interest of the state requires that its affairs should be conducted in secret. But the more such arguments disguise themselves under the mask of public welfare, the more oppressive is the slavery to which they will lead. Better that right councils be known to enemies than that the evil secrets of tyrants should be concealed from the citizen. They who can treat secretly of the affairs of a nation have it absolutely under their authority; and as they plot against the enemy in time of war, so do they against the citizens in time of peace."

Now think of Yalta.

We have learned enough about the secret agreements at the Yalta Conference to feel certain it was a tragic blunder for the United States.

Apparently the most vital and far-reaching promises involving the interests of the American people were secretly given at Yalta. America has the right to know now what they were. All of them.

We stand before the portals of a new era. We must enter it at least knowing the problems and the decisions lying before us. We must have this knowledge and make these decisions as a united people. Otherwise our

fate may be decided for us by force. If the decisions of nation are made by the leaders of a nation in secret, there is no alternative to the will of the people but coercion.

The months that lie immediately ahead will invoke decisions of the most fundamental character.

What kind of an America are we going to have? Shall it be an America in which individual opportunity will continue to exist alike for all? Shall it be an America in which freedom shall flourish, freedom of speech; freedom of radio; freedom of press? Shall we continue to have the two most precious freedoms of all—freedom of religion and freedom of education? Shall this be our beloved America of the future? Or will we live in an America in which we shall be regimented; an America controlled by Federal bureaucrats from Washington; an America in which individual opportunity shall have vanished; an America bound in the chains of some form of communism, fascism, or state socialism? These questions, my friends, concern every man, woman, and child on this continent. They concern, also, the peoples of other nations who look to America as their torch of life and guidance to a better day and a better life. Those questions will be answered in the elections next November.

The pattern is already set. We know precisely what kind of administration we will have if the New Deal persists in control of the Congress of the United States. We will have the same crushing bureaucracy, arrogance, and waste; the same deceit and double talk; the same weasel words and trick phrases; the same distortion and weird constructions of law; the same kind of secret government at home and secret diplomacy abroad that we have suffered under for these 12 and more long years.

As Lincoln had a supreme faith in the wisdom and common sense of an informed people, so do I have supreme faith in the wisdom and common sense of an informed electorate; but the very first requirement for an informed electorate is an honest, candid, frank administration that is willing to tell the people the truth, and the whole truth, about their domestic affairs and their foreign commitments. I believe the American people know now that the only way to get at that truth is to open the dark halls of this administration, to let the light into the nooks and crannies of bureaucratic intrigue and manipulations, to turn the wholesome light of publicity upon the New Deal in its conduct of our foreign relations. The only hope is to elect an honest, courageous, and intelligent Republican Congress.

I pledge you this, if a Republican Congress is given the responsibility next November, the American people will know the facts about their Government at home and their commitments abroad; they will know what burdens we have assumed in world affairs, what burdens we must assume, and what promises or contracts have been made in their name without their knowledge or consent.

It is eminently fitting that this fight to preserve American freedom should be turned over to the Republican Party, because our party was born to fight for freedom. It has always been the party of freedom. Today, as we honor the memory of our immortal founder, let us take new resolve to rededicate our party to the fight for freedom, not only for the people of our own land but for the people of every land.

How can anyone think of Lincoln without naturally thinking of the Negro race which he liberated. More than 15,000,000 people in our population are of the colored race. In the struggle to maintain free American government, we know the colored race will prove its courage, its valor, and its patriotism. Some of the outstanding heroes of our wars against aggression and oppression are men of the colored race. We have not forgotten such heroic deeds as that of Mess Attendant

Charles Jackson French, who swam under shell fire for 2 hours through heavy seas towing a raft on which were huddled his wounded white comrades. He richly deserves a high Navy decoration for his heroism. The Negro race has every reason to be proud of its men and women who have distinguished themselves in war and peace. No race has been more loyal to America than the Negro—from the day Crispus Attucks fell fighting for freedom on the streets of Boston to this good hour. Of course, the Republican Party intends to aid the colored people in attaining complete freedom of opportunity. They are entitled to the right to work as is every other American, without being blocked by any artificial barriers. They have won that right by their loyalty and service to their country. Freedom to work must be preserved as the right of every American, be he white, colored, be he Protestant, Catholic, or Jew. There must be no privileged groups in America if we are to achieve the full promise of our destiny.

Freedom is the concern of the big man and the little man; it is the concern of the rich and the poor; it is the concern of the powerful and the weak. Lincoln wisely said that America cannot long endure half slave and half free, and such slavery can just as surely wreck America if it is political slavery as it can if it is economic slavery.

While the New Deal political monopoly throttles big business, it at the same time is suffocating little business.

Make no mistake, my fellow Republicans, the very foundation of American business is in the small community industries locally owned, locally managed, employing home people. Yet thousands of these small community businesses have withered and died under the New Deal, and thousands more of them are threatened with strangulation today. They have suffered more under the New Deal regulations than the big industries.

I warn you that you can no more wipe out or impair the Nation's small business without wrecking our economy and bringing ruin upon us than you could wipe out the farmers of America and find food and fiber for our necessities in untilled acres given over to weeds and desolation. There is a liberty that is necessary to business and to agriculture just as surely as there is a liberty that is necessary to the happiness of individuals. And the price of that liberty for business and for farm is, as the price of individual liberty, eternal vigilance. The portents before us today are too plain and too strong to be ignored. The trend toward communism on the one hand and fascism on the other must be met and turned back. The channels of free government, free economy, and free society must be reopened by a Republican Congress determined to clean out the rubbish of regimentation and bureaucratic red tape.

There is something very significant about the fact that over the last 13 years of its domination of American government, the New Deal has criticized large incomes, yet has constantly and consistently been graduating its bureaucrats into twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five thousand dollar-a-year jobs. There is always a New Dealer around when the plums fall. Curious, isn't it, that a party which says it is for the common man should find so many favors in the group it was supposed to fight.

In this forthcoming campaign we will see tempting subsidies and handouts, which have to be paid for by the people in heavy taxes, offered to maintain bureaucratic control of the Government. We must all be on guard against the wiles of the bureaucrat who would buy continuance of office by handouts of the taxpayers' money.

The cornerstone of freedom is equal justice. If equal justice under the law is re-established in America it will be done only by the Republican Party through a Republican Congress. If we are to have officials

who will construe the law and who will administer the law according to its plain intent, we must have a Republican Congress to see that it is done.

Both workingmen and employers have their just rights and those rights must be fully protected. No just right of any citizen or of any group of citizens can be preserved or served by the violation of the just rights of any other citizen or group of citizens.

One of the crying evils in America today is the broad shift from statutory to administrative regulations which are given the force of law. So long as the laws for the government of the people are made by Congress the people's liberties are safe. When bureaucrats, never standing for election to office, but hiding far back in the recesses of government, can issue administrative orders having the force of law, then the people's liberties are in danger. Government under laws enacted by the people's Representatives in Congress assembled is a government of, by, and for the people. A government operated by administrative orders where bureaus and commissions can be prosecutor, judge, and jury, is government of, by, and for the bureaucrats and their privileged friends.

The Republican Party today needs 27 additional Members to control the House of Representatives. We ask the people of America to send us these reinforcements. If they do, we guarantee that the way of life which has made this Nation the greatest economic power of all time shall be preserved. If they do, we guarantee to the people of America that communism, fascism, or any other form of state socialism will not flourish here.

We ask the American people to guarantee the continuance of American principles through the election of a Republican Congress. If the people give that guarantee, we will then enter upon an era of progress, prosperity, and hope that will bring a better and happier life to all Americans everywhere. The great American ideal—government by consent of the governed—shall once more light the way of men, and direct the genius of a great people to a rich and enduring peace.

Demobilization of the Armed Forces

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. MCKENZIE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a letter written to the editor of the *Stars and Stripes* by two Purple Heart wearers, one of whom is a constituent of mine:

JANUARY 7, 1946.

To the Editor: In your paper, dated January 6, the editorial gave Lt. Gen. Lawton Collins' statement concerning the slowdown of demobilization. According to him, "troop requirements overseas during the first half of 1946 will exceed the rate at which the Army is capable of maintaining troops through replacements." This is, in our opinion, a feeble excuse for the number of men being sent overseas to relieve veterans. During the course of the war the draft boards managed to keep the "ripple depples" well stocked with men to fill the gaps left by our wounded and killed. Perhaps you at home have the idea that since hostilities have ceased, there is no longer any necessity for speeding the return of the men who were sent over to represent the United States in total war. In

other words, since we are already here, it's not going to hurt us to remain a little longer than was at first thought necessary.

To go further, General Collins stated that the number of men still overseas who heard a short fired in this war is not very great. In our company at present—a line company—there are 180 men; of these only six have not seen combat. Perhaps the general had better go further than the Pentagon Building for his data before making statements to the press.

Both of the undersigned have been in the Army for 31 months, 15 of which have, and are being, served overseas in the Infantry. It is simple mathematics to determine the number of months combat each of us saw. This is not an isolated case, at least 10 percent of the men in infantry companies overseas are in the proverbial rowboat with us.

Both of the undersigned were in college at the time our greetings came, in fact we had only turned 18, 3 months previous to our induction. We both went into ASTP where we remained until the Army broke the promises made us. At this time, March 4, 1944, ASTP closed its doors on 80,000 of us, and we went into the Infantry. From then on it has been one hard road for which we have no complaints—we had company.

Let it be understood that this letter is not intended to bring sympathy. We are both proud of the fact that we shared in the glory of the Queen of Battle. Rather, let it be understood that the vicious propaganda being fed to you—the public—by the War Department is as much a crime as was the literary food fed by Goebbles, Inc., to the people of Germany.

In closing we want to say that it is our fervent hope that you at home will bring pressure to bear where it will help most. Stop believing the War Department when it says that there are no more combat troops over here. It's all unmitigated lies.

TWO PURPLE HEART WEARERS,
Company C, Forty-seventh Infantry.
DACHAU, GERMANY.

Effective Price Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK E. HOOK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following testimony of Leo Goodman, secretary, CIO cost-of-living committee before House Postwar Planning Committee, December 14, 1945, and Senate Small Business Committee, December 19, 1945:

FOR EFFECTIVE PRICE CONTROL

The CIO is very glad to have this chance to appear before your committee to urge the maintenance of price control and to point out some of the things that must be done if price control is to be of maximum service to this country.

It is generally known that labor is very much concerned about price control. It is not generally known that the CIO has had a committee working on price control since the middle of June 1943. This committee, of which I have the privilege of being Secretary, consists of six representatives of CIO international unions. In the last three and a half years, we have participated in frequent discussion of OPA price and rationing policies, and have studied carefully the regulations issued by OPA.

We have approached the problem of effective price control with the idea in mind that this agency has two responsibilities to the people of America:

1. To hold down the cost of living.
2. To maintain those price and cost relationships which will be conducive to prosperity and full employment when the war and the reconversion period are over.

BUSINESS CHARGES AGAINST OPA

We have observed the clamor from business and industry groups against price control as such, and against specific actions taken by OPA. Most of these groups have declared that OPA regulations were hampering or wrecking business because they either limit profits drastically, or eliminate them altogether. There may have been some few instances where OPA regulations were unnecessarily severe on business. But in most cases, the reports of industry earnings which are issued by governmental agencies, as well as by private research organizations, completely refute these charges.

The figures show that under price control there has been very generous profits both for big and little business, and for practically every type of business operation.

I am at a loss to know how much time to give to these figures in this statement because they have been presented to Congress on so many occasions, and they have been publicized widely. However, they are actually not common knowledge, primarily because of the determination of business groups to discredit the figures and to cloud the issues.

Last June, the CIO discussed these figures with the Banking and Currency Committee of both the House and the Senate. At about the same time, Mr. Bowles released some of these figures to the public and commented as follows: "Average profits, industry by industry, range from earnings, by a bare handful, only slightly in excess of industries' pre-war profits to earnings 10 and 12 times what was realized by the industries before the war."

"For corporations of all sizes in all fields, Department of Commerce studies show profits before taxes in 1943 were about two and one-half times greater than in prewar 1939. Even after the payment of high wartime taxes, 1943 earnings were more than double earnings after taxes in 1939."

"In 1944, profits before taxes continued to rise above the record-breaking 1943 level. And earnings after taxes in 1944 were about the same as in 1943, despite the increased tax rates."

I want to emphasize that these high profits have prevailed in industry after industry which have, nevertheless, appeared before OPA and before Congress to shed the bitter tears of poverty and plead for even higher profits.

Now that the war is over, the story has changed a little bit. The plea for price increases is being made now, not so much on the basis that present prices are too low for present costs. Instead, industries are arguing that prices must be increased to anticipate cost increases which may take place in the future.

An example of this kind of an increase is the one currently being made for shoes at the manufacturing level. A survey made by the OPA in response to a request by shoe manufacturers showed that the 1945 rate of profit on civilian shoe sales is 8.16 percent. The rate of profit which would be needed in 1946 to satisfy the industry earnings standard would be only 2.9 percent. Nevertheless, OPA has already announced that the shoe industry will be given a price increase, effective around the first of the year, of 4.5 percent.

This increase to an admittedly highly profitable industry was made because the industry may make certain changes in styling in the months ahead and may incur certain costs in making those changes, and these costs may reduce profits below the prewar

profits earned by the manufacturers as a group.

The industry people have advanced, as another argument in favor of this price increase, the fact that they are now going to be able to resume the use of the higher quality materials which were denied them during the war. These higher quality materials cost more, they contend, and therefore the price should be raised now that they are again available.

The fact that these higher quality materials are available is absolutely no guaranty that they will be used. The deterioration in shoe quality during the war has been notorious. I see no reason for assuming that the shoe industry will hasten to replace the low-quality materials with higher-quality materials without some pressure from Government. Where this pressure is to come from I am unable to see.

However, the whole argument over the cost of materials fails of its own weight when it is remembered that OPA raised the ceiling on shoes when the industry began substituting the low quality materials on the grounds that these were more expensive than the usual materials used by the industry. It seems queer price control to raise the ceiling when the industry goes to wartime materials, and to raise it again when the industry returns to its original materials.

Business Week of December 8, 1945, reports that manufacturers of low-priced shoes felt glum about the 4.5 percent increase that OPA has announced because they feel they need a 10-percent increase instead of the 4.5 percent given them. But, the magazine continues, privately they admit they have cause for satisfaction.

It cannot be that OPA doesn't know these things about this price action. As a matter of fact, representatives of the CIO spread these facts before the OPA price people, and the decision to make the increase was made in full knowledge of the facts. Why then was the increase made?

I am not in the confidence of the OPA, so I cannot tell why the increase was actually made. However, it is told about that the industry threatened to come up here on the Hill and get 15 percent increase in prices if OPA didn't agree to a reasonable increase on its own initiative.

Perhaps I should emphasize that I have selected this price action only as an example to indicate the kind of pricing being done currently. It is not the only one being made today, nor is it typical of OPA's procedures at this time.

One of the most effective ways of increasing profits has been to lower the quality of the commodity at the same, or even higher, prices. This practice may be called quality deterioration or up-grading depending on the circumstances in which it occurs. It could manifest itself in the sale of lower quality goods at each of the current price lines, while the price tags remained unchanged, or, as happened so dramatically in clothing, it could manifest itself in the complete disappearance of the low end price tags, while the quality of the goods sold at the remaining price levels became lower and lower. Since neither OPA nor the WPB ever set real quality specifications, the manufacturers and sellers both have had a practically free hand in this respect.

It must be pointed out that OPA did try to regulate price on the basis of quality standards in a number of fields, until Congress ordered OPA to stop it. In the food industry, the result was that consumers paid grade A prices for large quantities of canned foods which were undoubtedly of grade B or even grade C quality. That this was bound to happen with the Army buying practically all the high quality pack was clear even at the time Congress forbade the use of grade labeling.

Canned foods were not the only foods in which the up-grading took place. Butter

and meat were other foods which were sold at top price, regardless of whether the sales were actually top quality. The cost to the consumer was undoubtedly terrific. The windfall to the packers and sellers was undoubtedly also very large.

In clothing, the disappearance from the market of the low end items from each line has been very dramatic, and very expensive to the consumer. In women's dresses, for example, the \$1.59 house dress early disappeared from the market. Or perhaps it would be better to say that the \$1.59 price tag disappeared and that the dress stayed on the market bearing a \$2.75 price tag instead. Who was to know the difference, or be able to prove that the difference existed? After all, there was no standard by which to measure the quality of either price line.

Month after month during 1943 and 1944, the BLS reported that clothing prices were going up, at least in part because of the complete disappearance of the low cost items. Perusal of the BLS monthly reports shows warnings on:

DATE AND ITEM

June 1943: Cotton underwear, pajamas.

July 1943: Women's percale house dresses, men's business shirts, chambray work shirts.

September 1943: Women's fur-trimmed coats, women's wool coats, children's shoes.

January 1944: Cotton and rayon dresses, girdles.

February 1944: Men's work shoes, men's and women's felt hats, women's rayon underwear, girdles.

March 1944: Work clothes, men's felt hats, men's shirts, men's shorts, men's pajamas, women's underwear, women's cotton night clothes.

April 1944: Women's inexpensive rayon dresses, girdles, women's percale dresses, men's and women's felt hats, business shirts.

May 1944: Girdles.

August 1944: Fur-trimmed coats, untrimmed sport coats.

September 1944: Children's clothes, underwear, house dresses.

October 1944: Women's cotton house dresses.

November 1944: Cotton house dresses.

An OPA statement made in February of 1945 stated that five-sixths of the increase in clothing prices was due to the disappearance of these low end price tags.

As an example of what this could mean in just one item, I quote from a trade publication for shoe distributors, Hides and Leather Shoes, which reported on April 15, 1944, that, "Footwear quality has declined under wartime pressure by an average of 29.4 percent, according to 440 shoe distributors who set the percentage of decline at levels varying from 5 to 77 percent."

The influence of this situation, profitwise, can be seen in the following figures: The cotton textile industry earned \$28,000,000 per year before the war; at the beginning of 1945, the industry was earning profits at the rate of \$365,000,000 per year.

The shoe industry earned 4.8 percent on sales before the war; during the first half of 1945 the industry was earning 8.1 percent on sales of civilian shoes. (Figures derived from sample study by OPA of firms making over one-half of all shoes.)

The apparel industry reported to OPA that between 1939 and 1944 sales increased 65 percent. Profits, however, increased 282 percent.

Over the same period of time, retail sales of apparel went up 93 percent by OPA's figures. The increase in profits on these sales, by OPA's conservative figures, was 360 percent.

This disappearance of low end lines, and deterioration in quality so that high prices were charged for lower quality than usual, with consequent penalty to the consumer and profit to industry, has taken place in practically all fields under price control. Not

only must this situation be taken into account when analyzing the complaints of manufacturers and sellers; I urge that this committee give positive consideration to making recommendations for plugging this tremendous leak in the price-control dam.

DECONTROL

Just as we have advised with the OPA about policies during the war, we have made efforts to consult with OPA officials each time a change in the war situation has required a rethinking of price-control policies. Each time the program has been redeveloped, we have pointed out and argued against the inflationary aspects of the policies being adopted. Time and time again, we have repeated President Roosevelt's admonition that the way to hold the line was to hold it, not to find reasons for raising things a little here and a little more there.

The latest of these price-control developments is the decontrol program. This is the program, outlined in a directive issued by Economic Stabilizer Will H. Davis on July 13, 1945, for removing ceilings from items now under price control.

Incidentally, we first learned about the proposed decontrol program by reading the *Journal of Commerce*, not from the OPA. It is noteworthy that consultation by OPA with the groups which benefit from its price increase has been fulsome, while consultation with the representatives of those who have to pay the price increases has been haphazard and infrequent.

On July 27, 1945, after studying OPA's decontrol proposal and the directive issued by the OES, labor protested both the announcement of a decontrol plan at that time and the specific provisions of the plan which had been developed.

We pointed out that publication of a decontrol plan at that time would encourage all the anti-price-control forces in the country to press for the end of price control on specific items as well as for the end of price control in general.

We pointed out, too, that the directive would permit the decontrol of items which are significant in the cost of living if, at the time of exemption, these items were selling below ceiling prices. However, if these prices did later rise, ceilings would be restored only with difficulty, and at levels higher than those of the previous ceilings.

Under the plan, also, exemption is permitted for items which were not regarded as significant in the cost of living even if a future price increase was regarded as possible. However, no practicable definition was given to indicate which commodities, or how many of them taken together, significantly affect the cost of living.

Later events showed how sound our position actually was. However, immediate confirmation came in the form of the expressed opinions of OPA's own field people. For example, on August 14, 1945, a price executive operating in the outlying possessions wrote to the national office as follows:

"A large number of merchants here have started licking their chops in anticipation of the widely heralded intention of the national office to exempt a considerable number of so-called luxury goods from price control. We have thought the problem through very carefully for the past month, as I indicated in my last progress report, and have come up with at least a dozen arguments both pro and con for local exemptions. After considering all these arguments and after obtaining the best possible sample of community sentiment, I have decided as a matter of general policy that we will not fall into line as a matter of course with the exemption orders to be issued by the national office for the mainland. Atomic bombs and Moscow notwithstanding, this area is and will remain a tremendous inflationary bubble for a long time. After 3 years of listening to us talk about holding the line

the community has become almost convinced of the salutary effect of our actions here and expects us to continue to hold the famous line so long as the need is evident."

The opinion expressed in this statement, and the description of the inflationary tendencies inherent in the situation, apply to Hawaii. However, experience and opinions of other price executives showed that the same tendencies existed in this country as well. For example, in August of 1945, the San Francisco office of OPA commented as follows:

"We have recently learned that decontrol actions are of two types—avowed and concealed. The avowed actions, are, of course, the exemptions and suspensions. There are also, however, actions in the other forms, which look like regular price actions, but are, in fact, actuated by a decontrol motive. The outstanding example to date is the automatic pricing formula under reconversion for manufacturers having a volume (annually) of under \$50,000. It was a relief to us to learn recently that this action was a concealed exemption, and was taken for valid reasons with full knowledge that this would be its effect. One practical problem emerges, however. It is apparent that some orders and amendments will in the future be issued on a liberal basis with the real intention of effecting exemptions; others will be formulated under ordinary price-control standards. It is vitally important for the field to know which is which, as we should obviously take a different approach when we are administering a 'we don't really care' ceiling rather than a ceiling intended to effect tight price control. If the national office is scrupulous in giving us these explanations, it will be possible for us in the field to appreciate and evaluate national policy correctly. Otherwise, these looser pricing actions, which may be genuinely motivated by sound policy considerations, will look like mere surrender in the face of pressure."

"It is easy to recognize at this point the vital importance of price control in the future, particularly in such fields as food, clothing, consumer durable goods, consumer services, building materials, and construction services. We must also be prepared to face greater difficulties as a result of the removal of other controls which formerly helped us. As rationing dwindles, it becomes that much harder to hold the price line. The same is true of controls being dropped by other agencies such as WLB, WPB, ODT, and WMC. It is obvious that it will not be sufficient to relieve the pressures by decontrol in less essential fields; we shall also have to do a better job affirmatively in the fields which remain."

Now, as to direct operation of decontrol:

In August, food still needed price control; the public still wanted it. However, OPA was already in the decontrol business. The effects of its decontrol orders began to be felt immediately. For example, on August 1, 1945, one of the price executives out in the field reported to Washington as follows:

"The suspension of ceiling on several fresh-vegetable items resulted in increased prices and widespread consumer complaints. This was particularly true of snap beans, where prices advanced from a community ceiling of 17 cents to as high as 60 cents per pound. Lack of demand and increased supplies have now reduced this item to a price range of 19 to 35 cents per pound. Lack of more specific control on tomatoes continue to bring in consumer complaints against 4 to 43 cents per pound prices."

The administrative burden of decontrol and its effect on prices is serious. The effect of the decontrol policy, which may or may not have been anticipated by OPA, is best described in the words of the Deputy Administrator for Price, Mr. Jerome Ney:

"In recent weeks much time has been spent in discussing the advisability of taking decontrol action in specific instances

upon principles going beyond the provisions of Directive 68. As a result a heavy workload has developed in a number of the branches and this workload threatens to continue and even increase to the point where it may interfere seriously with day-to-day work to the detriment of over-all price control and to the disadvantage of industry in general."

EFFECTS OF DECONTROLLING

I have already shown the direct results of this policy as far as snap beans are concerned. You may recall that after the removal of ceilings the price of beans went from 17 to 60 cents per pound. Even after an increase in supply, the price, although it declined, remained higher than the previous ceiling, with some people still being required to pay more than two times the previous ceiling price.

In the case of citrus fruits, OPA removed ceilings on November 19; the following day prices began to jump. OPA's field offices reported increases ranging as high as 100 percent on the same qualities and sizes. For instance, the Chicago regional office announced that, "large California oranges long held to the OPA ceiling of \$5.28 were sold for \$9.95 per case on the first day following suspension of ceiling prices, by today were down to \$8.20."

Spokane, Wash., reported on November 27 that Texas pink grapefruit has gone up 58 percent; in Seattle increases ranged to 68 percent. Similar increases were reported from all over the country on all citrus fruits.

On November 28, OPA turned down labor's request to reinstitute the price ceilings, preferring to "watch the prices" for another week. At the end of that week—that is, on December 5—OPA was sufficiently impressed with the seriousness of the situation to recommend to the Office of Stabilization Administration that the ceilings be reimposed. The Department of Agriculture and the citrus growers objected to this action, so it was decided to again postpone the decision another week. The result is that citrus fruits remain without price control during the pre-Christmas buying season—the period during which control was most needed and the people will pay a large sum of money because of the Government's eagerness to remove economic controls.

The newspapers told the story of what happened to the price of coconut when price ceilings were removed. This item sold before the war, according to newspaper reports, for \$15 per thousand pounds; during the war the ceiling was maintained at \$65 per thousand pounds. Recently the ceiling was removed and the price shot to well over \$200 per thousand pounds. Candy manufacturers have found themselves unable to buy an item which is very important in their business. At the same time the people who held stocks of coconuts at the time of decontrol have cleaned up some very tidy windfalls.

Some of you may recall what happened to the price of Alaskan seal fur when, on August 15, 1945, OPA removed the price ceilings. The price had been held at a ceiling of approximately \$45 per skin; when the ceiling was removed prices shot up. Recently sales were being made at \$110 per skin.

I have dwelt at length on the decontrol problem because even after all that has already happened there seems to be no inclination to greater caution. Even the strictures of Mr. Ney, which I quoted above, are confined to decontrols beyond the provisions of the decontrol directive, No. 68. Decontrol under the terms of the directive proceed as before, even though it has been under these terms so much damage has already been done.

I could go on with many other examples to show what the effect of the removal of price ceilings has been. I think that the case is already clear. I think that one would

be hard put to find the words to describe adequately the irresponsibility, the sheer economic criminality involved in the proposals now being put forth and actually before Congress at this time, that price control be abolished in toto, or that the decontrol of OPA be extended at this time.

RECONVERSION PRICING

In the field of reconversion prices, as well as in its going price-control program, OPA has proceeded as though the poverty claims of industry were correct, and its own knowledge of the situation could not be relied on.

The Labor Policy Committee of the OPA entered into the discussion of reconversion pricing in July of 1944. In September of 1944, after some discussion with the OPA of the reconversion price policy that it was already drafting, the CIO Cost of Living Committee recommended to OPA that reconversion prices be set at no higher than the 1941-42 level. We declared that it was the responsibility of OPA in this tremendously important area to protect the standard of living of the American people against further increases in the cost of living, and to provide a postwar price level conducive to full employment.

We urged that increases from these 1941-42 prices be permitted only after a manufacturer had operated under his old price for a period long enough so that reliable operating data could be obtained. Of course, our recommendations provided for exceptions to this policy where circumstances clearly required an immediate price increase.

We believed then, as we believe now, that industry would be well protected by the 1941-42 level, by the reserves amassed during the war, and by tax and other governmental guarantees against hardship during the reconversion period. We believe that after reconversion is over, the profits that would have resulted from production at 1942 prices, especially as they would be affected by operation at high levels of output and increased productivity, would have been at least ample for industry. They might even be so great as to threaten the stability of the entire Nation.

The recommendations we made on OPA reconversion pricing were not adopted. However, since we made those recommendations, reports have been issued by the War Production Board, the Department of Commerce, and the Office of War Mobilization which have at various points supported the validity of our position. President Truman evidenced the same kind of thinking which we had done when he suggested that industry make voluntary wage increases and then wait 6 months before asking for consideration from OPA of price relief.

OPA, too, has since admitted the validity of our position by pointing out, in its press release of November 18, 1945, that its reconversion policy is based on the 1941 levels of production, and that 1946 levels should provide the opportunity for higher profits than those which prevailed in 1941. Let me point out that even 1941 profits were higher than the prewar profits which OPA is required by law to protect. A recent study of 2,085 manufacturing companies made by OPA showed that their profits were 2.7 times as high in 1941 as in 1936-39.

In spite of this high-profit situation, arising out of postwar production prospects at even prewar prices, OPA has made price increases for the manufacturers of practically every reconversion commodity.

Washing machine manufacturers have been given a price increase of 7.7 percent.

Vacuum cleaner manufacturers have been given a price increase of 5.5 percent.

Lawn mower manufacturers have been given a price increase of 17 percent.

Metal toy manufacturers have been given a price increase of 14 percent.

Radio set manufacturers have been given a price increase of 12 percent.

Radio parts manufacturers have been given price increases which will bring in approximately \$100,000,000 per year.

Fractional horsepower motor manufacturers may raise prices 9 percent.

Automobile manufacturers are being treated on an individual basis. Two of them have already received their increase factors: Ford, for whom increases will average about 6 percent, and Studebaker, for whom they run around 12 percent. However, there is already evidence to show that manufacturers who receive no increase factors, or whose factors may be low, will reap their windfalls through price increases for specification changes, rather than through admitted reconversion increases.

In all of these reconversion industries, production will be far higher than it was in 1941. The profits of these higher prices plus those resulting from increased levels of output, and from increases in productivity which will soon be felt, will yield profits so high that depression and unemployment are inevitable in the near future.

Most of the industries involved complain to the world in general and to Congress in particular that OPA is "ruining them." If there is any validity to that charge, it is that OPA's generosity in making price increases, rather than its ungenerosity in refusing them, may ruin American industry.

BASIS FOR PRICE ACTIONS

A. Secrecy of negotiations

It has been our position that fewer of these harmful increases would be made if OPA were required to reveal to the public the facts on which the decision to make a price increase is arrived at. Labor's repeated requests for public information have been just as repeatedly denied by OPA. Labor has been told that individual firms would feel aggrieved if OPA revealed its data to its competitors. And then we have been told that there would be objections from an industry as a whole when we have asked for data which did not reveal facts about individual firms. So the negotiations between OPA and the industry asking for a price increase is carried on in secrecy, with no chance for the public to get the real facts.

B. Insufficiency of data

This extreme solicitude for those wanting price increases has been shown by OPA in many other ways. Let me cite an example. In the case of radio parts, price increases ranging from 9.5 percent through 26.3 percent were made after OPA had had the following experience with the parts manufacturers. (The quote is from OPA's press release of October 11, 1945.)

"Despite repeated requests by the Office of Price Administration for the submission of cost data for use in computing the increase factors for radio parts, and despite assurances of representatives of the industry that such cost data would be supplied, cost data were not submitted to OPA as promised, OPA said."

As I pointed out above, the price increases (made after this refusal by the manufacturers to supply data) are expected to yield the manufacturers approximately \$100,000,000 per year.

In our discussions with OPA, we have been told repeatedly of cases where OPA's accountants had to be sent from the Washington office to go over the books of an individual firm in order to get the data upon which a price increase was to be based.

C. Unverified data

OPA's decision involves the transfer of large sums of money from the pockets of the buying public into the treasuries of the sellers. The business which is asking for an increase might be expected to prove its case up to the hilt, before the regulatory

agency, even if not before the public as we have asked. Quite the reverse is true. Figures submitted by manufacturers who are asking for price increases are accepted by OPA without further review or verification.

How many millions of dollars have been added to industry prices in this manner cannot be estimated. I do know, however, that

the automobile increases are being made on exactly this basis.

Frequently, however, the decision to make a price increase seems to be made with no relationship to what the figures show about the profits of the manufacturer. Let me quote from a series of OPA truck price increases, made during 1944 and 1945.

Corporation	Date	Percent increase	Reason ¹
Divco Corp., Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 18, 1944	16	It appears that the applicant's over-all profit position is "unfavorable."
Chrysler Corp.	May 5, 1945	9	The applicant's current over-all profits have a "normal relationship" to its over-all profits during the base period, 1936-39.
Diamond T Motor Car Co.	Nov. 3, 1945	6, 11, 23	It appears that the applicant's over-all profits position is "very favorable."
General Motors Corp.	May 11, 1945	27	No description in OPA's statement of consideration as to what the profit situation was

¹ Quotations ours.

D. Net worth adjustments

A type of statistical ledgeremain which underlies all OPA's price determination is known as the adjustment for increase in net worth. That is, in judging the fairness of a particular price OPA inspects the return on the net worth of the industry which results from that price, as compared with the return on net worth earned by that industry before the war. If the net worth of an industry has increased during the war, a price increase may have to be made in order to protect the rate of return.

However, the net worth increases which have taken place have in large measure been the result of the accumulation by industry of large cash and bond holdings. These have resulted from large profits earned by an industry and become part of the new base; and the reason for additional price increases which contribute further to the profits of the industry.

E. General rescue

In presenting to Congress and to congressional committees their allegations about OPA's pricing cruelties, industry pressure groups generally have omitted any reference to the special price increasing mechanism which OPA has provided for those individual firm- or groups of firms which are not satisfied with the specific regulations themselves.

Among these special mechanisms there is one referred to in OPA as the general rescue regulation. This regulation provides relief whenever a current price threatens to put any manufacturer out of business. Such a manufacturer may apply to the OPA regional and district offices for a price increase, which will assure him of recovery of the total cost of producing an item.

In our judgment, the regulation is so loosely drawn as to remove from under price control the products of any manufacturer who feels that his activities are not significant enough to invite careful OPA review of his pricing methods. It removes a large share of the economic pressure on an inefficient manufacturer to become more efficient. It underwrites a plant which is producing at less than capacity, when capacity production might be necessary for economic production. It provides for price control on the basis of self-regulation with only the most perfunctory and rubber stamp type of review by OPA. It is a surrender to a kind of price control which OPA had resisted in the past as being inflationary, and as price escalation rather than price control.

SUMMARY

In summary, we have seen for a period of 3 or 4 years the price-control agency, which was set up to hold the price line, yield again

and again to pressure for price increases from industries and business groups which could show no economic justification whatsoever for the price increases. The evidence for this lack of need for price increases is contained in the financial statistics of every governmental agency which collects such figures.

These increases were made at the expense of consumers who were caught by war shortages and by the necessity of adjusting to other wartime conditions. They are made at the expense of the veterans and of every other group in the national economy whose living depends on full employment and prosperity, rather than on unemployment and depression.

We have often congratulated ourselves on the fact that the cost of living in this war has risen less than during World War I. There may be some cause for satisfaction in this comparison. However, this is indeed a weak test of the effectiveness of this crucial economic operation. We had as much right to expect victory on the economic front as on the military front. We have the right to test the increases in the cost of living by the necessity there may have been for making them. The evidence shows that the people of this country could have been saved billions of dollars in their own purchases and in the expenditures of the Government if price increases had been made only on the basis of need.

We are conscious of the fact that OPA made some of these increases only as the result of great outside pressure. We are conscious, too, that the pressure often came from individual Congressmen and groups of Congressmen, and that OPA at times yielded reluctantly because it could not stand up to the pressure exerted on it. It is neither our duty nor our responsibility to apportion the blame for pressure-made price increases as between OPA and some Members of Congress. This committee is in a far better position than we are to do that job.

We do request, however, that this committee use its influence on behalf of price control, conceived in the terms in which price control was originally adopted; that is, the protection of the consumer, the protection of the economy of the Nation as a whole, the protection of Government expenditures.

While OPA cannot undo much of the harm that has been done, we insist that OPA be permitted and required to maintain its specific price controls until there is clear evidence that price control is no longer needed, and to administer its price controls on the basis of protection for the country as a whole instead of a segment thereof, and prevent further damage to the consumer and to the Nation as a whole.

Strike Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. HOMER D. ANGELL
OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to authority heretofore granted I include the following editorials with respect to recent strike legislation, one of which appeared in the Oregon Journal, Portland, under date of February 2, 1946, and the other in the Portland Oregonian on the same date:

[From the Oregon Journal of February 2, 1946]

A 2 TO 1 VOTE CAN OVERRIDE A VETO

E. T. Marr, secretary of the Oregon Federation of Labor, A. F. of L., has formally protested the strike-control bill introduced by Representative FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota, calling it a threat to all liberties including freedom of speech and of the press. By a vote of more than 2 to 1, the House has indicated its preference for consideration of the Case bill as substitute for fact-finding legislation asked by President Truman and subsequently weakened by the House.

The Case bill is directed against all labor groups. It is inspired by a growing public resentment against creeping economic paralysis. The bill would establish a national labor-management board to help settle labor disputes construed to be contrary to public interest. It also would outlaw violent picketing and boycotts, provide for civil suits against violation of labor contracts, and make unions subject to injunction.

It is commonly predicted that the Case bill or one similar to it will pass the House. The practicality of the situation indicates a compromise to "turn off the heat." Politically, the Case bill is a "hot potato."

[From the Portland Oregonian of February 2, 1946]

THE STRIKE CONTROL BILL

The Case strike control bill may never become law in its present form, but the 258-to-114 vote by which the House of Representatives substituted it for President Truman's fact-finding legislation is indication that Congress finally is ready to do something about the national headache. The vote was a threat to union labor and an expression of lack of confidence in the Truman administration.

If the bill ever becomes law it will have to be over the veto of President Truman. There is no possibility that he would withstand the pressure of organized labor and the New Deal residue of the Democratic Party, without whose support he could not hope to win in 1948, whether or not he believes the Case bill good legislation. Yet, if this vote is a true test, Congress is sufficiently aroused to force through some measure which will greatly restrict the power of the unions.

Marquis Childs, in a column on this page, interprets the vote as the political reflection of a plot by organized industry to break organized labor. Unquestionably, Congress is in the mood to restrict, if not to punish, the unions. But this is not an attitude born overnight as the sole result of industry's efforts to lay all the blame on labor. It is the cumulative result of many labor excesses, of demonstrated impotency of the executive branch to meet the crisis strongly and impartially, of conviction no longer to be denied that America is on the brink of an economic

debacle which, if it occurs, will pull the whole world structure down with it and endanger the peace.

For many years Congress has been passing legislation to protect and advance the claimed rights of organized labor. If the pendulum swings the other way, labor cannot hold itself entirely blameless. Too often in the struggle between unions and management the interests of the public have been sacrificed.

The Case bill would require unions to be responsible for their actions, and it would authorize civil suits for damages against either employer or employees for violation of a labor contract. It would prohibit violent picketing and organized boycott, and subject unions to the liability of injunction. It would establish a national labor-management mediation board and require unions to give 30 days' notice before striking.

Some of these provisions adapt themselves to abuse, and safeguards should be erected. Fair-minded persons do not wish to see the unions destroyed, nor do thoughtful persons believe that they can be destroyed by this or any other legislation in our time. But with 1,200,000 workers already on strike, can anyone wish to continue to drift into disaster? The unions should have equal responsibility with management.

Butter Situation Critical

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH
OF WISCONSIN**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, so many of us have taken the floor to protest critical shortages that have existed for some time in the hope that the situation would be corrected. I rise again to protest and call attention to the situation existing with one of our most important foods, namely butter. Apparently all I can do is raise my voice in protest against those policies which have been established by the OPA and which today are responsible for existing conditions.

I have a letter from a most prominent constituent who is a retail merchant. It is couched in strong language and I set it out solely for the purpose of bringing to the attention of this House the attitude of men in business toward the OPA and its pricing policies. Mr. Speaker, we can trace all of these shortages to OPA. I submit herewith a copy of a letter and have purposely omitted his name, so that the Government "gestapo" will not retaliate and attempt to put him out of business. The letter follows:

FEBRUARY 4, 1946.

DEAR LARRY: The enclosed booklet was of great interest to us fellows who are trying to serve the public. When you have people coming in offering to pay any reasonable price for butter and we have to refuse, it just isn't fair. People who work must have butter. The past 2 weeks have seen the biggest black market that I have ever seen in all of my years of business. It stinks. Why in h---don't they allow the law of competition to control the price and quantity of foods. For 100 years that law has worked. We fellows

who are trying to do right get caught with unfair competition who are in the black market, with the result that they are taking our customers away. It just isn't right.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the charge that this OPA is responsible for a black market condition referred to by a man who knows just what the situation is because he is confronted with it every day. The time has come for Congress to take some action.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that butter production and holdings have decreased to the lowest point on record. Obviously some action must be taken to correct this situation. We are confronted with a situation where consumers face an exceedingly low supply for several months to come and unless OPA corrects its policies many creameries which produced butter will go out of business. When these creameries shut down it will mean that hundreds of thousands of dairy farmers will find no market for their milk. It is well to remember in this connection that in 1941, 115,500,000,000 pounds of milk were produced. In 1945 it appears that the total production reached about 123,000,000,000 pounds. Notwithstanding this increased milk production the butter manufactured in 1945 was some 471,000,000 pounds less than in 1941. This represents a loss in butter production of about 25 percent and when Army needs were met civilians had 43 percent less butter last year as compared to 1941.

I call attention to a further pertinent fact, namely: that the production of butter during December of 1945 was 50 percent less than the corresponding month of 1941. This is indeed an alarming situation. Not only are the consumers short of this important food item but the markets for the farmers are steadily decreasing also and ultimately we will be faced with a critical condition on the farms and in the cities.

During the war emergency, specific price formulas were issued by Government agencies that were intended to divert production from butter to "cheese, whole milk powder, evaporated milk, and so forth. Restriction orders were placed on the sale of whipping cream, fluid milk and coffee cream, ice cream, and the manufacture of certain cheeses other than cheddar, to insure the production of sufficient butter and other dairy products for the armed forces, lend-lease, and civilians. These limitation orders were terminated September 1, 1945, and a tremendous demand has developed for fluid milk and sweet cream. With prices of sweet cream at 80 cents to \$1 per pound of butterfat, the butter manufacturer cannot compete with those prices when his product is fixed by the 1942 ceiling of 46 cents per pound of butter wholesale, Chicago.

It is interesting to note that approximately 850 creameries have ceased to operate since 1941. This represents about one-fifth of the creameries operating in the prewar period, and is evidence of a serious casualty in an important segment of the Nation's small businesses. It is a fair question to ask: Why did those

creameries close? The answer is that the creamery industry is the only dairy producers' industry which was forced by Government controls to go through all of the war with less than normal total volume. The creameries were compelled to cease operation or face financial disaster because of a condition created by the Government.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter which demands attention and the time has come for OPA to change its pricing policies regarding this important agricultural industry. It is one of the most important foods we have today, and it should be accorded every consideration by the governmental agencies which exercise jurisdiction over it at the present time.

The Order of St. Augustine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include herein an address which was delivered by Rev. Charles F. Hart, O. S. A., of St. Mary's Parish, Lawrence, Mass., over a local radio station:

**THE ORDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE—CONTRIBUTION
TO THE RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, AND CUL-
TURAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY DISCUSSED BY
REV. CHARLES F. HART, O. S. A., SUB-PRIOR OF
ST. MARY'S PARISH, IN A RECENT RADIO ADDRESS**

The contribution of the glorious Order of St. Augustine to the religious, educational, and cultural life of this country, including the Greater Lawrence area which it has served for almost 100 years was discussed by Rev. Charles F. Hart, O. S. A., of St. Mary's Parish for a radio audience recently when he was guest speaker on the Catholic Truth period.

His address which contains many facts of particular interest in this community follows:

The name "Augustinian" is one which is familiar to most of the faithful of the archdiocese of Boston. In Lawrence and Andover, of course, they know this order because Augustinians have for almost a century been their parish priests. Others know the order through its mission band which has for the past 50 years been preaching retreats, missions, and novenas in their churches. There are some, too, in the archdiocese who know the order of St. Augustine because their sons or cousins or nephews have entered the order as priests or brothers. But, no matter how well people know individual Augustinians, it seems that they know little about the order, its history, its characteristic spirit, its numbers. They also know very little about the story of the Augustinians in the Boston area, how they came to make their foundations here, how long they have been here ministering in our midst.

The Order of St. Augustine is one of the so-called mendicant orders. Such orders are called mendicant because originally they supported themselves by begging. Only four such orders exist in the church; the others are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, and the Carmelites. As the name "Augustinian"

would indicate the order traces its foundation to St. Augustine. Doubtless there is no one who does not know something about St. Augustine. He was so versatile a saint and excelled in so many things that almost everyone reveres him for a different reason. For some he is the great sinner who became a great saint; he is for them the humble author of the Confessions. Others think of him as the majestic doctor of the church, the brilliant thinker who, because of his untiring labor in defense of the church, became known as the hammer of the heretics. Others still think of him as the great preacher, the kindly, lovable, simple man of God who taught them the truths of their religion in a language which everybody could understand. One could indefinitely relate the many-sided genius which he was; one would have to mention his fame as a philosopher, a psychologist, a man who penetrated the mysteries of religion, a theologian who is regarded as one of the world's great stylists.

Few people, however, seem to be aware that St. Augustine was also one of the founders of the monastic life. When he was 33 years of age, by the grace of God working through the wise counsels of St. Ambrose and through the prayers and good example of his mother, St. Monica, he returned to the faith of his childhood. He went back then from Italy to his home in north Africa. There he was joined by friends and disciples and with them he began to live the life of a monk. His sister imitated his example and founded a similar group for women. For all of these he wrote his rule. This rule of St. Augustine, one of the earliest in the church, shares with the rule of St. Benedict and that of St. Basil the honor of antiquity and venerability among all the various rules which have been composed for the guidance of monks and nuns. Some hundreds of other institutes have chosen it for their religious guidance. So great was Augustine's love for the common life that he continued in it even after he had become a bishop. After the death of the saint, many monasteries were founded in Africa, Europe, and Asia which followed his rule. These monks were called frequently the Hermits of St. Augustine, though they never united into one order. As a matter of fact, before the thirteenth century, there were no orders in the sense we know them—as great unions of religious—all living under the same constitutions and obedient to the same general superior. It was not until 1256 that Pope Alexander, desirous of obtaining unity among the various independent Augustinian monasteries, brought them together under one name and decreed that their organization was to be similar to that of the recently founded mendicant orders.

The history of the Order of Saint Augustine during the Middle Ages was a glorious one. There were at one time in Europe 30,000 Augustinians in 25 provinces. Augustinian scholars taught at Paris and Oxford. Augustinian missionaries sailed with the first Spanish explorers to the New World. There was an Augustinian on the first ship that reached the Philippines. It was an Augustinian who founded the first university on the North American continent, that of Mexico. There were Augustinian missionaries in Japan as early as the sixteenth century. Father Gregory Mendel, the world renowned discoverer of the laws of heredity, was an Augustinian. Unfortunately, the growth and expansion of the order was interrupted by the religious revolution of the sixteenth century and very many of the flourishing provinces of Europe were destroyed. It was only in the countries which remained completely Catholic that the order continued in its previous happy state, that is, in Italy, Ireland and Spain. The monastery, college, and university of the Escorial are conducted by the Augustinian Fathers. One hundred and seven Augustinian Fathers of the Escorial Monastery were murdered in the recent Spanish Civil War.

It was from Ireland that the first Augustinians came to this country. In 1794, just 5 years after George Washington was elected first President of the United States, Father John Rosseter came to Philadelphia from Dublin. Seven years later in 1801, the first Augustinian church, that of St. Augustine, was erected a few blocks from the Delaware River in Philadelphia. During the first 50 years of our existence in the United States, Saint Augustine's, Philadelphia, was the cradle and mother-house of the province. This latter title it had to eventually relinquish to Villanova. From this foundation missionaries went forth through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and into New England. There are at the present time over 50 Augustinian foundations in this country. There are houses of the order in the archdioceses of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Boston and Havana, Cuba; and in the dioceses of Brooklyn, Camden, Ogdensburg, Albany, Lansing, San Diego, Rockford and Tulsa. In addition to its parishes and mission band, the order conducts many high schools.

Villanova College, located a few miles from Philadelphia, was founded in 1842. It is the oldest Catholic college in Pennsylvania and the leading Catholic engineering school of the East.

The Preparatory Seminary is at Staten Island, N. Y., the Novitiate at New Hamburg, N. Y., the Collegiate at Villanova, and the School of Theology at Washington, D. C.

The second apostolic delegate in the United States was Msgr. Sebastian Martinelli. He was an Augustinian and at the time of his assignment he was also created archbishop of Ephesus in August of 1896. At this time he was serving his second term as prior general of the Augustinian order. He was made cardinal on April 15, 1901.

As long ago as 1818 an Augustinian, Father Philip Larissey, labored in this archdiocese. He came first to New Bedford, where he built a small church. Then for a few years he engaged in missionary work in Boston, where he built a small chapel which he named St. Augustine's of South Boston. Previous to 1818 he had done missionary work in Newfoundland. He was the first to preach in Irish in Boston. It is recorded that Bishop de Cheverus, of Boston, kept in his desk a document appointing Father Larissey, vicar general and administrator of the diocese, in case of the bishop's death.

Later on the Augustinians established parishes in Lawrence, Andover, Methuen, Baldwin, and Wilmington. At the present time they have seven churches in Lawrence, of which St. Mary's is the largest and most beautiful in all New England with the exception of the cathedral in Boston. They also have the Immaculate Conception Church in Lawrence, which will celebrate its one-hundredth anniversary this year.

In the fall of 1848, the Reverend James O'Donnell, O. S. A., built St. Mary's Chapel on Oak Street, Lawrence. The holy sacrifice of the Mass was first offered there in January of 1849. The cornerstone of the present magnificent edifice was laid on August 19, 1866.

The present church was completed under the direction of Father Galberry and was dedicated on September 3, 1871. Father Galberry, O. S. A., became the fourth Bishop of Hartford, Conn., in 1875.

In August of 1859, Father O'Donnell introduced the Sisters of Notre Dame, who established the parochial school that has developed to such great proportions. These sisters, at the present time, administer to the spiritual education of the children of the four Augustinian parishes of Lawrence as well as to the children of St. Augustine's parish in Andover.

The Xaverian Brothers were invited in the year 1889 to teach the boys of St. Mary's parish. It would be impossible to compute the good that has been accomplished in St. Mary's parish under the guidance of these

brothers, nine of whom now teach the older boys in our schools.

Rev. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A., came to Lawrence in 1886. During his long pastorate of 30 years much was accomplished for Catholicity in the city.

The oldest Augustinian in the United States, and the second oldest priest in the archdioceses of Boston is the Reverend Daniel J. O'Mahoney who has spent 65 years in the priesthood and having passed his 4 score and 10 years is still active at St. Mary's. On the occasion of his sixtieth anniversary of his ordination Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia wrote the following:

"Upon my arrival in Manila in 1903, it was a happiness to meet yourself and the late beloved Father McElrath, your companion, and to learn from you, who had already labored in that difficult field, the state of affairs in that country and especially the difficulties which confronted all of us because of a schism and the effects of the insurrection first against Spain and then against the United States.

"It was due in no small measure to yourself and Father McElrath that the interests of the Catholicity in that country is in a flourishing condition."

The Very Reverend Mortimer A. Sullivan, serving his third term as provincial of the Province of St. Thomas of Villanova, is a native of Lawrence. There are 35 parishes in the province. Two hundred and fifty-four priests in the province devote themselves to educational missionary, and parochial duties.

Loyalty to the church, to its teaching, and to its head and confidence in supernatural strength, gained through the sacraments, especially the blessed eucharist, are the sovereign remedies which the Augustinian Fathers of this archdiocese have ever recommended to the faithful.

They have always considered it a great privilege to be able to share in the good work of this outstanding center of religious faith. A manifestation of religious faith was exemplified, under the leadership of His Excellency Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, in the recent campaign for a Catholic hospital in Greater Lawrence. The present vital need of such an institution was realized by a doctor who is an alumnus of Villanova College, and by Augustinian Fathers.

Archbishop Cushing, an apostle of charity to this city, promised, at the solemn pontifical Mass of thanksgiving, in St. Mary's Church on Saturday, September 22, 1945, a refuge for the old folks in appreciation of the cooperation and generosity of the people of Greater Lawrence.

The Augustinians remember with great pride the contributions which have been made by their brethren who have gone before them and who now enjoy the reward of their labors. They have confidence that the Augustinians of the future will continue to bring to the faithful, whose servants they are, the good tidings of the Gospel and the spirit of their illustrious founder, who said "Thou has made us for Thyself, O God, and our heart is restless until it rests in Thee."

Fifteen Billion Dollars More?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

or

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to leave heretofore granted, I include in my remarks the following article by Frank C. Waldrop, which appeared in a

recent issue of the Washington Times-Herald:

FIFTEEN BILLION DOLLARS MORE?

(By Frank C. Waldrop)

Money. Money. Money. Everybody cusses it, yet everybody collects it if he can. Nobody knows who invented it and very few people even claim to understand it.

And though practically everybody knows how to get rid of it, not so many know how to hold onto it. Strange stuff.

Through a great deal of luck, energized by brains and work, we Americans of the present day have inherited the greatest power of wealth ever known to man.

Our natural wealth is converted and made effective through the medium of money. And it could not be made effective in any other known way. No other invention has ever been brought forth for measuring and trading in values as efficiently as in terms of money.

It is also true that nothing can get away from you quicker than this same money if you don't have sense in using it.

Let's do a little figuring and see how our present generation of Americans are handling their money. We have just come out of a world war with a public debt now rising past \$275,000,000,000.

Whether this capital debt will ever be paid off, nobody knows. But one fact we can all take a look at now: It costs us in the neighborhood of \$5,500,000,000 a year just to pay the interest and service charges.

The war has produced some very interesting developments on United States money abroad in case you are one of those people who says, "Oh, well, after all we only owe the debt to ourselves. We spent it all right here at home so no harm is done to the total national wealth."

The latest figures show that between March 1941 and October 1945 we spent \$46,040,054,000 on the lend-lease program. This represents a considerable amount of wealth of the United States distributed through lend-lease agreements with the following countries:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The foregoing is just a list of nations with which we had formal agreements. It does not by any means signify that we didn't send lend-lease anywhere else in the world, or otherwise spent money abroad.

We also developed Army and Navy Establishments throughout something like 45 major depots around the world outside of our own borders and spent as yet incompletely totaled billions to maintain and supply them.

And of the billions of dollars worth of United States goods exported abroad for the maintenance of our fighting forces, by far the most will stay wherever it now is.

So chalk up X billions in United States wealth abroad over and above lend-lease yet to be totaled.

Even that isn't all. For now that the shooting is over, in come our handsome allies with their hands out again. Our Socialist British Allies are asking \$4,400,000,000 and are grousing because they don't get more. Communist-tinged China wants \$2,100,000,000 minimum. Socialist-Communist France is talking about \$2,500,000,000 minimum. Communist Russia has suggested that she won't take less than \$6,000,600,000. There are other countries lined up behind with hands out, too.

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In all, we are asked to make direct loans of not less than \$15,000,000,000 to finance countries which publicly and officially denounce capitalism and the dollar sign.

Over and above that we are asked to be the principal underwriter of the international bank designed at Bretton Woods.

So you can see that the much-abused United States dollar is somewhat in demand abroad. And very popular, too. But the United States taxpayer who will have to finance all these glamorous enterprises—Oh, well! He's very rich, very generous. And he doesn't need it, anyhow.

Red River Lateral Canal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OR

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following arguments in favor of the Red River lateral canal by Ed C. Burris, general manager, Shreveport Chamber of Commerce, secretary-manager Red River Valley Improvement Association:

It is gratifying indeed to have the privilege of coming before this Board in support of a project that means so much economically to the community in which I live and to the area that constitutes its trade territory. I first appeared before this Board approximately 5 years ago in support of this project. Since that time, world-wide events have precluded your honorable body from devoting any time or energy to civil projects except those of primary concern to our military program.

It is gratifying indeed that we can now once again turn our attention to those projects that have for their prime purpose the building and strengthening of the economy of our great Nation.

The Army engineers have been most conservative in their studies of navigation to Shreveport, La. They are to be congratulated for their conservatism, even though those of us who reside in communities, the fortune of which are at stake, would have you be a little more lenient in your analysis. We are proud, however, to observe that navigation to Shreveport has stood the acid test of your conservatism and has met with the approval of your district and division engineers.

We observe the Army engineers have selected the year 1939 as the basic year for their study. Each intervening year since that time has had more tonnage originate and terminate in the Southwest than was evident in that year.

A study of reports made by the engineers on navigation projects discloses that in past years four major factors were considered in arriving at the total benefits to be incurred. First, the tonnage available for shipment by water as of fixed year upon which the study was based. Second, undeveloped tonnage, that is, tonnage that the survey could not establish because of the inadequate opportunity of making proper contacts and proper analysis. Third, the future growth of the area. Fourth, other benefits such as drainage, recreation, and indirect savings; and, of course, balanced against these was the cost factor of construction, maintenance, operation, and amortization.

We observe that the ultraconservatism of your division engineer has precluded his use of some of the factors. He has based his entire report, as applied to this project, upon the first and fourth of these steps, leaving out entirely the undeveloped tonnage and future growth of the area. We believe these, too, should be considered by this Board when making your recommendations. These we shall discuss later.

Your engineers selected the year 1939 as the base year for your study—this is understandable though we believe it to be a comparatively light year. We can find no fault for your having accepted it as the basic year and, since it was so selected by the engineers, we believe that it should be adhered to quite rigidly all the way across the board in the course of your study. We emphasize this point because the opponents of this project have proposed that this Board consider the recent closing of one industry as a basis for refusing the acceptance of the division engineer's recommendations. We maintain this should not be done because:

1. Some base year has to be accepted.
2. If decreases are accepted, then increases would have to be accepted and a whole new study would evolve; and we all agree that this project has been in the hands of the engineers long enough. Therefore, we believe 1939 should be adhered to as rigidly as possible.

It shall be pointed out later today that percentage-wise, the over-all tonnage shipped into and out of the area has increased tremendously during the past 5 years and, accordingly, any decrease made possible by virtue of one industry having shut down would have been more than offset by increases in other industries, were a later year accepted.

Even so, I should like to place before your honorable body some information relative to the petroleum industry in our area. A locality that has produced oil since 1906 and has for many years produced some 26,000,000 tons of petroleum annually, has seen within the Louisiana section, to say nothing of the east Texas area, some 33 different refineries since 1927, the earliest available records. Now, as a matter of fact, there has not been 33 differently constructed refineries. The one that recently announced that it would be closed down has been reorganized three times previously and we have reasons to believe this may happen again. It has not been dismantled or destroyed.

Then, too, new oil fields are being discovered at frequent intervals, the latest having been announced on January 6 of this year in Natchitoches Parish, La., adjacent to Red River. New oil fields are contributory to new refineries and increased refining capacity, once shipping mediums are provided that will enable refineries to operate economically and ship their products to markets throughout the Nation on a competitive basis, the refining industry in the Red River area will become more stabilized and will undoubtedly increase in capacity.

Even though there have been 33 refineries since 1927, there never have been more than 10 or less than 5 at any one time. The daily crude capacity has never exceeded 70,000 barrels and never less than 44,000 barrels. The average for period was 53,000 barrels and for 1945, 56,530 barrels. Thus, the refining capacity has remained rather constant, despite periodic reorganization of various refineries.

We were most interested when analyzing the reports prepared by the Corps of Engineers comparatively with that prepared by the Department of Public Works of the State of Louisiana. We were first impressed by the relative closeness of their estimate in arriving at tonnage and savings to be incurred. On the other hand, we were equally as impressed with the differences that existed in the reports.

It is easily understandable that there would be discrepancies between the two reports because the studies were approached quite differently. There was available to the Army engineers information that was not available to the department of public works. On the other hand, the department of public works, with the aid of specialists secured from the University of Louisiana, together with the voluntary assistance secured up and down the river, were able to make a more detailed study in some directions than was possible for the representatives of this board during the brief period of time they had to devote to the project.

So we observe that the Army engineers have submitted approximately 300,000 tons per annum that does not appear at all in the report of the department of public works. On the other hand, the department of public works, on several different commodities, have shown an appreciably greater tonnage than was shown by the Army engineers. This, too, is understandable, if the approach to the problem is taken into consideration. The Army engineers analyzed waybills which were mostly, if not all, the waybills of rail carriers. Consequently, they could not indicate tonnage hauled by contract carriers and shippers who hauled their own products because they could do so more cheaply than was possible under existing shipping conditions.

As a result, the department of public works report shows some 90,000 more tons of cotton will be shipped by this medium than does the Army engineers. Their estimate on iron pipe and steel products is approximately 266,000 tons greater than was the estimate of the Army engineers. The department of public works shows 122,000 more tons of beverage than does the survey of the Army engineers and approximately 21,600 more tons of canned products and corresponding proportional increase in other products. These estimates have to do with shipments both north and south bound.

If these two studies were combined and if the top figures were accepted in each of the studies, there would be added to a gross overall tonnage available some 597,000 more tons than now exist in the present engineers' report, or a grand total of 1,789,000 tons. The figures are quite impressive, but even more impressive are the savings. The 597,000 tons additional represent a savings of \$1,866,000 which, when added to the estimates of the Army engineers, brings the grand total to \$5,061,000. Should not this Board accept this tonnage? It was arrived at honest men, experts in their field, after a careful survey.

The department of public works will justify their own estimates, but I should like to point out a few factors of interest. They were a little too conservative to satisfy many. The economic specialists working for that body went to rather extended lengths in their efforts to find every possible cost that could be deducted from potential savings. Take petroleum as an illustration: During the course of their analysis of shipping cost of petroleum products by barge as compared to other carriers, the construction, liquidation, and amortization, and operation of terminal facilities both at the point of origin and the point of destination, were included by the economists. An analysis of their work sheet will convince any individual that there is no padding in their potential tonnage or in their potential savings.

It is realized, however, by all, that during the short period available to them for their study, it was impossible for them to study all commodities and, consequently, only selected products were analyzed. This study was also confined almost exclusively to river points, rather than points of origin, 15, 20, or more miles from the stream, even though this would appropriately come within the territory involved. Much of the tonnage shipped to other cities within the area could appro-

priately clear through these river points were water navigation available, although it does not clear through these points at this time. Therefore, any study confined to river points cannot possibly include the total possible savings.

At best, such studies are merely indicators. They are not claimed by those who compiled them to be absolutely correct since many and varied forms of transportation by which tonnage is shipped makes it impossible to make a complete study, hence the variances in the two reports.

The engineers' report does not include undeveloped tonnage—we believe it should. Undeveloped tonnage might better be referred to as undiscovered tonnage—much of it was in existence at the time of survey, but was not discovered by those doing the research. It has been the previous practice of Army engineers in their analysis of every project that it has been my privilege to analyze, to give percentagewise, an allowance for undeveloped tonnage. In the reports we have studied this has varied from 15 to 25 percent. We are not disposed to indicate what allowances should be made relative to this project, but it does seem that in all fairness a similar, proportional, percentagewise allowance for undeveloped tonnage on this project would be sound. The experience of the engineers we believe has, with very few if any exceptions, justified such allowances. The tonnage on projects upon which they have made estimates has, after a short period, increased substantially beyond their estimate, the most glaring illustration of which is the intercoastal canal. Most inland waterways are carrying more tonnage than was estimated by the Army engineers during the course of their study and most of these studies included a percentage for undeveloped tonnage.

The trade territory of Shreveport includes a radius of approximately 100 miles, consisting of 25 parishes in northwest Louisiana, some 20 counties in east Texas, and 5 counties in southwest Arkansas. This is the area that can best be served from Shreveport as compared to any other major distributing point. The city of Alexandria, farther downstream, can best serve the whole of central Louisiana on products of which the cost of shipping constitutes a major portion of the selling price. A tremendous tonnage for that whole area would be developed were navigation possible. More especially would this be of value to the Federal Government in connection with maneuvers and the operation of Camp Polk, in central Louisiana, the last camp having been recently declared by the Army to be one of their permanent installations.

The Corps of Engineers, in making this study, made no allowance for future growth of contributory areas, although this has been previously practiced by the engineers in connection with such studies. It is fully realized that any projection of estimates into the future may prove a hazardous fallacy. Even so, the steady growth of the area in the past indicates continued growth in the future and points to an expansion over the life of this project that deserves consideration.

Such growth in tonnage may be influenced by several different factors: First, population; second, industrial expansion; third, distribution development; and then, of course, the discovery of new basic resources. We shall deal with each of these briefly.

To increase the number of people does not necessarily indicate a proportional increase in tonnage available for the proposed canal. On the other hand, one can scarcely deny that people do serve as an index for estimating tonnage. Therefore, the population growth of the area might prove of interest during the course of your deliberation relative to this project. From 1910 through 1930, over a period of 20 years, the increase of population in area tributary to Red River was 22.8 percent or slightly more than 1 percent per annum. Whereas, the growth dur-

ing the decade of 1930 to 1940, the last available census report, was 13 percent gain for the period. I do not know what it has been since that time as we have no accurate estimate. There is no reason why this increase will not continue under any normal conditions and there is every reason to believe that the construction of this proposed canal would substantially augment this increase since it would make possible the erection and successful operation of business enterprises that, at the present time, must seek location elsewhere because of advantages made possible to them by transportation channels constructed at the Government's expense.

In our opinion, one of the prime factors deserving of consideration when approaching a project of this kind, is what effect will it have upon the economy of the area and of the Nation. For this reason, we believe that consideration of the future effect of this project upon the area tributary to Red River is of prime importance. The possible future tonnage should be given every consideration by the Army engineers in their study.

With each increase in population, existing avenues of distribution will handle more merchandise and new avenues will be established, if the population is to be adequately served—hence more tonnage will be shipped.

For example, nearly 2,000,000 people reside within the Shreveport trade area, an area that can best be served by Shreveport under present conditions, as against competitive distribution points. This population, percentagewise, is showing a substantial growth from year to year. This natural growth will call for increased tonnage by itself, but on the other hand, when a lower cost shipping medium is made available, so that in-bound freight can be brought into the communities along Red River at a lower cost than at present, the trade area will be extended. Furthermore, a greater percentage of the materials necessary to supply these people will be shipped through these river ports, thus adding to the future growth of the tonnage to be carried by the proposed canal.

There is within the Red River area vast basic undeveloped or only partially developed natural resources that will provide much tonnage for this proposed canal. Chief among these, perhaps, is the vast iron ore deposits near the head of the proposed navigation canal. A large \$24,000,000 blast furnace was built by the Government during the course of the war, near these deposits. At the present time, private capital is making arrangements to construct auxiliary plants that will use pig iron from these great furnaces, thus developing and assuring the future of this enterprise. Once it gets underway, large quantities of these products will be shipped via this proposed canal. Then, too, economic studies have indicated that coal from either the Alabama, Tennessee, or West Virginia areas will be shipped by barge into the area to blend with existing coal supply so as to make a better coking coal. This is all future tonnage, but it is real. It's the type of tonnage that such canals will aid in developing and, by doing so, aid the great steel industry of America to further decentralize so as to be less vulnerable to attack in event of future wars.

There is an evident tendency to further decentralize industry throughout the United States. This trend will undoubtedly gain momentum during the years immediately ahead. The construction of this canal will serve to bring into the area adjacent to Red River many of the heavier industries that look to water transportation as their prime medium of shipping. These new industries, many of which are making inquiry now as to localities throughout the area, plus expansion in the existing pulp and paper industry, plus the developing of the iron industry and steel-fabricating industry, as well as industries that will utilize other basic resources of the area,

give substantial assurance of a more than average growth over the life of this project.

The engineers have allowed on other projects as much as 25 percent of the established tonnage as of the date of the survey for future growth and development. Therefore we believe you would be justified in allowing 25 percent additional tonnage for future growth on this project. This would be in keeping with previous practices of the engineers, and would, we believe, prove extremely sound in the years ahead.

There is one other factor that we would like to call to the attention of this honorable board. That is, the cost of financing this program. It is estimated by the engineers that this project would cost approximately \$42,000,000 and that the annual cost of interest on this project based at 3 percent would be \$1,355,000. You will observe that the rate is 3 percent. Under current conditions, we believe this project could readily be financed with bonds bearing 2 percent or less. This would make possible an annual savings of approximately \$450,000 or a sum equivalent to approximately 14 percent of the full estimated savings in the engineers' report. We would recommend that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors reanalyze the cost of financing since a substantial savings might be possible and thus provide a broader margin in the economic justification of this project.

We assure you that we offer no criticism of the conservative methods used by the division engineer in arriving at his recommendation, but we do believe that this honorable body would be justified in adjusting this estimate of the cost of financing so that the project may have the full benefit of its sound economic position.

In conclusion, we respectfully recommend: First, that the Army engineers adhere to the fixed year, a basic year, in the course of their study so as to avoid the necessity of further survey. Second, that you allow a minimum of 15 percent of the established tonnage for undeveloped or undisclosed tonnage. Third, that you make a similar allowance of at least 20 percent of established tonnage for future growth. Fourth, that you reanalyze the interest rate, that is the cost of financing, and adjust your cost of amortization accordingly; fifth, that this honorable board increase the benefits allowed to the valley by this canal as a drainage measure (see Department of Public Works report) and that recreation and natural defense be considered during the course of deliberation.

In presenting this paper, I have dealt primarily in broad, though factual principles. I have left for presentation by the paper that is to follow, much detail that will substantiate these principles.

Loan to Great Britain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ALBERT THOMAS OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following resolutions of the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade submitted January 30, 1946:

Whereas there is before the Congress of the United States a proposed long-term loan to Great Britain involving substantially over four billions of dollars, and we believe that the economic welfare of this country is to be

greatly enhanced by the approval of this loan; and

Whereas in the present demoralized condition of the world, we believe it highly essential to the restoration of all the nations that we do everything possible to preserve Great Britain as a first-class power, not only because they are our natural allies but more especially in this work of restoration and rehabilitation our nation can not do all the things needed by itself. We believe also that enlightened self-interest dictates the necessity of aiding this country so that they in turn may contribute to this great work which is so vital. There is no question but what this loan will be of enormous benefit in opening to us the export and import markets of all nations; and the consequent prosperity derived from this more than justifies the risk which is involved: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade wishes to go on record as unanimously approving the ratification of this loan.

The Disposal of Surplus Property Should Be Investigated Thoroughly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CARL T. CURTIS

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1946

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, if there is anyone that contends that the disposal of surplus property is being handled efficiently and in accordance with the intent of Congress, I have been unable to locate such an individual. Reasonable people are finding just cause for complaint when they attempt to buy any of the surplus property offered for sale by the Government.

Certainly something is wrong with this entire set-up. What conniving is going on back of the scene in connection with the disposal of surplus property that makes it impossible for a veteran, a farmer, a small-business man, or an educational institution to secure what they need. Why was it, that the Honorable Guy Gillette, a former Senator from the State of Iowa, resigned after wrestling with this problem for some time. Mr. Gillette's honesty and integrity is unquestioned, and the question has been asked Why would he go on with the handling of surplus property? Great hope was placed in Mr. Stuart Symington, who was made Surplus Property Administrator. It was predicted that he would display great organizational ability and would set up an efficient program of disposal. Now Mr. Symington is leaving. I think that it is time to ask the question, what is wrong?

It might be well to recall the circumstances concerning the passage of the original Surplus Property Act. It was late in the summer of 1944. The Congress was in recess and a call was sent out to hurry to Washington and enact a Surplus Property Disposal Act right now. Most of the New Deal legislation is put through at the last minute, and under the threat and plea that a crisis or emergency exists. That was true

when Congress acted upon the Surplus Property bill. Congress was urged to rush the legislation. Whenever the Congress is forced into a position where the battle cry is "Rush the legislation—don't read it," the legislation usually results in the creation of a bureau and a vast delegation of authority to that bureau, instead of the Congress approaching the subject and writing a law concerning it. This is not an accident, it is exactly what the New Deal bureaucrats want. It gives the bureaus power to regulate and control. It makes it possible for a bureaucrat to say to his stenographer, "Miss Jones, take a law."

A returned veteran, who wished to again take up farming in Nebraska and who was unable to buy any farm machinery from dealers, because of the strike and other work stoppages, writes as follows:

I've also tried to buy from the Office of Surplus Property which is a total flop as far as benefiting the veteran, then I find in the paper where the recent sale at Fort Crook, Nebr., brought in the most money of its kind in the United States, which alone proves little benefit do we get out of it, and anyone should understand that a veteran's financial standing isn't very high in comparison to the public who has benefited from the high wages and prices.

An enterprising business concern in Nebraska set out to create a new industry to employ veterans. Those gentlemen needed certain equipment and they proceeded to Omaha, Neb., to contact those agencies handling surplus property. I wish to quote a portion from that letter leaving out, of course, the names:

We are attempting to set up a small factory to employ returning veterans. We have already rented a building, hired one veteran as foreman and have several other veterans ready to go to work. Our factory is going to be utilized in building not only our own store fixtures but various related items. We need a complete set of shop equipment including lathes, table saws, band saw, jig saw, sander, etc.

The first of this week we made a trip to Omaha to attempt to buy equipment. While there, we contacted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation located at 601 Woodmen of the World Building, Omaha, Neb. The first individual we contacted informed us that he had nothing and we passed to another individual who likewise had nothing and we were taken to a third individual who also had nothing but who referred us over to another branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation located next to the Town Hall Theater and the same procedure was repeated with the exception that they referred us back over to a fourth person at 601 WOW Building where we again met without success. In both of these places there were a lot of high-priced RFC employees and stenographers, apparently doing very little, if anything.

All this happened on January 14. On January 16 the following ad appeared in the World Herald and I suppose in every other paper in the country. This is the identical office that we attempted to buy this scarce equipment from. They were listing exactly the items that we attempted to buy. Now obviously, either they don't know what they are doing in the office, they don't know what merchandise they have on hand, or they are just wasting a lot of the Government's money running these ads.

In the State of Nebraska most of our counties have a veterans' service office.

This was set up by the Legislature of Nebraska and it is not financed by Federal funds, but local funds. The situation in respect to the disposition of surplus property of veterans is so bad that one of our outstanding service officers, from a Nebraska county, recently wrote the Surplus Property Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Omaha, as follows:

I have this morning received your circular designated as OM List No. C-3, January 21, 1946, containing 16 pages of surplus steel, aluminum and brass in bars, sheets, and tubing, being offered for sale.

Although we were promised on October 29, and thereafter by letters from your office, that we would receive listings of all surplus property being offered for sale through your office, yet this far, the listings which I have received have all been of the nature of the one above referred to—namely, property in which no one in 1,000 veterans in this vicinity is at all interested. This is particularly irksome in view of the fact that in the Omaha World Herald of January 22, 1946, you ran a large paid advertisement, listing many articles of surplus property now available and for sale, including such items as paint, and similar commodities in which the veterans in this State are interested. Is there any reason why you can send circulars on nonwanted material, and not give us information on the items in which veterans are interested? Thus far the circulars I have received describing surplus property available have been limited to such items as steel sheeting, bulk plumbing supplies (in quantities much too large for veterans to handle), oil dealers' supplies, and horses in Wyoming.

The service officers of this State are familiar with the property needed by the veterans in their community, and if we could be advised of the sale of such commodities as you listed in the World Herald yesterday, we could get the information out to the veteran through our local papers, and by other means available. Nothing is accomplished, however, by your circulars advertising for sale surplus property in which not one in a thousand of the veterans can possibly be interested, and withholding from us information on those items in which the veteran is vitally interested.

The disposal of surplus property is such a disgraceful failure that many people are alarmed about it. Only this last week in a conference sponsored by the Labor Department the following resolution was passed:

Whereas the administration of the Surplus Property Act has operated to the disadvantage of veterans of World War II, and to the advantage of larger business firms; and

Whereas the military services have failed to act as expeditiously as possible in declaring property surplus; and

Whereas in actual practice the process of obtaining surplus goods is so onerous, complicated, and involved that it is practically an impossibility for the individual veteran to make purchases; and

Whereas in the disposal of surplus property no actual preference has been given to the veteran; and

Whereas it is essential to the economic well-being of millions of veterans that they be afforded a real opportunity to make purchases of such surplus war goods: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by this conference of representatives of the Governors of the States and Territories called by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration and assembled in Washington this 5th day of February 1946, That—

1. Congress take such steps as are necessary to insure that a continuous and vigorous procedure of declaring property surplus be immediately instituted by the armed services.

2. Congress designate one agency to be charged with the disposal of war goods in quantities suitable for individual purchase. That a streamlined procedure be established to the end that veterans may acquire surplus war goods with a minimum of effort, travel, and cost.

3. Congress provide that veterans be given a preference over all other, including governmental units; and be it further

Resolved, That the Retraining and Reemployment Administration be requested to bring this matter to the attention of Congress and take any steps within its power to effect the provisions of this resolution.

Under the provisions of the GI bill of rights, which this Congress has passed, the colleges and universities of the country are playing a very important role. They are unable to get the surplus property that they need to better serve the veterans. The colleges do find out that there is much inefficiency, blundering, incompetency, and negligence in the handling of surplus property. The head of the physics department of one of our fine midwestern colleges, in a letter to the president of the board of trustees, which was passed on to me, said:

We have been supplied with a property list, issued from the RFC, coming from the Office of Surplus Property, Aircraft Division, Educational Disposal Section, which gives specific names and catalog numbers of items that are now available.

You will be interested in some of the facts concerning the above property lists which are of great concern to a college science department which is supposed to be working with basic science and not with trade-school problems. In the first place, this list, which is identified as exhibit A by the RFC, carries such things as brake assembly, bulb, air filter, ignition harness, etc., the whole being useful only as museum pieces now and are of little value for instruction in a physics class. The whole list contains only seven items which are of any practical use in science work, namely, some of the gyroinstruments. It seems that the colleges may become places for dumping scrap iron from the Air Forces.

The most significant thing about the list, exhibit A, is the type of material not listed thereon. There are no pieces of electrical equipment of any kind listed—such things as radio sets, radio components or repair parts, circuit-building materials, electric meters, radio tubes—all of which are essential in teaching electronics. There are no optical units listed; such items as discarded lenses, sighting telescopes, sextants for teaching navigation are all desirable items in class and laboratory work.

I have talked recently with many ex-servicemen, both officers and enlisted personnel, and they tell of seeing large quantities of such things as the above articles being destroyed. They tell of large piles of optical, electrical, and mechanical equipment which are found around any of the airfields, but which are not made available to anyone. I do not see any reason why such material cannot be passed on to the colleges for they will not be able to get such practical equipment in any other way for a long time to come.

It appears to me that if a small businessman wants to secure some surplus property to retail to his customers, that he is faced with passing the buck,

changing rules, and a good old run-around. He would have every reason to believe that it was never intended that he should have any of this surplus property. It looks like the game is to wear a potential purchaser out, to the end that he becomes disgusted and quits trying to buy any surplus property. The small businessmen, as well as the farmers, veterans, and colleges, are not getting the surplus property that Congress intended that they should get.

Mr. Speaker, an appropriate committee should at once conduct a searching and fearless investigation of the entire program for disposing of surplus property. The responsibility for efficient and honest administration in the sale of surplus property is something that cannot be escaped by this administration. Is the majority trying to permit this whole program to be cleaned up, or are they going to let a huge scandal break?

The Future of Alaska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to leave heretofore granted, I include in my remarks the following editorial which appeared in the *Portland Oregonian* January 28, 1946:

THE FUTURE OF ALASKA

In his annual message on the State of the Union the President proposed that Alaska be granted statehood as soon as the people of the Territory express such a desire. A few days before Mr. Truman's message reached Congress news dispatches from Seattle told of hundreds of ex-servicemen booking passage to Alaska in search of new economic opportunity.

These events are closely related. They also are of great importance to the Pacific Northwest. Alaska is, in effect, a continuation of this region. The Northwest is the gateway to Alaska. Alaskan prosperity will help the Northwest. With the new land of continental United States now greatly restricted, Alaska stands as one of the last vast frontiers under American sovereignty.

Yet our treatment of Alaska is not something of which we can be proud. The natives of the Territory are the victims of the highest tubercular rate in the world; there are fewer natives in Alaska now than when we acquired the Territory from Russia in 1867. Alaska has neither economic nor political independence. The Territory is administered from the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., 5,500 miles away. Most of its resources are held in absentee ownership, either in Seattle or in Wall Street.

In August of 1944 the late President Roosevelt returned from Alaska and said he had met many soldiers there who hoped to settle in the Territory after the war. He announced an intention of setting up aids to help these men get started. Yet nothing has happened. Secretary Ickes submitted an inadequate plan to Congress, which consisted of nothing more than an expansion of the old-line bureaus under his aegis. It offered no tangible

assistance to veterans, and Congress wisely rejected it.

In a new book on our northern rampart, Opportunity in Alaska, published by the Macmillan Co., George Sundborg points out that "had the Nation been settled at the leisurely pace which has prevailed in Alaska, we would not yet have reached the Alleghenies. Time—not just the clock and the calendar, but the time that measures ages—has been standing still in the North."

Mr. Sundborg, a veteran Alaska newspaperman now living in Portland, goes on to insist that soldiers going to Alaska need genuine guidance and help lest they lose their savings. He adds that this guidance and help are not now in prospect.

In 1944 President Roosevelt compared Alaska and Scandinavia. He pointed out that Alaska is a land of vaster distances and greater natural wealth than the Scandinavian peninsula. Yet Scandinavia has 12,000,000 inhabitants, Alaska fewer than 75,000. Why is this? One definite reason, according to Mr. Sundborg, is the lack of either political or economic sovereignty in Alaska.

The salmon pack constitutes the Territory's single most valuable resource. Yet of Alaska's 434 fish traps, 396 are owned by people who are not residents of Alaska. This means that the wealth of the Territory is sliced off; it does not permanently benefit the people who live in Alaska. In addition, the canneries bring up thousands of nonresidents to butcher the fish and can them. Most of these men receive their wages in Seattle. None of the money which they earn is spent in Alaska.

Mr. Sundborg has pointed out, too, that Alaska has the highest shipping rates in the world. The average family in Juneau, one of the southernmost cities in the Territory, pays \$250 a year in ocean freight rates on its food alone. Mr. Ickes, despite many protestations of liberalism, has not moved to end the economic monopolies which have regarded Alaska as sort of a private colonial empire.

In October of 1946 the residents of Alaska will vote on statehood. This may well be the decisive moment in the Territory's modern history. Some elements in Alaska are opposing the referendum. Today Alaska, according to Gov. Ernest H. Gruening, is "the most lightly taxed entity under the American flag." The Territory has no sales tax, income tax, or property tax. The opponents of statehood fear that status as a State would force the levying of local taxes. Advocates of statehood reply that as long as Alaska is held in political servitude by the Interior Department, it will be treated as a colonial empire—"our India," as one young Alaskan put it.

We cannot regard with pride our record to date in the North. The death rate from tuberculosis among Alaska's Indians and Eskimos is 650 per 100,000 population annually; this contrasts with 45 in the United States. The white man took to Alaska germs to which the natives had no hereditary immunity. Our duty to provide adequate hospitalization and treatment has not been fulfilled, claims Washington's Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSEN.

Foreign Service, publication of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, states that thousands of veterans of World War II plan to settle in Alaska. So long as we continue to hold our vast domain in the North in political and economic vassalage, we are not fulfilling our obligation to these soldiers who have such high hopes. It is desirable that President Truman begin at once studies of the transportation facilities, communications, and similar services necessary to make colonization in Alaska a genuine possibility.

The Nation should not let soldiers lose their stakes in Alaska. The day when cheechakos could be allowed to rush headlong into the Northland is gone. And we have a special obligation to settlers who have served their country on the field of battle.

APPENDIX TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Food Production in North Dakota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES R. ROBERTSON

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this House of Representatives passed an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a part of the Missouri River program which is located in North Dakota. This is the beginning of a great irrigation program that will finally lend stability to this northern and western country.

There have been drought periods when the lands of the West and North, as well as the South, failed miserably to produce their share in the Nation's food supply, and consequently the people in these areas were obliged to call upon the national treasury for assistance.

There have been other seasons when the productive capacity of North Dakota has rivaled any state in the Union. The history of North Dakota in the purchase of bonds during the war is one of the brilliant records among the many States of the Union. This brilliant record was made possible because it has been favored by abundant rainfall for the past few years. It will not always be so favored—the law of averages works against us.

With the beginning of the great water program, made possible by the appropriation yesterday, it will be only a question of years until this country will utilize the waters of the great Missouri River to make it self-secure against these recurring drought periods.

Those of you who so graciously supported the program yesterday, which included the Garrison Dam and its reservoir, might be interested to read the record of North Dakota's production last year. Under unanimous consent, I include herewith compiled figures which tell this interesting story of food production in North Dakota at a time when the Nation was so badly in need of it:

**NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS GROSS \$533,814,000—
EACH AVERAGES \$7,600 AS CROPS, PAYMENTS
SHATTER ALL RECORDS**

(By Lorne Wilde)

North Dakota did it again in 1945.

For the fifth consecutive year, farmers of this State came through with production of "bumper" proportions, smashed record after record, established another all-time high in the gross value of the foods and fibers taken from the soil.

North Dakota's 69,649 farms this year produced gross wealth from the soil of the State amounting to \$512,814,000. In addition Government conservation payments, flax incentive payments, and subsidies paid to producers of milk, beef, and lambs received by the farmers exceeded \$21,000,000, for a grand total of \$533,814,000.

That is an average of more than \$7,600 a farm.

That's the highest gross ever received by North Dakota farmers, comparing with \$483,174,000 in 1941, the previous high record.

In 1945, North Dakota farmers produced the State's greatest wheat crop and the State's greatest potato crop.

In addition, the State:

Led the Nation in the production of flax.

Led the Nation in the production of barley. Was second in the production of wheat. Was fourth in the production of potatoes. Was third in the production of rye. Was third in the production of wild hay. Ranks among the leading buttermaking States.

Is one of the high meat producing States. Ranks high in the production of poultry and eggs.

That is a remarkable record, but the cumulative record of the last 5 years—the critical years of the war when an all-out production of foodstuffs was of vital concern to the Nation—will go down in the books as something phenomenal.

North Dakota never, previous to 1941, had two truly bumper crops in a row. Each of the last 5 years has produced superlative results in yields and quality.

The gross cash wealth produced in the last 5 years amounts to \$2,046,812,000. Here is the record by years:

1941	248,559,000
1942	353,035,000
1943	419,230,000
1944	483,174,000
1945	512,814,000

Total 2,046,812,000
In those 5 years North Dakota contributed to the national supply 1,736,328,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, rye, and potatoes

It produced 3,663,000,000 pounds of beef, pork, mutton, and lamb—live marketable weight: 85,000,000 pounds of turkeys; 242,843,000 pounds of chickens; 2,907,000,000 dozen eggs and 11,156,000,000 pounds (about 5,500,000 quarts) of milk.

The following tabulation shows the 5-year record:

	Bushels
Wheat	774,890,000
Corn	114,724,000
Oats	370,038,000
Barley	283,349,000
Flax	49,987,000
Rye	37,725,000
Potatoes	59,605,030

Total	1,736,328,000
Livestock produced:	Pounds
Cattle	2,048,000,000
Sheep	334,000,000
Hogs	1,281,000,000

The following table shows the gross value of North Dakota farm crops for 1945 and 1944, based on the assumption that one-quarter of the oats, one-half the barley, one-tenth of the corn grown for grain, and one-tenth of the loose hay is sold for cash, the remainder being fed to livestock.

The crop figures are based on the Government's final estimates on production for 1945 (with the foregoing exceptions) times the average price for each item—to the farmers—as of November 15. The livestock figures are for the amounts and values of livestock marketed or to be marketed in 1945, as estimated by Ben Kienholz, United States Federal statistician for North Dakota.

The prices used were: Wheat, \$1.52; oats, 60 cents; barley, \$1.04; corn, 95 cents; rye, \$1.63; potatoes, 80 cents; hay, \$6.60.

	1945	1944
Wheat	\$246,070,000	\$224,666,000
Corn	903,000	1,726,000
Oats	12,373,000	10,870,000
Barley	27,955,000	29,531,000
Flax	37,908,000	21,670,000
Rye	3,941,000	2,000,000
Potatoes	18,928,000	18,788,000
Hay	1,036,000	2,228,000
Other crops	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total crops	354,114,000	316,479,000
Cattle	48,000,000	42,137,000
Hogs	21,200,000	42,252,000

	1945	1944
Sheep-----	\$8,500,000	\$8,742,000
Dairy-----	39,500,000	40,427,000
Turkeys-----	5,800,000	4,970,000
Chickens-----	11,500,000	10,544,000
Eggs-----	18,600,000	15,382,000
Wool-----	6,500,000	3,259,000
Cheer products-----	1,000,000	982,000
Total live- stock-----	148,700,000	166,695,000
Grand total-----	512,814,000	483,174,000

¹ Other crops include sugar beets, grass and clover seeds, soybeans, buckwheat, peas, beans, millet, and truck crops.

² Other products include horses sold for cash, honey, hides, and other items.

The 1944 livestock figures are the revised figures of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Address by Attorney General Clark at
Meeting of Tennessee State Bar Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. TOM STEWART

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, February 9 (legislative day of
Friday, January 18), 1946

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered by our very able Attorney General, Hon. Tom Clark, on the 1st of November 1945, at Knoxville, Tenn., at a session of the Tennessee State Bar Association. The remarks of the Attorney General are very enlightening and interesting, and I hope they will be widely read.

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

It has been my good fortune to serve in the Cabinet of the President of the United States for some 4 or 5 months. You know the Cabinet room is a very historic room. When you walk into the west entrance there, you see before you a rectangular room with a fireplace at the end, with a mantel over the fireplace, and above the mantel is a portrait of one of the great Presidents of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. [Applause.] He seems to look down on the deliberations of the Cabinet and see put into effect the great policies and principles for which he stood twenty-odd years ago. And on the left side of this portrait is a portrait of Madison, and next to that is a portrait of Jefferson, the founder of democracy. And the Cabinet table is a very interesting table. It is made out of pure mahogany, a table some 80 feet long, some 6 feet wide, tapering down to square corners at the end, and by the center of that table sits the President of the United States. On his right sits the Secretary of State, and next to the Secretary of State sits the Secretary of War, and next to him sits the Postmaster General, and next sits the Secretary of the Interior. On the President's left sits the Secretary of the Treasury, and next to him the Attorney General, and then the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and last the Secretary of Labor.

I have been there and have seen the problems that have faced the Cabinet. I have heard them discussed there, as we say down

in Texas, just throwing it out on the table with the cards up. I have seen the President grasp the issues involved. I have seen him probe the facts in order that he might see both sides. I have seen him understand the problem. I have seen him decide the issues, and decide them with that rare judgment, with that uncanny accuracy that comes from one who, like you and me, is of the people, a great Missourian who has that common, ordinary horse sense that today leads us to victory in the peace. I think that today we should thank God that in the White House we have Harry S. Truman. [Applause.]

Tonight I thought I might tell you just a few things about the Attorney General. I'm just brand new there, you know; I haven't been there long. I started out in the Department in 1937. I think I met Charlie McCarthy in 1938. Back there then, we had to room two or three of us to an office. I remember many times when Charlie left town, he'd come back and his office would be moved, and I remember many times when mine was moved while I was out of town, and we would have to scramble around and try to find the files that we had been working on. That's how crowded your Department of Justice was.

You know the Attorney General has many problems. He has many petitions that are presented to him; he has many pleas that are made in behalf of persons; and he has many that are made against persons. One of his most arduous tasks is the selection of judges. There are some people who think that the Attorney General, in selecting a person to recommend to the President for a judgeship, just reaches his hand down in a hat and kind of shuffles the cards and comes up with a name. That is far from the truth. We watch the districts very closely. We have a department that does nothing but watch the districts with reference to judges, the circuits with reference to circuit judges, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the United States attorneys. Of course many times we do not know, we can't foresee that a vacancy will occur. For example, a vacancy might be caused by a death. But many times we can foresee those things, and long before that vacancy might occur we have already been canvassing the field to see just who might be fitted for that type of work.

While I am your Attorney General, it shall be my purpose to recommend to the President for the trial bench those who have had trial experience, those who have had the hard knocks in the courtroom, those who have learned, as the Saturday Evening Post said, to wrestle with juries, those who have had the practical experience. In addition to that, we shall look into the background, into the education, into the home life, into the social aspects of each of the various persons who might be recommended for positions. And when we come to the conclusion that a certain person has those attributes, those qualifications that in our opinion will permit him, in fact will demand from him, that he allow that simple, everyday, ordinary justice that the litigants in that court deserve, that is the person whom we will recommend to the President of the United States to be made a trial judge.

Now as to the circuit bench. We intend to recommend for that bench those who have had experience in court, those who have presided in the court. I don't mean by that particularly the Federal court; I don't mean to say that we are going to elevate only trial judges from the Federal bench, although I do believe in promotions. But we shall go into the State benches, as we did in Nevada not long ago when we took the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and put him on the ninth circuit out in California. And as to the Supreme Court. As we did in the case of Mr. Justice Burton, we shall seek out that type of man who has had the experience that will enable him to deal out that type

of justice which litigants in that court are entitled to receive.

As you know, my office is a pretty big office. It has 27,000 people. Down in Texas we'd call it like being in the tall cotton. It's sort of ornate when you come into it. You walk in and you have this reception room, and then you have another room where the secretaries stay, and then you have a room as large as this room here where there is a private office, and behind it you have a little office where you do your work. Of course, Charlie knows that the Attorney General does very little work; he depends on his assistants to do that. Then behind that little office you have a small library room. Next to that you have a sitting room. And I'm going to let you in on a secret; up above the sitting room there is a little bedroom.

Now that bedroom has created a story. When Bob Jackson was appointed Attorney General, after he was confirmed he took a little vacation. After you get confirmed by the Senate you are entitled to a vacation. [Laughter.] I have been through that two or three times, and I know. Well, just before Bob was there, Mr. Justice Murphy was the Attorney General, and Mr. Murphy had just gone on the Supreme Court of the United States. Well, two ladies came in to see the Attorney General while Bob was gone. One was a very charming movie actress and the other was the beautiful wife of a Georgia politician who was very prominent in party circles. Of course, the office was a bit flabbergasted because of these beautiful ladies calling on the Attorney General, and also because the Attorney General was out of town.

Now Hugo, the executive assistant to the Attorney General, is the man who handles the hot problems that the Attorney General wants to pass on to somebody else. He saw these ladies and he was a little bit perturbed, but he was showing them through the offices, thinking that perhaps he might satisfy them. He got back to this little library I was telling you about, after leading them through the various offices, and they didn't seem to be very well satisfied. So he decided to do something that had never been done before, and that was to show these two ladies this little bedroom. As he came into the sitting room he said, "You know, there is another room to this suite of offices that the Attorney General never uses. It's a room that was just sort of an architect's dream. The Attorney General never has any time to use it, but you ladies have been so nice and you have been so considerate because the Attorney General is out of town that I want to show you this room." So he took them up the staircase of 10 or 12 steps. This room is very secluded and has no telephone, and that is one of the best things about it. As they walked in he was showing them the room. There was a couch and the blankets were in order and the sheet was turned back sort of like they turn them back in the Waldorf-Astoria and the ladies looked around the room. Miss de Havilland was the movie star and she has a very discerning eye. She was looking around and she walked over to the couch and looked at it. Then she looked at Hugo and said, "You say the Attorney General never uses this room?" He said, "Yes; never uses it." She said, "Well, how did this hairpin get here?" [Laughter.]

A few days later the Attorney General came back to town, as Attorneys General will do, much to the consternation of some of the help. Hugo was going over the long list of things that had happened. You can't imagine what a long list it is until you happen to be there some day. When I get there in the morning, although I have only been gone this one day, I'll venture to say the list will be 8 or 10 pages long. As I said before, Hugo was going down that list, and he came to the notation he had made about the two beautiful ladies calling on the Attorney Gen-

don't know why they gave it to me. I was talking to Edgar one day about it and I said, "I suppose you thought I was hotter than you were, and that's why you gave me the car." I asked Mrs. Truman about the watch and she took out of her purse one that was exactly like mine. That night I gave mine to Mary. [Laughter.] I follow the steps of my boss.

When I came into the Department, I didn't realize that the juvenile delinquency in the United States had increased so much in recent months. One day a man came into the office from a Midwest city, and he told me about an indictment that had been returned against his boy, 17 years old, who had been paroled by the Army to go to school. He was going to school, and his daddy was a very fine man. But this boy got in with an ex-convict and was induced to join in on a scheme to sell airplane tickets.

The third man in the scheme was an employee of one of the air lines. This employee would issue these tickets—of course they were not paid for—and give them to the ex-convict, and the ex-convict would give them to the boy and the boy would cash them at an air-lines office. Of course he couldn't go back to the same air-lines office twice, because he would be caught up with pretty quickly, so they suggested that he go over into another State, which he did, and then into a third State. The FBI caught him after he had cashed some twelve or fourteen hundred dollars' worth of these tickets. So he stood indicted for this felony in the United States District Court. His daddy sat there and told me, "You know, I've been busy in war work, I've been trying to help get the war won, and I've lost my boy. If anyone should be punished, it should be me, because he didn't know what he was doing. I've neglected him during the last 3 or 4 or 5 years. I didn't know just what was going on." I picked up the phone and called the United States Attorney in that district and asked him to look into the case and see just what the conditions were and just what type of person this boy was and what his daddy was and the rest of the family. I found out that the boy had never been in trouble before. I found out that, in all probability, if he got over this hump he would be a law-abiding citizen. So today that boy is not in the penitentiary, and he's not in a reformatory. Today he is on probation, and he is serving in the active Army of the United States. He is not in school but in the active Army. I hope and I am sure that he will be a good citizen.

There are thousands of boys like that, and there are thousands of girls. I asked Edgar Hoover to get me up some figures about it. Much to my surprise, I found that in one offense by girls 16 years of age and under, the percentage had increased 357 percent for the first 6 months of 1945. Another offense, larceny, by girls 16 and under, had increased 103 percent. I found out that for the first 6 months of 1945 of all crimes of all types, by all persons, 54 percent were by boys and girls under 21 years of age. So I thought it was time for somebody to do something.

I think it would be a great idea if the bar associations of the United States could get together and have a program that might help in saving these boys and girls. I don't have anything concrete to suggest, other than that perhaps you might establish some youth center, sort of like the USO. I suggested this to some New York lawyers and radio executives, and they now have several youth centers in New York where these boys and girls can go and kick up their heels rather than doing it in the back seat of a stolen automobile as they do now. I think that you could do something that would be of great benefit to your country if you would look into this situation. Perhaps the youth centers are not the answer. But figure out some answer, something that the lawyers can devote themselves to that will be a monument

to them, a monument to the citizenship of tomorrow, because these boys and girls are going to be the men and women who run the country tomorrow. We must help them. Some of them are not as fortunate as your boy or my boy, or your girl or my girl. I hope that this bar association will appoint a committee to look into this deplorable situation. Edgar Hoover and I will be glad to give you every cooperation. In these percentages, I am not speaking of Federal crimes. I am speaking of all crimes, including State crimes.

We have a lot of problems in Washington besides cooking pancakes and one thing and another, and we need a lot of good suggestions in the Department of Justice. We are trying to run a law office. It's a pretty big one. I'm just a small-town lawyer. I need the help of the lawyers all over the country.

When I first came into the Department, I was a little bit scared to talk to the Attorney General. Not that I was afraid of him, but I just was a little bashful about talking to him. When I became Attorney General, I set up outside of my office what we call a suggestion box, and I wrote a little note to all the employees of the Department of Justice and had it mimeographed. I told them that I was setting out this suggestion box and that I had the key to it and nobody else would have it, and that I hoped they would give me their suggestions for the betterment of the Department. If they could sign them, fine, because I knew then that they meant what they said; if they couldn't sign them, they should send them in anonymously and I would consider them anyway.

One night I went out and scooped up these suggestions and took them home with me, and I was looking over them along with some other stuff that was official business. About midnight I came across this letter, written on the typewriter. It said:

"DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: You should not wear bow ties. Besides, the bow ties that you wear are too loud.

"Your wife does not have the proper hairdo. The wife of the Attorney General should have a very dignified hairdo, and I would suggest that she go to the beauty parlor and have her hair done over."

Well, Mary had gone to bed and I didn't want to show that to her and disturb her rest the remainder of the night, so I waited till the next morning. She was very much interested in that last paragraph. I decided I would check up on this note, so I called the FBI around and they checked into it. The next morning Edgar came around. He had the letter with him, and he said, "Well, we've checked the typewriters and we have pinned it down to four or five typewriters, but there are about 10 or 15 lawyers that use those typewriters, through their secretaries, and we don't know just whether it is the lawyers or the secretaries. So," he said, "I sent it over to the fingerprint section and I've found out who it was."

"Who in the world was it, Edgar?" I asked.

He said, "Well, I'll tell you. It was your boy, Ramsey." [Laughter.]

Now the reason that I am wearing a bow tie tonight is that Ramsey is in the marines. He's about 3 inches taller than I am, and I am no person to cope with him, but I do want to have your suggestions. If you can't come to Washington and come to see me when you are there, I hope you will write me. Of course, if you can come there and bring a little bit of Tennessee like I saw today, it would really make my heart glad to see you and to get your suggestions. But if you can't, write me. I want to hear about it if you have any suggestions to offer for the good of the Department of Justice. I intend to carry on the Department just like you would want your law office run. It's your law office. I'm just your leader there. I want you to feel that it's your law office. I don't want you to think by that that you can run it, because you can't, but you will

get a fair deal, your client will get a square deal, and the people will be dealt with as they should be.

It is a great personal privilege to be here today and tonight. It's always good to meet with lawyers. You know we get our heads so far in the public trough sometimes that we lose our perspective. When we get out and meet with folks such as you, we get our outlook back, we get to seeing things as we should, and for that reason I deem it a particular privilege to be here and to meet with you. So I bid you goodnight. [Applause.]

The Case Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times editorial of February 8 points very mildly to the futility of snap-blanket legislation. That editorial reads as follows:

THE NEW LABOR BILL

Wholly apart from the merits or the contents of the Case bill, the most significant thing about it is that the House, for the first time in several years, has passed by a large majority a measure to which the spokesmen for organized labor were known to be opposed. The House has done this only two or three times since the passage of the Wagner Act, more than 10 years ago. In June of 1940 it passed, by a vote of 258 to 129, sweeping amendments to the Wagner Act. In December 1941, just a few days before Pearl Harbor, it passed by a vote of 252 to 136, the Smith strike-control bill. In June of 1943 it passed the Connally-Smith bill. The first two bills were buried in committee in the Senate and never came before that body for action. The Connally-Smith bill originated in the Senate and so became law. The action of the House in passing the Case bill yesterday by a vote of 258 to 155 means that the present wave of strikes has once more stung Congress into action.

Wholly apart from its contents, however, the Case bill is one more illustration of how not to legislate. It was put before the whole House without study or hearings by any committee. Drastic amendments to it were made on the floor. In this respect it was not unique. The Smith strike-control bill of 1941 was slapped together and passed without so much as a week's study or debate. The Connally-Smith law, still on the books, was also largely written on the floor.

Yet most of the very people who criticize the new bill on this ground, as they criticized its predecessors, fail to recognize or to acknowledge that the trouble goes much deeper. Congress and the administration have had more than 10 years in which to appoint an authoritative and impartial commission to recommend a rounded program of labor legislation. Neither of them has ever done so. The members of the Labor Committees of the House and Senate, respectively, are usually placed on those committees because they are "pro labor"—that is, because they want only the legislation that the unions ask for. They do not represent the opinion of either the House or Senate as a whole on what labor legislation is desirable. For more than 10 years they have systematically opposed every bill, regardless of its merits, to which organized labor raised the slightest objection. The Senate Labor Committee has made it its business to see that even labor

bills approved by more than a two-thirds majority of the House never see the light of day again and never come to a vote in the Senate. This is not a picture of majority rule or of proper democratic process.

As to the merits of the Case bill, they are, as one might expect in the circumstances, mixed. On the one hand it proposes some reforms that are long overdue. Surely it is time that some Federal legislation spoke out against the use of force, violence, or intimidation by either side in a labor dispute; or the unlawful destruction or seizure of property; or the violation of labor contracts. This the Case bill does. Surely unions that are guilty of such practices should be deprived of the special protections of the Wagner Act, whether or not any positive penalties are imposed on them. Insofar as the Case bill directs the National Labor Relations Board to take cognizance of such conditions it does what the Wagner Act should have done from the beginning. Similar comment may be made regarding the Case bill's provisions against boycotts, and its more specific removal of foremen and other supervisory employees from the provisions of the Wagner Act (though the language of the original act in this last respect is plain enough if the NLRB had been content to interpret it sensibly.)

Other provisions of the bill are more dubious. It is uncertain whether some of its provisions could be enforced. It sets up machinery in some respects modeled on the War Labor Board and in some respects on the Railway Labor Act. A realistic appraisal of the record of WLB and a study of the Supreme Court decision against the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad raise serious doubts whether this machinery would work as its sponsors intend.

The bill declares that the term "employee" shall have the same meaning as in the Wagner Act—almost immediately after it has given it a different meaning from that in the Wagner Act. One of the greatest mistakes of all is the failure not only to guard against jurisdictional disputes between the new National Mediation Board and the NLRB, but the failure to repeal the Smith-Connally Act, as part of the new measure, though the Case bill both duplicates and contradicts the Smith-Connally Act.

The Case bill has, however, some good provisions to build on. Let us hope that it is not buried, like its predecessors, in a Senate committee, but is made the basis for sincere study and considered amendment in such a committee and that the result, without too much delay, is allowed to come before the full Senate.

In the Washington Post of February 9 is the following:

MORE BOLD THAN WISE

The 258-to-155 vote of the House for the Case strike-control bill is more important than the bill itself. We hope that the bill will not become law in its present form. But we welcome this evidence of determination in Congress to provide more effective governmental machinery for dealing with strikes and for enforcement of fair play in the collective-bargaining process. We think that the House membership has accurately reflected the temper of the country in speaking out boldly and resolutely on this controversial issue. Its salutary action would have aroused far more enthusiasm, however, if the wisdom in the bill had matched the determination behind it.

While the measure starts with the key problem of effective mediation, it would turn this task over to an independent board composed of labor and employer representatives as well as public members. Mediation is the task of Government, not of unions and

management. In our opinion, the mediation agency should be composed of the country's leading experts in the settlement of industrial disputes, and they should represent only public authority. What the House proposes is a peacetime WLB. At best the WLB was only a makeshift war agency. We think the problems now confronting the country call for an agency to guide the collective-bargaining process on a peacetime basis and solely from the public point of view.

No less serious is the mistake of backing up this board by force. The courts would be authorized to enforce its orders by means of injunctions for the maintenance of existing working conditions or the postponement of strikes for a period of 30 days. That is in deference to the absurd notion that a "cooling off" period may somehow prevent employees from striking. What is desired, of course, is merely time for a governmental agency to step in and use its good offices to adjust employer-employee differences before a strike occurs. This obviously cannot be obtained by force. A mediation board which started out by using force would end its usefulness forthwith. All it can do is to direct employees not to strike or employers not to change working conditions while negotiations are going forward. Since the board would unquestionably have public support in such undertakings, any party refusing to cooperate would bring automatic punishment upon itself—perhaps the penalty of losing its case. But, in any event, a mediation board cannot start out by using force.

We have previously expressed the opinion that some provisions of the bill are desirable and constructive. The bill would authorize suits for breach of contract. It would outlaw violence and threats of violence in connection with hiring and firing and picketing. It would penalize the destruction of property in strikes and use of the boycott to induce recognition of a union or compliance with its demands. Likewise it would remove "supervisory employees" from the groups whose bargaining rights are protected by the National Labor Relations Act.

Taken as a whole, however, the bill is a patchwork. Being an illegitimate offspring of the Rules Committee, sent to the floor without the approval of any legislative committee, it is by no means finished legislation. For that the Labor Committee is perhaps as much to blame as any other group because of its failure over many years to report out constructive labor-disputes legislation. In effect the action of the House is a rebuke to its Labor Committee for dereliction of duty.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor is likewise notorious as a graveyard for legislation dealing with labor disputes. Will it now continue to keep its head in the sand until the Senate finds it necessary hastily to patch together a labor-disputes bill, as the House has done? The committee has a chance to render a great national service by rewriting the House bill in line with sound principles of mediation and fair play in collective bargaining. But there is no indication that the Senate or the public will wait indefinitely. The committee has the alternative of bringing out a reasonable and courageous bill or of risking, because of its own inactivity, the enactment of rash and undigested legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the House has no excuse for not considering amendment of the basic law, NLRA.

In March of 1940 and on February 1, 1946, there was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the National Labor Relations Act and proposed amendments. The House just will not take time to give study to much-needed legislation.

Farmers Condemn Strikes in Essential Industries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. E. H. MOORE
OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, February 9 (legislative day of Friday, January 18), 1946

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "Grady County Farm Revolt," dealing with the action of approximately 300 Grady County farmers at Chickasha, Okla., who met in protest against strikes in essential industries which work hardships on them. The editorial was published in the Daily Oklahoman of January 29, 1946.

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

GRADY COUNTY FARM REVOLT

About 300 Grady County farmers met at Chickasha Saturday to voice indignation against strikes in essential industries that work hardships on them. A resolution was passed warning Congressmen that the farmers will vote against those who do not "act at once to protect our Nation, by forcing labor and management to live up to their written contracts."

Since management has not been accused of living up to its contracts, the shoe seems to fit the steelworkers' union, which had a wage contract extending to October 15, 1946, one provision barring strikes during that period.

United States Steel had offered the workers an average wage of \$51.60, besides overtime for a 40-hour week, or \$2,683.20 a year. The union leaders turned down this offer. The workers had already had more than 33-percent increase in wages since 1941—more than offsetting any increase in cost of living.

It is safe to say that no Grady County farmer works an average of less than 60 hours a week, and \$2,683.20 a year looks like pretty big income, even though living costs may be slightly higher in the big cities.

The situation at General Motors, General Electric, International Harvester, and other struck plants is much the same. General Electric had experienced no real labor trouble in 24 years. Wages are now 51 percent higher than in 1935. But CIO moved in, and now there is a strike.

At the International Harvester Co. there had been a period of 22 years without strikes. There were works councils in which labor and management sat down around a table in the good old American way and talked things over when trouble threatened. But the Wagner Labor Act forbids this method of talking things over, and now the workers of the UFE union of CIO are on strike, though the average wage was boosted from 85½ cents an hour in 1941 to \$1.16 an hour, excluding overtime. They have made 42 different demands, including a 3 weeks' vacation each year on pay, eight holidays, closed shop, guaranteed annual wage, and other things. The result is that 10 factories are closed, and not even repairs are available.

Steel, of course, is the key industry, and if the steel strike is continued long, this will close down all farm-implement factories—in fact, most of the important industry in the country.

Dental defects are the most common of all physical ailments. At one time or another all of us, as has nearly everyone alive, have suffered pain, discomfort, and direct or indirect impairment to our total health, as a result of dental troubles. In many sections of our country dental manpower is shockingly inadequate. Many Americans cannot pay the price of dental health. Such things must be remedied.

The prevention and control of dental disease needs perfecting. This depends on research. It came as a surprise to me to find out that we actually know relatively little about the causes of decay of the teeth and diseases of their supporting structures, though many tooth-paste ads have tried to convince me that my cavities resulted from a failure to use that particular product.

There are two bills now before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which would immeasurably aid dental health in this country. If the Senate would act, these bills will eventually come to us in the House of Representatives for consideration.

S. 190 provides for a Federal appropriation to equip a National Institute of Dental Research in the United States Public Health Service. This institute would seek every means to promote and stimulate research and would itself work on the causes, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases. The institute would endeavor to coordinate other research so that its results could be used most effectively.

Additional appropriations are authorized, in this measure, to foster dental research in other public and private agencies, and to provide grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, and laboratories.

S. 1099 authorizes appropriations to enable both the Surgeon General of the United States and State and municipal health authorities to engage in an active campaign of dental-health education, to institute and maintain dental-health programs, and to care for school children. This also is of major importance for past research has demonstrated that dental defects in later life will be much less prevalent if the individual has had superior treatment as a child.

One of my constituents, Dr. Harry R. Hancock, of Santa Barbara, Calif., an outstanding dentist and a member of the California Dental Association, wrote the following in a letter to me regarding the need for the passage of S. 1099 and S. 190:

Dental decay is not as spectacular as some of the diseases for which we spend huge sums on research, but certainly it is more universal and economically it is much more costly to our people. We cannot afford, it seems to me, to pass up any chance at controlling this health menace.

Health is as necessary to us as the food we eat or the air we breathe. If there are human beings who cannot secure health because they cannot afford it, if health can be supplied to all our people more efficiently with the Government's aid, then it is one of the first responsibilities of the Government to do all in its power to make a healthy Nation possible. I

cannot believe that the Congress will refuse to face its primary duty to the people.

Governors of South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska File Brief With United Nations Organization on Subject of Locating the World Capital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, in view of the great wave of protests which has developed over the recommendations of the UNO site committee that the new world capital be located in an area taken from Connecticut and New York after uprooting the residents and business establishments from that historic and densely populated area, I believe the Congress and the country will be interested in reading the following brief, which is now on file with the United Nations Organization in London:

BRIEF ON THE SUBJECT OF LOCATION OF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

(Submitted in behalf of the beautiful Black Hills mountain country of South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska—Presented to and filed with Dr. Stoyan Gravilovic, chairman of Interim Site Committee of United Nations Organization, at New York, N. Y., January 31, 1946, by M. Q. Sharpe, Governor of South Dakota, for the States of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming in which States is the beautiful Black Hills mountain country)

INTRODUCTORY

None of the committees or subcommittees of the United Nations has yet discovered the location which the United Nations need for their permanent headquarters. In the northeastern part of the United States of America to which their investigation has been limited they can only take the best they can get; they are unable to get what the United Nations need. The reason for this is that what the United Nations need for a permanent headquarters does not exist in the northeastern United States. It does not exist along either of the coasts of the United States nor within the range of influence of any single great city of the United States. This brief will show that it does exist within the beautiful Black Hills mountain country of South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Keep in mind that we are going to speak of what the United Nations need; not what is the best they can get in some restricted area.

In formulating this brief we shall assume that the United Nations Organization will succeed and will be a permanent world government growing in its importance and dominion as the nations commence to experience the benefits of centralized world control. We shall assume that the United Nations Organization is destined to be a great, continuing, growing influence for good throughout the world and throughout the future. The steps that it takes now and the direction which those in charge now give

it must therefore be considered with the ever-present idea of a great, powerful, growing organization with world-wide jurisdiction and control.

With these introductory ideas in mind we take our first step in reasoning on the subject of where the permanent headquarters ought to be.

WHAT IS THE WORLD ENTITLED TO FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF TRAVEL DISTANCE TO AND FROM ITS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS?

If a spot could be found which by mathematical computation could be determined as being more equally convenient from travel-distance standpoint to all the nations of the Organization than any other spot on the globe, it would have to be accepted as the proper spot if this one factor alone were involved. This spot exists in the midcontinent area of the United States of America, according to the world map which we heretofore submitted to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization as a part of our invitation to locate the headquarters in the beautiful Black Hills mountain country. (See world map and array of arguments on file with the United Nations Organization Secretariat.)

It must be assumed that all the nations of the world will travel to and from their headquarters. In years to come some nations now weak will grow in strength and power; some now strong will decline; changes will occur in these factors but changes will not occur in the land mass or distances between land areas on the globe. Therefore, a location having the indisputable permanent factor of being the most equally accessible to all the member nations should be one of the first and continuing considerations of those vested with the power of deciding this important question for all time to come. The midcontinent area of the United States of America holds this indisputable permanent factor. The map proves it. It exists that way because of the shape of the land mass of the world and the way such land mass is divided into nations.

The beautiful Black Hills mountain country is almost in the center of mid-continent North America. A headquarters there would be within two or three hundred miles of British-Canadian territory; within a few hundred miles of Russian territory; close to all South American countries; more conveniently located to all the nations of the world considered in the aggregate than any other spot that has been investigated for the location. Move to any other location and you are penalizing some country of the world with extra travel, for the benefit of some other country. You are the trustees of this important decision now and for the future. Recognizing this self-evident factor of the decision and giving it due consideration and weight hereafter is one of the duties with which the people of the world have entrusted you.

IN ADDITION TO ITS FAVORABLE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS MOUNTAIN COUNTRY HAS CLIMATIC AND HEALTHFUL LIVING CONDITIONS UNEXCELLED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD

The most favorable location from viewpoint of geography may not alone control the decision. Other factors must coexist with it. Those who will attend at the world headquarters permanently or transiently should have good climatic conditions and healthful living conditions. Few places on earth equal and none surpass the beautiful Black Hills mountain country in the possession of both of these. Their climate is a Temperate Zone climate. It has all the distinctive seasons of spring, summer, fall, and winter. You can choose your own altitude from the surrounding grassy plains at an elevation of 2,400 feet to the tip of Mount Harney, 7,242

feet. The country is one of varied terrain, from level plains to rolling hills, to mountain country, with long flat valleys, mountain plateaus, abundantly covered with forests of giant ponderosa pine and other forest trees. Rivers, lakes, and mountain streams furnish the finest of pure water. This variety of elevation, terrain, and land coverage by great forests modifies any extremes of heat or cold so that the beautiful Black Hills mountain country possesses one of the most equitable, salubrious, and energizing climates to be found any place on earth.

The statistical arguments as to health show South Dakota as number one State of the Union. Its soldiers and sailors in the recent war were the healthiest of all furnished by this country for the war. There has never been an epidemic of any kind in the beautiful Black Hills mountain country.

As you proceed with your investigation and analysis of the important subject of location of permanent headquarters, note those two important factors for the beautiful Black Hills mountain country: 1. Most favorable location from viewpoint of equality of travel distance; 2. Unexcelled climatic and health conditions.

THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD SHOULD HAVE ATTRACTIVE INTERESTING SCENERY AND RECREATIONAL FEATURES AT THEIR PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

In the last normal year of tourist travel before the war more than one million tourists visited the beautiful Black Hills mountain country. These came from all over the United States, from Canada, Mexico, South America, Honolulu, and to some extent from the world at large. The reason they came is that they had learned of the attractive, interesting scenery and the pleasant living and travel conditions. Tourist travel to the beautiful Black Hills mountain country has been growing greatly each year as the knowledge of its content and environment spreads.

Generally the scenery can be described as grand, majestic, colossal, towering, impressive. The things that produce these reactions upon you are: long flat valleys girdled with pine, birch, aspen, cedar, oak and numerous other beautiful trees; towering mountain peaks of gray granite whose jagged outlines stick up into the sky through belts of deep green ponderosa pine forests; forest floors like a Brussels carpet from the accumulation of ages of the annual shedding of needles and bark by the forest trees; beautiful crystal mountain streams and lakes, with their fishing, boating, surf riding, and elegant resorts, hotels and cabins rapidly growing to meet the ever-increasing tourist travel; ski ways for winter sports; granite natural statuary resembling castles, towers, pinnacles and pillars of heroic size; the beautiful and interesting Mount Rushmore statuary of the faces of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Roosevelt carved out of the mountain side to the scale of men 460 feet tall; beautiful and interesting underground caves of limestone, exposing crystals, prisms, and colors of rare and interesting beauty, many of these developed with lighting and pathways for miles underground. Here are found gold, silver, tin, manganese, mica, agate, beryl, bentonite, feldspar, and other precious and useful substances. Herds of buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, big horn sheep, and flocks of pheasants, ducks and partridge are a part of this area which is, literally, 5,000 square miles of country filled with all the interesting specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, and within easy travel distances of cities like Denver, Omaha, Cheyenne, Minneapolis, Chicago. Located within the area itself are many thriving, growing cities and towns of smaller size. All these, together with the numerous resorts, camping, boating, bathing, and recreational sites, are connected by a fine system of State highways open for travel and kept in good travel condition the year around.

The beautiful Black Hills mountain country has an individuality and a unique setting in midcontinent America, which for years has made it the wonder and delight of all who see and experience its many attractive, pleasant, and interesting features. It is cosmopolitan in its physical content and environment, containing mining, lumbering, agriculture, herding, milling, manufacturing, processing, transportation, and communication facilities of modern kinds. All the great occupations and professions of man are active within the area. It is reported to contain the richest 100 square miles of territory on earth.

Location of the permanent headquarters in this beautiful Black Hills mountain country will afford all the attractive interesting scenery and all the pleasant wholesome recreational opportunity which any normal person should desire. The ever growing tourist traffic and vacation enterprises throughout the area prove this with increasing certainty each year.

THE WORLD HEADQUARTERS SHOULD BE IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE THE NATIVE PEOPLE ARE AGREEABLE TO THE GRAND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The midcontinent area of the United States is the last great empire building operation of the world at large. Into this area during the past 100 years have poured many thousands of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, Spanish, Germans, Scandinavians, Russians, Italians, Greeks, Austrians, Yugoslavians, Czechs, Chinese, Japanese, Ethiopians; in fact, all the great blood strains of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Here are found numerous nationalities of the white, yellow, brown, black, and red races of the world. We have a population of conglomerate origin. Throughout the years they have developed this great midcontinent area with the newest of culture, science, invention, education, commerce, and industry known to the world. They have done this working together as equals under the constitutions and laws of the country. They have all had a voice and a hand in shaping its direction and accomplishment. As citizens they have been equal in fact as well as in legal rights. This great fusion of the blood strains of the world has laid the foundation here for a "world race" which is certainly one of the objectives of the United Nations Organization looming up majestically for future attainment. How appropriate a location for the permanent headquarters of the United Nations.

In this area there is now and always has been a complete freedom of religious belief and practice. There is a complete separation of the church and the state. Although the region is predominantly Christian in religion, only a few years ago the South Dakota Supreme Court held that a statute providing for reading of the Bible in the public schools was unconstitutional and prohibited the attempt, because of a constitution which guarantees complete freedom of religion and separation of church and state.

Equality of race, religion, and opportunity is an established fact and not merely an ideal in this area.

No more appropriate spot will ever be located by any committee of the United Nations, so far as equality of race, religion, and nationality are concerned. It is an inviting prospect for the permanent headquarters. It presses harmonious relations with the entire area and success for United Nations objectives from the beginning.

THE UNITED NATIONS CAN HAVE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS MOUNTAIN COUNTRY CERTAIN CONDITIONS WHICH IT NEEDS AND WHICH IT WILL HAVE MUCH DIFFICULTY IN FINDING ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE UNITED STATES

The United Nations needs and ought to have a zone containing at least 100 square

miles which would be ceded to it and be internationalized so that it would have complete authority and control without restriction from any nation in the world. It should have an independent site, of at least this size, and with all the other factors heretofore specified in this brief. It should own this site.

In the beautiful Black Hills mountain country are many such sites which can be ceded to the United Nations in short time together with unrestricted access to the site. There are many such sites with such sparse permanent settlement that the few people occupying them can easily be persuaded to exchange them for other locations or to sell them so that complete possession can be given to the United Nations Organization as rapidly as it is ready to make use of them. Very little inconvenience will be caused to anyone.

It is reasonably certain that if the United Nations Organization selects one of those sites in the beautiful Black Hills mountain country and desires cession of complete sovereignty over it that the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of South Dakota will immediately give favorable consideration to the request with possibly one reservation. That reservation would no doubt be that if the United Nations Organization abandons use of the site as a permanent headquarters for a period of 5 years or more the site will then revert to the Nation and State with the same sovereignty as before the cession to the United Nations.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIONS TO LOCATING THE WORLD HEADQUARTERS IN THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS MOUNTAIN COUNTRY?

It appears from the foregoing pages of this brief that the beautiful Black Hills mountain country does hold within it all the really important physical features of an ideal location for permanent headquarters. The only objections ever expressed against the site, we think, are trivial and no august body, charged with the future success of this world organization will ever be much influenced by them. Nevertheless, we shall state them and show their triviality and inapplicability, and how easily they will obliterate them.

If any of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago were located within 50 miles from the beautiful Black Hills mountain country there is little doubt that it would now be the selected site for permanent headquarters. It has everything else in the criteria of the United Nations Organization except a large city. Is the proximity of a large city an essential? Would it add anything to the abilities of those who will be charged with the duties of world organization and administration, to do the important work entrusted to them? Will it add to their thinking or working ability in any way? The answer is plain. It will not. On the contrary it will detract from them; it will be a continuing invitation to distractions from them; it will overshadow what ought to be the most important center of the world, with its own already established importance, world connections, and size. History proves this beyond doubt. Few of the great movements in racial progress or development have originated from the great cities.

When Buddha was assembling the beautiful principles announced in his eight-fold path to righteousness, which are still the delight and solace of more people than follow any other religion, he sought the seclusion of the countryside and abandoned the great cities of his empire. Under the quiet of the Bo tree he announced them.

When Mohammed was evolving the mild, dignified philosophy of Islamism, those ideals

which presage general peace and quiet and the recognition of equality of all persons according to their own personal merits, he frequently retired to a small cave in the foothills to contemplate. There from 611 to 622 he evolved those great principles which still direct the conduct of a large portion of the world's population.

When Jesus was slowly assembling the majestic concepts of the kingdom of heaven and the principles of conduct leading to it, he went about the humble homes of ordinary people, he frequented the lonely areas by the Sea of Galilee away from the distractions and turmoil of the world.

The treaty of Westphalia (1644-48) was formulated at two small towns, Munster and Osnabruck, not only as a treaty of peace but to end an era of religious warfare and inaugurate a world-wide attempt at tolerance.

The Council of Trent (1545-63) met in a mountain country 44 miles northeast of Verona (at that time a greater distance than two or three hundred miles is today) and there accomplished the chief definitive work of Catholic reform.

In this country we early passed by New York and Philadelphia to select an isolated site on virgin territory for our permanent Capital at Washington, D. C.

In fact all great cities were wilderness originally. History proves definitely that proximity to a large city is not an essential or even a favorable element for production of great ideals requiring thinking, study, analysis and courageous pioneering work.

We might just as well face the real facts and they are that the only reason for wanting proximity to a large city is for the purpose of social life, entertainment and fun. It is the age-old temptation to follow the flesh pots and wine casks of riotous living which detract from, rather than add to, our ability to think, work, and act accurately and courageously.

Those in charge of United Nations destinies should put the location of their permanent headquarters on a higher plane than this. In the beautiful Black Hills mountain country they can find the natural grandeur and majesty appropriate to the headquarters of a world organization which we hope will be the salvation of the world and its continuing advance along the line of racial equality, development, and civilization. We submit that a decision to that effect would at once radiate throughout the world the idea that the United Nations Organization is approaching and making its important decisions with sincerity and singleness of purpose; that purpose being always at every step to do the very best thing to attain the great objectives expressed in the Charter.

The only other objection we have ever heard against the beautiful Black Hills mountain country is to the effect that there are no facilities there ready for immediate occupation and operation of the general headquarters. While this is not a correct statement of fact, and while we can furnish ample facilities for temporary use, we propose to answer the objection in a way more beneficial to United Nations operations.

It seems to us that there is a present tendency in United Nations operation to proceed with too much haste. There seems to be a propensity to try to hurry everything along the lines of setting up some new business corporation or some new industrial organization. We respectfully submit that there is no need for haste and that too much haste may breed distrust among the members, may preclude smaller nations from asserting their various interests, and may prevent attainment of the right decision on many important

tant questions in the formative period of the Organization's existence. The United Nations Organization, or its members, is in charge of the world. The enemies of its ideas are under complete restraint. Therefore, why not give to these important questions the research, analysis, and time for decision to which they are most certainly entitled.

We suggest that the Organization did very well at San Francisco during its stay there. It has been doing very well at London and could continue there temporarily until its facilities at the new site were made to its own order and convenience. It could move to Stalingrad for a temporary stay, then to Peiping, then to Paris. Maybe it would be a great thing for the various nations of the world to see their capital and government in actual operation in their midst for a short time. Maybe it would show them that it was theirs; that they were a component part of it; that its capital and government could operate in their midst successfully. Gradually the Organization can be assembling its personnel, composing its procedure, and accumulating the experience which will enable it to go ahead methodically and efficiently when it occupies its permanent headquarters. We did this in the original establishment of permanent capital of the United States and it proved both practicable and successful.

We respectfully submit, therefore, our answer to the objection of no facilities for immediate use, as follows: (1) We can provide them if early occupation is an essential; (2) it would be better to construct them to your own order and design from the start and gradually occupy them as you developed the international zone of 100 square miles of territory.

WOULD THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION BE WELCOME TO THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS MOUNTAIN COUNTRY?

We have heretofore advised the United Nations Organization of the signing of a joint declaration by the governors of 10 sovereign States of midcontinent North America, specifically asking the Organization to establish headquarters in the midcontinent area and pointing out the many advantages of doing so from the viewpoint of United Nations success. This is the largest block of official influence that has so far issued from the United States of America on the regional location of the permanent headquarters.

One of the first invitations to be lodged with the United Nations Organization was that of the beautiful Black Hills mountain country signed jointly by the Governors of South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska in which sovereign States the region lies. During all the time the matter has been considered we have in various ways shown our desire to have the permanent headquarters located in this area.

Therefore, there is no doubt on the question: The United Nations Organization would not only be welcome, but we are anxious to have you locate your permanent headquarters in the beautiful Black Hills mountain country.

We respectfully submit, therefore, that this brief establishes the fact that the most appropriate and the best decision which the United Nations Organization could make for the permanent benefit of the Organization and the successful attainment of its majestic objectives, so far as selection of its permanent headquarters is concerned, is to select the beautiful Black Hills mountain country, which always welcomes you here.

Dated January 30, 1946.

DWIGHT GRISWOLD,
Governor of Nebraska.
M. Q. SHARPE,
Governor of South Dakota.
LESTER C. HUNT,
Governor of Wyoming.

Tennessee Valley Authority Electric Light and Power Rates

REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1946

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, 12 years ago today the Tennessee Valley Authority entered upon its first contract to distribute power generated on the Tennessee River to the people of that area. That great organization has grown until it is capable of generating 12,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year.

As coauthor of the bill creating the TVA, and one who has fought its battles in Congress from that day to this, I am proud of the wonderful record it is making.

It has proved to be the greatest development of ancient or modern times. It has done more for the power consumers of America than anything else that this Government has ever undertaken, in supplying a yardstick to show the American people what electricity is worth and what it should cost the ultimate consumer in every section of this country.

Before the creation of the TVA, the private power companies were buying power from the Government at Muscle Shoals at a little less than 2 mills a kilowatt-hour and selling it to the residential consumers at an average of more than 9 cents a kilowatt-hour. The average residential consumer in that area used from 30 to 40 kilowatt-hours a month. The average commercial consumer used less than 100 kilowatt-hours a month and paid about the same rates for it as did the residential consumers.

The farmers got no electricity at all.

Today the average residential consumer in that area is using 156 kilowatt-hours a month and paying an average of 1.81 cents a kilowatt-hour, and the commercial consumers are using an average of 392 kilowatt-hours a month and paying an average of 2.01 cents a kilowatt-hour.

Tens of thousands of miles of rural power lines have been built in the TVA area, which includes every one of the 10 counties I represent. Hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the area are being served with TVA power at TVA rates, bringing to them light, hope, inspiration, and relief from drudgery. It brings them everything the man in the city has—except the noise and city taxes. Again I say it is the greatest single development of ancient or modern times.

At this point I am inserting a table of electricity sales, statistics of the TVA for the month of November 1945.

Please study it carefully and compare its figures with the electricity consumed and rates paid by the people you represent.

Then you will begin to understand what the TVA really means.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Let me implore you, therefore, to give serious consideration to the required legislation to carry this proposal into effect. Neither labor nor management can offer any objection to a plan which has for its ultimate objective the stabilization of financial conditions in the country whereby both the employer and the employee can plan for the future. In this way, the general welfare of all the people of our country will be served.

Very sincerely yours,

R. M. DAVIS.

P. S.—A copy of this letter has been sent to each Member of Congress.

Labor Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the House February 7, passed what it calls a labor bill, but in one respect it was just as unfair to labor as the Wagner Act is unfair to employers. If it is passed by the Senate and enforced, it will destroy unions, but in my judgment it will not pass in its present form. I voted against it. I will vote for and will continue to advocate legislation regulating unions.

Am printing herewith copies of two bills I introduced, dealing with public strikes and interference with interstate and foreign commerce.

February 7, the House passed the Case bill, designed primarily, it was said, to lessen the causes of labor disputes and to minimize strikes, the injurious and economic results thereof. The sponsors of the bill and the Committee of the Whole refused to accept an amendment adding a new section designed to prevent strikes, affecting public-service corporations, which supply some of the necessities of life, such as power, light, electricity, transportation, and communications. The amendment which was rejected by the proponents of the bill and the committee is carried in H. R. 5114 printed herewith and marked exhibit A.

Proponents and the committee also rejected an amendment drawn to limit the penalty imposed by the Case bill for violations of sections 11 and 13. The penalty imposed for violation of those two sections deprives an employee throughout his life of the right to join a union, to bargain collectively, to be represented by a union. Such a penalty is expressly forbidden by the eighth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.

Such a limitation was embodied in bills H. R. 4951 and H. R. 5202 offered some time ago and which, had they been enacted, would have accomplished the same result. They will be marked exhibit B and exhibit C and printed herewith.

EXHIBIT A H. R. 5114

A bill to aid in maintaining essential public services by public utilities by requiring collective bargaining contracts to include provision for adequate notice of intention to strike

Be it enacted, etc., That when used in this act—

(1) The term "public utility" includes only a public utility which is engaged in commerce or whose operations are such that a slow-down or stoppage thereof would burden or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(2) The terms "employee", "representatives", "labor organization", and "commerce", shall have the meaning assigned to them in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act.

(3) The term "strike" includes any concerted action which results in a slow-down or stoppage of work.

Sec. 2. After the date of the enactment of this act, no public utility shall enter into any contract with any labor organization concerning the wages, hours, or other terms or condition of employment of any of the employees of such public utility, unless such contract provides that such employees will not engage in any strike until after the expiration of 60 days from the date on which they or their representatives give to such public utility written notice of their intention to strike together with a statement of their reasons for such intended strike.

Sec. 3. If any employees of a public utility engage in any strike which continues for more than 24 hours, in violation of a provision required by section 2 of this act to be included in the contract with respect to such employees, whether or not such provision is included in the contract, or in violation of a provision in a contract with respect to such employees, entered into before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this act, which prohibits a strike or requires the giving of notice before engaging in a strike, then, from the time of the beginning of such strike until the expiration of 12 months after the termination of such strike—

(1) the employees who engage in such strike shall not be entitled to any rights, privileges, or benefits under the National Labor Relations Act, with respect to their employment by such public utility;

(2) the labor organization with which such contract was entered into by such public utility shall not be recognized as a labor organization, or as a representative of employees, under the National Labor Relations Act insofar as any matter relating to the employees of such public utility is concerned; and

(3) the National Labor Relations Board shall not require such public utility to bargain with such labor organization as the representative of any of the employees of such public utility.

Sec. 4. If such strike continues for more than 24 hours, the employees engaged in such strike shall cease to be considered employees of the public utility.

EXHIBIT B H. R. 4951

A bill to make certain labor practices and boycotts unlawful

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for employees of any person who is engaged in business as a carrier of property for hire, to attempt, by means of a concerted refusal to transport the property of, or to transport property to, another person—

(1) to induce or require such other person to recognize, deal with, comply with the de-

mands of, or employ members of, any labor organization; or

(2) to induce or require employees of such other person to become or remain members of any labor organization; in any case in which the property to be transported is to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or in which such concerted refusal directly affects interstate or foreign commerce.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful, by means of a strike against any person, or by means of a concerted refusal to work on, handle, or otherwise deal with articles or materials belonging to any person, to induce or require, or to attempt to induce or require, another person to recognize, deal with, comply with the demands of, or employ members of, any labor organization, in any case in which such strike or concerted refusal directly affects interstate or foreign commerce.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any labor organization, or for any officer of any labor organization, to induce or require, or to attempt to induce or require, any of the members of such organization to perform any act which constitutes a violation of section 1 or 2.

Sec. 4. Whoever violates any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, or 3—

(1) shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days, nor more than 1 year, or both; and

(2) in case such violation is by a labor organization, shall upon conviction thereof cease to have and cease to be entitled to the status of a representative or labor organization under the National Labor Relations Act, for a period of not less than 60 days, nor more than 6 months.

EXHIBIT C H. R. 5202

A bill to protect employees and employers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce

Be it enacted, etc.—

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby declares that—

(a) It is the policy of the United States to foster free competitive enterprise, the investment and the protection of private capital in trade and commerce, and in the development of the natural resources of the United States.

(b) All Americans able to work, seeking and finding work, shall be protected in the exercise of their right to work.

(c) All individuals, copartnerships, corporations, associations, and organizations creating and maintaining jobs shall be protected in the right to hire and give employment to any individual without interference through force or violence by any individual or organization of any kind.

Sec. 2. Whenever any act mentioned in this or any subsequent section shall obstruct or interfere with interstate or foreign commerce—

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, alone or acting with another or others, directly or indirectly, by force, coercion, intimidation, or by show or threat of force, or attempt to use force, to force or attempt to force any person to become, be, or remain a member of any labor organization; or, by force, coercion, intimidation, or threat of force, or attempt to use force, to force or attempt to force, any person to refrain from engaging in or remaining in employment, or, by force, coercion, intimidation, or by show or threat of force, or attempt to use force, to interfere or attempt to interfere with any employee or other person on his

or her way to or from employment, or while seeking employment, which in any way contributes to the production of anything which may become an article of interstate or foreign commerce.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any labor organization or the officers thereof, or for any other organization or the officers thereof, to commit any of the acts herein made unlawful when committed by a person or a group of persons.

SEC. 3. Interference in the manner prescribed in section 1 with each employee or other person is hereby made a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 4. In addition to any other penalty imposed by this act, every person or organization violating the terms hereof shall be liable to every employee or person deprived of employment by violation of section 1 for double the amount of damage suffered by such employee or other person, which said damages shall be not less than the sum of \$50, together with the costs of such suit, including an attorney fee of \$25, which said damages shall be recoverable in any Federal court sitting in the State where such violation may occur, and jurisdiction of such actions and of the persons and organizations involved therein is hereby conferred upon such courts.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any provision of this act shall, for each act, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment of not more than 1 year.

SEC. 6. If any provision of this act, or the application of any provision, to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of such provision, to any person or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

Peacetime Sabotage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. PITTINGER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 11, 1946

MR. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, from time to time some administration spokesman talks about economy and the taxpayer and he usually indicates that he is for both at the same time. Observation leads us to note, however, that neither economy in public expenditures nor the taxpayer amount to very much in the eyes of the average New Dealer. To use the old phrase, "They aren't worth a continental." This does not refer to their intrinsic worth or value which is indispensable to any New Deal program which always includes more jobs, bigger jobs, and in the language of one of the late New Dealers, "Spend and spend and tax and tax." In other words, there must necessarily be a waste of public funds, or else there is no fun.

We have pointed out on many occasions that this reckless and irresponsible policy of wasting funds is going to ruin the Government, but administration leaders do not seem to pay any attention to it. I was talking the other day with a high grade, competent person in one of the newly created Government Departments. This party is rated as a person of executive capacity, able to take

shorthand and typing and look after business matters and is on the pay roll for only \$3,000 in New Deal money. I quote this party:

My job is all right and I have no kick about the pay, but it is in one of those reconversion bureaus where I have absolutely nothing to do. There are a lot of other people who are also on the pay roll, and they have nothing to do. My, but time hangs heavy on our hands, and we think it a crime to take our pay checks when we don't give the Government value received.

This is a true story and illustrates just what is going on under the New Dealers down here at Washington.

It is unpleasant for me to tell these facts Mr. Speaker, but people are entitled to know them. They are evidence of what a man said the other day, namely the bureaus and departments have gotten so big here that they not only run Congress, but they also run their own bosses.

I quote from a statement furnished me by our colleague the Honorable JOHN TABER, of New York, in which he says:

I wish to call your attention to a table which I placed in the Record of February 7, 1946, on page 1111, indicating an increase of 116,682 man-years, or 125,000 new jobs in civil agencies of the Government, excluding the Army and the Navy, as proposed in the President's 1947 Budget estimates.

These positions would require an increased pay roll of \$232,000,000 and seem to me to indicate better than anything else the attitude of the administration toward spending.

Now, Congressman TAVER is recognized as one of the outstanding men in the United States who believes in fair dealing, stating the facts correctly and protecting the American people against all irregularities and misdeeds. He is pointing out what amounts to 125,000 new jobs when the war is over, and we ought to be decreasing these plum trees and replanting the orchards with wheat and corn and other productive increments. Mark you, he says that he has not even gotten to the Army and the Navy which notoriously waste the taxpayers' money at every opportunity. In wartime we called their expenditure necessary, and no one questioned them. In peacetime I feel they will find out too late that a different yardstick is in existence.

HENRY WALLACE AND HAROLD IKES

It made me feel sad yesterday, Mr. Speaker, when I read an article from the Houston Chronicle of Houston, Tex., under date of January 27, 1946. This referred to the fact that the Department of Commerce has boosted its budget estimate \$77,000,000 as between the fiscal years of 1946 and 1947. Now the Secretary of Commerce is the Honorable Henry Wallace, long recognized as a God-fearing son of Iowa, than whom there are none greater in their love for the common people and their desire to benefit all of our neighbors. I was surprised to learn that Mr. Wallace's budget estimates for peacetime purposes had been boosted. He surely ought to be able to borrow a few thousand employees from one of those wartime agencies which has

been theoretically abolished. Of course, its name has been changed but everything else remains the same. This story in the Houston Chronicle just shows how the bureaucrats who work under Henry Wallace are bigger than their boss, because a man of his progressive and liberal tendencies, if left to his own inclinations, would never be guilty of the charges made in the Houston Chronicle.

Then there is that outstanding and distinguished Secretary of the Department of the Interior the Honorable Harold Ickes, "Honest Harold" for short. The Houston Chronicle relates that Mr. Ickes' Department picked up \$212,000,000 more for the fiscal year of 1947. This is just another case where a God-fearing man like Secretary Ickes has become submerged and is likely to become a victim of a watery grave of bureaucracy. This is the time and place Mr. Speaker, when both of these distinguished gentlemen, Henry Wallace and Harold Ickes, need the protection of Congress.

Lest I do anyone an injustice, I quote from the Houston Chronicle, of Houston, Tex., January 27, 1946, as follows:

HENRY AND HAROLD SCORE HIGH IN BUDGET BATTLE

(By Norman W. Baxter)

WASHINGTON, January 26.—There are broad smiles these days in the Department of Commerce and the Department of Interior and a few sly grins in the Bureau of the Budget. For the three uppercrust survivors of the Roosevelt administration—Henry Wallace, Harold Ickes, and Director of the Budget Harold Smith—have succeeded in playing a tune on the first Truman peacetime budget that has all other Washington bureaucrats slightly dizzy and entirely envious.

There is no question as to who gained the most ground. Honest Harold has picked up \$212,000,000, or 140 percent, in funds allotted to his Department from VJ-day through fiscal year 1947, the budget for which has just been announced. Mr. Wallace, who got a slower start, has managed to boost his budget estimate approximately \$77,000,000, or 89 percent, as between the fiscal years 1946 and 1947. The answer may lie in the fact that Mr. Ickes has had uninterrupted practice, while Mr. Wallace has only come back to the budgetary orchestra in the last year. There is, however, no denying the fact that they are both good—good at raiding the Treasury, particularly with the help of social-minded Budget Director Smith. Any other member of the President's Cabinet or agency head will admit this ruefully. It many respects Mr. Wallace's accomplishment is the more remarkable, since some of the budgetary gains that he has registered run into several hundred percent. Here are some shining examples:

THREE HUNDRED PERCENT INCREASE

The funds allotted to the office of the secretary in the Department of Commerce are 300 percent above any previous year in the last two decades. The most money the Budget Bureau ever allowed for this purpose heretofore was \$2,467,000, when Herbert Hoover was President. Mr. Wallace has been authorized to seek congressional sanction for \$7,685,000 for his own secretarial force.

In its heyday, when the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce had agents all over the world—as it now no longer has—it was never permitted to ask for more than \$5,334,000. Mr. Wallace has been given the green light on \$11,670,000 for fiscal year 1947, which is more than 400 percent above the amount

* American-Born Wives Denied Commissary Rights in Canada

REMARKS
OF

HON. ALVIN F. WEICHEL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, enlisted men have bitterly complained of unjust treatment and also of discrimination against their dependents. They complain that the Army discriminates against their American-born wives in Canada. They claim their American-born wives are denied the right to purchase food and necessities in the American Army commissary in Canada. But Canadian-born wives can purchase at will. I believe a thorough investigation should be made and the people given the facts.

I am including a statement of more than 17,000 words from these men in Canada covering this denial of food and necessities to their American-born wives, and I ask unanimous consent to include this in the RECORD, showing discrimination by the Army against American-born wives of enlisted men in Canada.

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

There was no objection.

MEMORANDUM: ARMY ABUSE AND CONTEMPT FOR ENLISTED MEN BELOW THE GRADE OF STAFF SERGEANT WHO HAVE AMERICAN WIVES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Recently a brilliant piece of policy was established by the commanding officer in charge of Fort Pepperrell, Newfoundland, as evidenced by exhibit D, an exact copy of the Daily Bulletin of Headquarters, Newfoundland, dated November 16, 1945. In it will appear that men below the first three enlisted grades (below the grade of staff sergeant, that is) who have married Newfoundland girls (foreigners) will be furnished family quarters at Fort Pepperrell, Newfoundland, while enlisted men of the same ranks (sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates) whose American wives have come to Newfoundland with the United States State Department permission and permission of the Newfoundland immigration authorities but without a permit from the War Department or local Army commander are denied the right, even though request has been submitted to local Army headquarters, to have family quarters on the military reservation of Fort Pepperrell. (See pars. 1 and 2, exhibit D.)

Although to some extent enlisted men whose American wives are here without Army permits receive commissary privileges (right to buy groceries, etc., at the Army store) temporarily, and, as the staff of the commanding officer makes plain, only at the whim or discretion of the commander, it would appear that unless the commander and his staff of officers receive instructions from Washington to correct their stupidity, they will, after January 1, 1946, deny commissary privileges to these enlisted men with American wives. (See par. 6 as related to par. 4, exhibit D, the Daily Bulletin.) In addition it is plain in paragraph 6 of exhibit D that authority to ration separately (a money allowance) will be denied these men (sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates) with American wives after January 1, 1946, and in fact although several men with American wives have applied in the past months for separate ration allow-

ance, their request has been denied. At the same time, enlisted men of the same grades (sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates) who married Newfoundland girls (foreigners) receive without hesitation or question, commissary privileges and authority to ration separately (a money allowance). (See exhibit D.)

In addition, while these enlisted men with American wives (sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates) are prohibited from getting family quarters and living on the post (military reservation) at Fort Pepperrell by authority of the above-cited daily bulletin (see exhibit D), they are prohibited by the same daily bulletin, paragraph 6 thereof, from living in town off the post (St. John's is one-half mile away). And, further, the daily bulletin indicates that these men not living on the post at Fort Pepperrell will not get commissary privileges for their families. Is not the Federal law on Government housing (see exhibit D, p. 6) authorizing tenancy for all ranks a higher authority than Army restrictive measures?

This obvious arbitrary, unreasonable discrimination in favor of enlisted men with foreign wives (Newfoundlanders) and against men of the same grades who have married loyal American citizens is really unbelievable, except that it is so typical of the stupidity in high ranks in the War Department and in local Army commands. Or is this policy part of the inducement to have men who have married loyal American girls to reenlist in the Army? Perhaps to save the country and its material bounty for the comfort of foreigners while denying the same comforts to Americans?

This policy shows even more contempt for these enlisted men (sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates) with American wives when it is set beside the lavish quarters furnished at and on Fort Pepperrell for families of officers and the first three grades of enlisted men (staff sergeants, technical sergeants, and master sergeants) as authorized by congressional law and Army regulations (see AR 35-4520, exhibit I; AR 35-4220, exhibit I; AR 210-10, change 13, exhibit K), and this is true for this privileged class (officers and the first three enlisted grades) regardless of how good, bad, or indifferent a foreigner the wife might be or if she is American or not. In addition to family quarters, these wives, foreigners or Americans, of officers and the first three grades of enlisted men get other luxuries such as deliveries of food from the Army commissary store by means of Army transportation (see exhibit C), rental allowances for officers of sums greater than the actual rent (see AR 35-4220, par. 5, exhibit I), subsistence allowances for officers (AR 35-4220, par. 1, exhibit I), and for enlisted men of the first three grades (see AR 35-4520, par. 1 and par. 13, exhibit I) and family quarters for enlisted men of the first three grades (exhibit I). The list of other special privileges for this class could perhaps be lengthened ad infinitum.

Now of course the ridiculous reason the local staff of officers give for refusing to enlisted men below the first three grades—below staff sergeant—who have American wives the privilege of buying food at the Army commissary store; and of living in apartments at Fort Pepperrell; and of receiving ration allowance is that the War Department—and consequently its counterpart, the Army locally—has forbidden wives of enlisted men below the grade of staff sergeant to leave continental United States by virtue of War Department Circular 125 dated April 25, 1945, section II, paragraph 1d, as amended by War Department Circular 252 dated August 20, 1945, section V (see exhibit A), wherein the following undemocratic class distinction verbiage is used: "Travel to Newfoundland by dependents of United States Army and Navy personnel whose grade, rank, or rating entitles them to transportation of their de-

pendents at Government expense • • • is authorized."

These men of genius reason that because of AR 55-120, paragraph 8 (see exhibit G) and AR 35-4880, paragraph 1 (see exhibit H) only dependents of enlisted men above the fourth grade—fourth grade meaning the equivalent of the grade of sergeant—and dependents of commissioned officers are entitled to transportation at Government expense by reason of the language "when any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade • • • the United States will furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for his dependents." And so the similar language used in circular 252 (exhibit A) is such that only dependents of staff sergeants or higher or of commissioned officers are permitted to leave continental United States. Wives of enlisted men of the grade of sergeant or less are by these regulations prohibited from coming to Newfoundland at their own expense or even of leaving continental United States for any place outside thereof where any other American citizen is entitled to go. (For equal stupidity refer to exhibit M which quotes General Eichelberger as desiring the same discrimination for the occupation troops in Japan.)

Since when does the War Department or the Army in peacetime have jurisdiction to prohibit an American citizen, who is not in the armed forces, from traveling outside the United States? Is not such travel by such citizens the sole province of the State Department? Especially when the State Department has passed rules or orders allowing any American to travel to Newfoundland without even a passport?

Not only are wives of officers and of the first three enlisted grades permitted to come to Newfoundland but by AR 35-4880 paragraph 1a (see exhibit H) they are authorized to reimbursement from the Government for their expenses of travel, and are entitled to the expense of transportation back to the United States by reason of War Department Circular 287, section X (see exhibit I), which removed the previous restriction of one movement of dependents at Government expense for those dependents of officers and the first three enlisted grades (staff sergeant or higher) which restriction of one movement was originally imposed by AR 35-4880 paragraph 9 (see exhibit H). In fact the above-cited Circular 287 (exhibit I, p. 1) has made it permissible for wives of all men above the grade of sergeant to be transported at Government expense any number of times indefinitely, whereas wives of men below the grade of staff sergeant are not permitted by the War Department or Army to even come to Newfoundland or anywhere else outside the United States (however they do come anyway because the State Department in fact permits them). Perhaps this principle of discrimination and inverted, perverted democracy practiced by the War Department and Army is what we enlisted men below the grade of staff sergeant with American wives have been sacrificing time, money, separation, and effort to preserve? Or would not Hitler's democracy be just about as good as this type set up by the Army?

In short, because of all these conflicting and confused Army regulations and orders devoted to help the privileged few and to destroy the family life of men below the grade of staff sergeants married before the war to good American girls, the local commander and his mistakes find their justification to enact equally ridiculous Army orders here in Newfoundland, supplementing the perverted restrictions of Circular 125 as amended by Circular 252, thus permitting only wives of men above the grade of sergeant and of officers to come to Newfoundland (see Newfoundland Base Command Memorandum No. 63, par. 2, dated August 27, 1945, and par. 2 of Adjutant General's letter attached thereto; exhibit B).

It is no secret that the War Department made the order contained in circular 252 (see exhibit A), allowing wives of the higher ranks to travel to Newfoundland because of specific request to that effect by the local Army commander suggesting the language: "by dependents of United States Army * * * personnel whose grade, rank, or rating entitle them to the transportation of their dependents at Government expense." Why was no request made for the same privileges for men of all grades and ranks, in view of the fact that many apartments at Fort Pepperrill still remain vacant? And when ample accommodations can be obtained in the town of St. John's (and have been obtained—at high rents, of course)—by many privates whose wives came without Army permission but with State Department permission and permission of Newfoundland immigration authorities? The answer is plain: Arrogance, conceit, stupidity, and selfishness of those Army officers in Newfoundland who control this policy prevented it. The size of these attributes rivals those in the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, where these insipid policies are finally determined.

So the local United States Army officers go from this War Department-Army policy of prohibition of travel to Newfoundland for wives of men less than staff sergeant in grade to their asinine conclusion that no other privileges normally given other men of the same grade can be granted these dastardly men who brought their loyal and true American wives from the United States, while the same privileges would be granted to any soldier who picked up with any sort of foreign woman, good or bad, as a wife.

Furthermore, is not the denial of commissary privileges to any enlisted men of any grade a violation of the will of the people of the United States as expressed in Federal law, Title 10, United States Code, Section 1237, enacted by our United States Congress and which is just as binding upon our Secretary of War or local Army commanders as upon any other citizen? (See sec. 1237, exhibit BB.) This law definitely specifies "the officers of the Quartermaster Corps shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men at cost price * * * for cash or on credit, such articles." Is it not plain that the Federal law uses the word "shall" which is a command or mandate to do a thing, and that it specifies sale to "officers and enlisted men" without making any distinction as to rank or grade? When the Federal law gives no authority to create a class distinction as to rank and grade, how can the War Department staff or local commanders and staff be arrogant enough to create classes in open defiance of Federal law, an authority greater than theirs? Also, does not the War Department's pronouncement on this subject of enlisted men buying food at the Army store as contained in AR 30-2290, dated August 10, 1938, paragraphs 1 and 2 (see exhibit BB), also clearly state that sales shall be made (par. 2a (1) (a)) to "officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army" without specifying any right of local commanders to withhold privileges from men of any grade or rank? Just where do despotic, dictator-minded commanding officers get their authority to withhold privileges from enlisted men of lower grades who have good American wives in direct violation of both Federal law and War Department order? Does any officer's twisted mind sincerely believe the restriction on travel of dependents to Newfoundland as contained in Circular 125 as amended by Circular 252 (exhibit A) is sound basis for such stupid refusal of commissary privileges to men with American wives?

With reference to the Newfoundland commanding officer's refusal of family quarters to enlisted men below the third enlisted grade with American wives (see Daily Bulletin, November 16, 1945, pars. 1 and 2; exhibit D), is it plain, grade-school common sense to use

the travel restriction of wives of enlisted men as contained in Circular 125 as amended by Circular 252 (exhibit A) as justification for this refusal of family quarters? Especially is it sensible when Army regulations impose no such restriction upon the commander on the subject of assignment of family quarters, and instead expressly exhort the commander to make assignments for the best interests of the service? (See AR 210-10 and change 13 thereof; exhibit K.) Is it for the best interests of the service for any Army commander to assign all enlisted men with foreign wives to quarters while enlisted men of the same grades with American wives are denied family apartments or quarters; and, furthermore, when the quarters available are numerous enough to house all married men and families no matter how foreign or American the wives are? A commander who knows as little as some in the field would perhaps answer "Yes" to this question. In fact, the local commander is giving corporals (and in some cases privates) with Newfoundland (foreign) wives reenlisting in the Regular Army permanent quarters, which quarters are in as excellent condition as officers' quarters (see exhibit D) and designed for use by officers and the first three grades of enlisted men. And is all this sensible when a Federal law authorizes renting Government housing to all ranks? (See exhibit D.) As for the separate rations allowance, the travel restrictions of Circulars 125 and 252 (exhibit A) are again used by the local commander for justification in denying separate rations allowance to enlisted men below the grade of staff sergeant with American wives in Newfoundland, while granting them to enlisted men of the same grade who have married Newfoundlanders (foreigners) (see exhibit D). Is this good judgment or observance of the express direction of the War Department as contained in Circular 134 dated April 8, 1944, paragraph 1 thereof (see exhibit J) where it is stated: "The post commander * * * may in his discretion and with due regard for the best interests of the service * * * authorize individual men to mess separately"? This item thus falls in the same category of customary military stupidity as the denial of family quarters to men with American wives residing with them in Newfoundland.

Even foreign domestic servants and maids of officers get better consideration than the American wives of enlisted men below the grade of staff sergeant with regard to receiving family quarters at Fort Pepperrill by virtue of the authority of AR 210-10, Change 13 dated January 8, 1944, paragraph 13e. (See exhibit K.)

The last straw to all this discrimination against enlisted men below staff sergeant with American wives is that the local commander has urged the equally perverted Adjutant General's Office and the War Department to back up his decision in denying transportation at Government expense back to the United States from Newfoundland for those American wives of such enlisted men below staff sergeant, which wives have come to Newfoundland with State Department permission but without Army permits. Several such enlisted men have made requests and have been refused orders allowing transportation of their dependents back to the United States by Government conveyance or at Government expense. This the local commander is doing although the War Department over General Marshall's signature has stated, contrary to that decision, in circular 245 dated August 11, 1945, paragraph 3 and 3a that transportation at Government expense will be furnished to dependents of all military personnel (regardless of rank or grade) on duty at stations outside continental United States (see exhibit F). How can any intelligent person read an exception into this so as to exclude American wives who came to Newfoundland with permission of

our United States Government through the State Department but contrary to the Army's ridiculous verbiage in circulars 125 and 252 (see exhibit A), the Army having no jurisdiction in peace at least to restrict travel of civilians?

Furthermore, is not the War Department, General Marshall, and the Army required—like any other citizen—to obey Federal laws enacted by our United States Congress, and specifically the Federal law known as the Military Appropriations Act, 1946 (see exhibit E), and are they not required, if they issue Army regulations on a subject covered in this law such as transportation of dependents, to follow the Federal law? Is not the Federal law higher authority than the War Department, General Marshall, and Army? It will be noted that the Federal law expressly says that dependents of such military personnel without regard to rank or grade may be moved, and shows no intention that foreign wives shall alone be a privileged class to the exclusion of good, loyal American wives. And if the law is interpreted to permit such exclusion of American wives, what principle of American democracy justifies the transport at Government expense of millions of dollars 100,000 or more British, German, French, and a varied assortment of all colors and nationalities of foreign wives back to the United States while at the same time denying the small expense of transporting the relatively few American wives back to the United States? In addition, other American wives and foreign wives of enlisted men, staff sergeant or higher, and of commissioned officers get free rides at Government-taxpayers' expense back to the United States; and as mentioned before, no longer are they restricted to one move at Government expense because of circular 287, section X, September 20, 1945 (see exhibit I, p. 1). In fact, one staff sergeant, a bigamist, in Newfoundland took his second illegal foreign wife which he married in Newfoundland back to the United States at Government expense; and had such authority by the above Army regulations regardless of how many times his lawful American wife might have traveled at Government expense.

The apex of the ridiculous was reached lately when a staff sergeant recently so promoted here in Newfoundland was threatened with denial of benefits, such as family quarters on the post, etc., to which other staff sergeants married are entitled, because his wife was brought here without an Army permit at a time when he was only a corporal in grade. His wife came from the United States. Yes, circular 125, as amended, was given as the reason for this foolish attitude.

By way of contrast, the Canadian Army in Newfoundland all during the war by its quota system permitted in practical effect all its personnel of any rank or grade to bring their wives from Canada to live with them. And that was true also of the Canadian Navy stationed in Newfoundland. The Canadian Army and Navy treated none of its personnel's wives, no matter what grade the serviceman held, as an outlaw. Certainly, the Canadians would not have been so stupid as to give privileges to Newfoundland wives marrying Canadians which they would deny their own Canadian wives married to Canadians. So one can see that Canada follows a Christian policy of fostering family life where it does not interfere with military activity, in complete contrast to what we in America consider as sensible, but which is really a pagan, immoral policy. However, one must admit the greater democracy in Canada, and must also admit that Canada probably has a greater proportion of people with sound religious principles controlling their Government and the armed services than the proportion of the same controlling the United States Government and Army. Even the people living in Newfoundland think the American policy is stupid and anti-religious. (See exhibit L.)

Are these the intelligent principles, Government and country for which all enlisted men fought? It might be if the War Department and Army were cleaned of its stupid characters and parasites whose unearned portions of their pay coming from the United States Treasury far exceeds the Government cost of transporting a few American wives to the United States and the cost of other benefits (commisary benefits, rations allowance, and family quarters) unjustly denied them in violation of Federal law or Army regulations, or common sense.

Do these local drains on the Federal Treasury wearing uniforms have the same intense desire to stop Government costs or fill the Federal Treasury when they take, as they have, ten 1942 Army staff cars in excellent condition, declare them surplus property, have the Army recondition and paint them, put on new tires, and sell them to the officers only of highest rank (themselves) at less than one-third or one-half their market value (about \$450 in United States money)?

All these matters might be good advertisement for the current Army enlistment drive, especially the prospective soldiers who have American wives.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A

Circular 125: Travel of dependents.
Circular 197 and 203: Travel.

Circular 252: Travel to Newfoundland.

EXHIBIT B

Memo 63 (Newfoundland headquarters): Travel to Newfoundland.

EXHIBIT BB

AR 30-2290 and U. S. C. 1237: Commissary.

EXHIBIT C

Price list of commissary store, Fort Pepperell.

EXHIBIT D

Daily Bulletin (Newfoundland headquarters), November 16, 1945.

Special Order 172: Public quarters for private with Newfoundland wife.

Special Order 168: Family quarters for corporal and sergeant married to foreigners.

Special Order 170: Separate rations to private married to Newfoundland.

Authority to ration separately for private married in Newfoundland to foreigner.

EXHIBIT E

Federal law: Transportation at Government expense of all dependents to United States.

EXHIBIT F

Circular 245: Transportation of dependents from overseas.

EXHIBIT G

AR 55-120: Transfer of dependents at Government expense.

EXHIBIT H

AR 35-4880: Reimbursement for transportation of dependents.

EXHIBIT I

Circular 287: Transportation, and AR 35-4520, quarters and subsistence for third-grade men.

AR 35-4220: Subsistence and rental allowance for officers.

EXHIBIT J

Circular 134 and Army Regulations re enlisted men mess separately.

EXHIBIT K

Authority for assigning quarters.

EXHIBIT A

CIRCULAR 125

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1945.

(Effective until October 25, 1946, unless sooner rescinded or superseded)

I. Enlisted men: Every enlisted man 42 years of age or over, whose service is honor-

able and who voluntarily applies in writing to his immediate commanding officer for a discharge, will be sent to a separation center, as provided in current instructions, for discharge under the provisions of AR 615-365 (Convenience of the Government) and this circular. Such applicants overseas will be returned to the appropriate separation center in the United States in excess of rotation quotas. Military necessity or other requirements or limitations will not be a bar to discharge; however, this authority will not be used in lieu of disciplinary action, nor when discharge under other Army regulations is appropriate, nor when the individual concerned is under medical or surgical treatment. The provisions of this circular do not apply to enlisted women of the Women's Army Corps. [AG 220.8 (17 April 45)]

II. Travel: 1. Civilian dependents of military personnel and of War Department civilian employees may enjoy the same travel privileges accorded to other civilians but they may not proceed to a theater, base, or command outside the continental United States in which military or civilian personnel upon whom they are dependent are stationed except—

a. When they are bona fide members of—

- (1) Army Nurse Corps.
- (2) Women's Army Corps.
- (3) American Red Cross.
- (4) United Service Organizations.

b. When they are dependents of bona fide members of military attaché staffs or offices and military commissions or missions in Latin America, provided such travel is appropriately authorized in War Department orders.

c. Upon specific request of a theater or base commander for their employment in a capacity necessary to the war effort.

d. With respect to the Bahamas, the Caribbean Defense Command, and Brazil, in accordance with Joint Army and Navy policy, travel by dependents of United States Army and Navy personnel, whose grade, rank, or rating entitles them to the transportation of their dependents at Government expense, and by dependents of War and Navy Department civilian employees on permanent duty in Bermuda, is authorized subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the travel is for the purpose of establishing residence with (not visiting) the personnel concerned;

(2) That in each area the appropriate Army and Navy commanders will coordinate local implementation which will be governed by availability and suitability of housing, the availability of medical supplies, and other pertinent local conditions;

(3) That in each area the appropriate Army and Navy commanders, respectively, will determine the order in which applications for authorization for dependent's travel will be granted;

(4) That no Government transportation will be furnished except as may become available as surplus;

(5) That reimbursement for transportation of dependents will be effected in accordance with existing law;

(6) That no household goods or private automobiles will be transported via Government transportation or at Government expense;

(7) That no increase in Army or Navy personnel assigned to the above areas will result.

2. The fact that a member of the Army Nurse Corps, Women's Army Corps, American Red Cross, United Service Organizations, or a civilian is a blood relative of, or marries, a member of the armed forces or a War Department civilian employee in an oversea theater, base, or command, will not be allowed to effect an advantage or disadvantage in the assignment or duty of either person, nor will it be allowed to preclude the privileges normally allowed to such persons. Assignments of personnel under military control to duty overseas and authorization for

others to proceed will be made solely on the basis of military necessity and without regard to the personal relationships involved.

3. Section IV, Circular No. 228, War Department, 1944, pertaining to the foregoing subject, is rescinded.

[AG 510 (17 April 45)]

By order of the Secretary of War:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
J. A. ULIO,
Major General, The Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR 197

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1945.

IV. Travel: The last sentence of paragraph 2, section II, WD, Circular 125, 1945, is changed as follows:

Assignments of personnel under military control to duty overseas and authorization for others to proceed will be made solely on the basis of military necessity and without regard to the personal relationships involved, except as provided in section V, WD, Circular 47, 1945.

By order of the Secretary of War:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
J. A. ULIO,
Major General, The Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR 203

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1945.

VI. Travel: Paragraph 1e, section II, WD, Circular 125, 1945, is added as follows:

e. Travel to Bermuda by dependents of United States Army and Navy personnel whose grade, rank, or rating entitles them to the transportation of their dependents at Government expense, and by dependents of War and Navy Department civilian employees on permanent duty in Bermuda, is authorized subject to the conditions enumerated under d above.

By order of the Secretary of War:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
J. A. ULIO,
Major General, The Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR 252

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 20, 1945.

V. Travel: Section II, WD, Circular 125, 1945, as amended by section IV, WD, Circular 197, and section VI, WD, Circular 203, 1945, is further amended by adding paragraph 1f, as follows:

f. Travel to Newfoundland by dependents of United States Army and Navy personnel whose grade, rank, or rating entitles them to the transportation of their dependents at Government expense, and by dependents of War and Navy Department civilian employees on permanent duty in Newfoundland, is authorized subject to the conditions enumerated under d above.

By order of the Secretary of War:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT B

MEMORANDUM NO. 63, TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS TO NEWFOUNDLAND

HEADQUARTERS,
NEWFOUNDLAND BASE COMMAND,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
APO 862, CARE OF POSTMASTER,
New York, N. Y., August 27, 1945.

1. Attention of all concerned (only officers and first three grades) is directed to con-

fidential letter AGO, subject, Travel of Dependents of Military Personnel to Newfoundland, dated August 17, 1945 (classification reduced to "Restricted"), copy of which is appended hereto as enclosure No. 1.

2. All United States military personnel or War Department civilian employees coming within the purview of paragraph 2, enclosure No. 1 (see AG letter, next sheet), who desire to have their dependents establish residence with them in Newfoundland will make application, through post commanders, for permission therefor to the commanding general, Newfoundland Base Command. Application forms for this purpose may be procured from the Adjutant General, Newfoundland Base Command, or from post adjutants.

3. Before request is approved, applicants will be required to show that suitable housing is available for their dependents, either on or off the post. Post commanders in their forwarding endorsements will indicate either (1) that suitable quarters are available on the post or (2) that the individual has procured suitable housing in the neighboring community.

4. If no Government transportation is requested: When application is approved, the commanding general, Newfoundland Base Command, will issue to the applicant a letter of authorization for the travel of dependents. This letter must be sent to the dependents concerned, and will be used in lieu of a passport. It must be in the possession of dependents at all times while travel to Newfoundland is being performed.

5. If Government transportation is requested. Lists of dependents approved by the commanding general, Newfoundland Base Command, for travel to Newfoundland will be forwarded in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7, enclosure No. 1, to The Adjutant General, and the commanding general, Army Service Forces. Persons requesting Government transportation for their dependents will instruct such dependents to take no action in connection with Government-provided transportation prior to receipt of instructions and invitational travel orders issued by The Adjutant General.

6. Medical care for dependents. Due to the limited Medical Department personnel to be stationed in Newfoundland, it will be necessary, initially, to restrict medical care for dependents as follows:

(a) Only out-patient treatment and emergency care, which in civilian practice is equivalent to office calls and residence calls, will be provided for dependents of United States Army personnel at post hospitals in Newfoundland.

(b) A baby clinic will be operated one afternoon each week for the purpose of routine physical examinations and immunizations for children of preschool age.

(c) Hospitalization of cases of any type, dental treatment, and maternity service (including prenatal care) will not be provided.

7. Immunization: The following immunizations are required prior to departure from the United States.

(a) Smallpox vaccination unless immunized within the past year. Waiver of smallpox vaccination in the case of infants under 3 months is authorized.

(b) Typhoid and paratyphoid (triple typhoid vaccine) unless immunized within the past year. This immunization consists of three inoculations administered at weekly intervals which will require a total of 2 weeks. Waiver of the requirements for triple typhoid vaccine for infants under 1 year of age is authorized.

(Note.—In this connection, it is suggested that dependents contact the commanding officer of a general hospital, general dispensary, Army airfield, or Army camp, post, or station nearest their homes who will be in a position to administer the necessary immunizations. A private physician may administer immunization inoculations, but if so, a certificate for same must be obtained

for presentation to military authorities when required (AG-10.)

By command of Brigadier General Connell:

A. H. WARREN,

Colonel, G. S. C., Chief of Staff.

Official:

[SEAL]

F. J. MATTHEWS,

Captain, A. G. D., Adjutant General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1945.

Subject: Travel of dependents of military personnel to Newfoundland.

To: Commanding Generals, Eastern Defense Command, Governors Island, N. Y.; Newfoundland Base Command, APO 862, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

1. War and Navy Departments have agreed to the following provisions governing travel to Newfoundland by dependents of United States Army and Navy personnel and dependents of War and Navy Departments civilian employees stationed in Newfoundland:

2. Travel to Newfoundland by the dependents of United States Army and Navy personnel, whose grade, rank (nobody below staff sergeant), or rating entitle them to the transportation of their dependents at Government expense, and by dependents of War and Navy Departments civilian employees on permanent duty in Newfoundland is authorized subject to the following conditions:

(a) That the travel is for the purpose of establishing residence with (not visiting) the personnel concerned.

(b) That the commanding general, Newfoundland base command, will coordinate with the commandant, United States naval operating base, Newfoundland, upon local implementation, which will be governed by availability and suitability of housing, the availability of medical supplies, and other pertinent local conditions.

(c) That in each area the appropriate Army and Navy commanders, respectively, will determine the order in which application for authorization for dependents' travel will be granted.

(d) That no Government transportation will be furnished except as may become available as surplus.

(e) That reimbursement for transportation of dependents will be effected in accordance with existing law.

(f) That no household goods or private automobile will be transported via Government transportation or at Government expenses.

(g) That no increase in Army or Navy personnel assigned to the above areas will result.

3. Action is being taken by the War Department to amend section II of Circular 125 so as to include Newfoundland among the excepted stations mentioned in subparagraph d. Attention is invited to the fact that Circular 125 is not applicable to the transportation of dependents from overseas stations to the United States.

4. There is at the present time no surplus space on Government transportation to Newfoundland. However, in the event that surplus space should become available in the future, instructions relating to the application for and the use of such space is included herein.

5. Dependents will be required to complete the inoculations prescribed for Army personnel assigned from the United States to Newfoundland. Dependents will be required to make their own arrangements for transportation to the port of embarkation when notified by The Adjutant General that they are to travel via Government transportation to overseas station. When dependents elect to travel via commercial transportation (rail, water, or air) at their own expense, they will be required to make their own arrangements for transportation to final destination.

6. Lists of requests for surplus Government transportation approved by the commanding general, Newfoundland Base Com-

mand for the travel of dependents will be forwarded in triplicate by air pouch to The Adjutant General (attention: Operations Branch, AGO), War Department, Washington 25, D. C., and in quadruplicate to the commanding general, Army Service Forces (attention chief of transportation), Washington 25, D. C. Lists should contain the following information:

(a) Christian name, sex, ages, addresses of dependents, and names, ranks, and Army serial numbers of individuals upon whom they are dependent.

(b) Method (air or water) and approximate date of travel desired.

(c) Order of precedence of movement within both the air and water categories.

(d) A class IV air priority designator for those personnel for whom air transportation is desired.

The applications that will be considered by the commanding general, Newfoundland Base Command, will include requests of all military personnel wherever stationed within the territorial limits of Newfoundland.

7. Dependents of Government civilian employees, traveling under provisions of War Department Circular 125, may travel by surplus air transport but at their own expense, unless such dependents are traveling to accept Government employment in Newfoundland Base Command, in which case they may travel at Government expense.

Dependents of military personnel may travel by surplus transportation available to the War Department, either air or water, at Government expense. The authority for travel will be contained in War Department invitational travel orders issued at the request of the commanding general, Newfoundland Base Command.

8. Personnel under Newfoundland Base Command will be instructed to inform their dependents to take no action in connection with travel on Government-provided transportation prior to receipt of instructions and invitational travel orders issued by The Adjutant General.

9. For your information, copies of instructions for procedure involving either air or water transportation as issued by The Adjutant General to the dependents for whom transportation is requested by overseas commands are attached hereto as enclosures 1 and 2.

10. Copies of local implementation plans based on the policy set forth above will be furnished to the War Department at the earliest practicable date.

11. The commanding general, Newfoundland Base Command, is authorized to reduce the classification of this communication when deemed advisable and is directed to advise the War Department when reduction has been accomplished.

By order of the Secretary of War:

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Brigadier General,
The Adjutant General.

Certified a true copy:

F. J. MATTHEWS,
Captain AGD, Adjutant General.

—

EXHIBIT BB

COMMISSARY SALES (FOOD AND PROVISIONS)

The people of the United States have expressed their will, through their duly elected Representatives in Congress, on the subject of commissary provisions for members of the Army by means of the Federal law embodied in title 10, United States Code, section 1237, as follows:

"1237. Sale at cost prices of articles designated by officers of Inspector General's Department; accounting:

"The officers of the Quartermaster Corps shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men at cost price (except that overhead costs shall be charged, as prescribed in sec. 1231 of this title, in the case of articles of clothing and equipage) for cash or on

credit, such articles as may, from time to time, be designated by the officers of the Inspector General's Department of the Army. An account of sales on credit shall be kept, and the amount due for same shall be reported to the Chief of Finance. (R. S. par. 1144; Aug. 24, 1912, ch. 391, par. 3, 37 Stat. 591, June 3, 1916, ch. 134, par. 7, 39 Stat. 169; June 8, 1916, ch. 134, par. 9a, as added June 4, 1920, ch. 227, par. 9, 41 Stat. 766.)"

Necessarily subordinate to the will of the people of the United States as expressed in the above Federal law are the Army regulations propounded by order of the Secretary of War, as follows:

"ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 30-2200

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington, August 10, 1938.

"QUARTERMASTER CORPS: SALE OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICE

"SECTION 1. Sale of subsistence articles:

"1. General: a. Such authorized articles of subsistence supplies as it may be practicable to keep and as are required from time to time will be kept by sales commissaries in reasonable quantities for sale to those entitled to purchase the articles.

"b. c. d. e. * * *

"2. Kinds of sales and to whom made: Cash sales.

"(1) Definition: Cash sales are those paid for at the time of purchase, and will be recorded on W. D. Q. M. C. Form No. 386 (cash sales slip), or as provided in paragraph 10a (5), AR 35-6660.

"(2) To whom made: Cash sales are authorized to be made to the following for their own use or for the use of dependent members of their families:

"(a) Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on the active or retired list.

"(j) Civilians employed with the Army, including duly accredited representatives of nationally recognized welfare organizations, at stations so located as to make the purchases from civilian agencies in-practicable, upon written authority of the post commander."

PRICE LIST, COMMISSARY SALES STORE, NOVEMBER 1945, FORT PEPPERRELL, NEWFOUNDLAND

1. Deliveries will be made to family quarters at Fort Pepperrell.

* * * * *

Sales are made to the following:

(a) All members of the United States armed forces.

Enlisted men living (enlisted men below staff sergeant with American wives, because by local Army order they are not permitted to live outside their barracks (see Daily Bulletin, November 16, 1945; exhibit D, par. 6)) in barracks will not be sold fresh meat or dry and canned goods, except personnel on authorized reconnaissance and recreation.

EXHIBIT D

DAILY BULLETIN

HEADQUARTERS, NEWFOUNDLAND
BASE COMMAND AND FORT
PEPPERRELL, NEWFOUNDLAND,
New York, N. Y., November 16, 1945.

Paragraph 1. All concerned: Enlisted men below the first three grades who have married in Newfoundland (married foreigners), will be furnished family quarters for their dependents at Fort Pepperrell, provided they submit an application therefor through their organization commanders to this headquarters. Personnel of the Regular Army who held the grade of T5g (corporal) or higher

can be provided permanent quarters normally assigned to men of the first three grades. Upon occupying these quarters men having class F allotments will have 90 cents per day deducted from their pay for family quarters furnished them as outlined by change 5, paragraph 29-c, AR 35-4520, dated January 21, 1944.

PAR. 2. Married privates, first-class, and other enlisted men below the first three grades who have married in Newfoundland, who do not elect to reenlist in the Regular Army, will be assigned family quarters at Fort Pepperrell for their dependents. These quarters are located in buildings T-265 to T-273, above and slightly west of the West Side Gas Station. Deduction for quarters will be made wherever class F allotments exist.

PAR. 3. It is planned to have an apartment in building T-269, west side, and an apartment in the east side NCO quarters 709 available for inspection of prospective occupants Sunday afternoon, November 18, 1945, from 1300 NT to 1700 NT, at which time there will be displayed in each quarters the furniture and equipment now available for issue to married enlisted men on memorandum receipt.

PAR. 4. Enlisted men taking advantage of this opportunity can be provided telephone service at the rate of 75 cents per month and will not be required to sleep and live in barracks. Commissary privileges will be extended to these enlisted men on the same basis and conditions provided for other military personnel living at Fort Pepperrell with their families.

PAR. 5. Enlisted men who have married without permission will not be permitted to occupy family quarters at Fort Pepperrell until disciplinary action imposed by a court-martial or otherwise has been adjudged and after termination of punishment.

PAR. 6. Garage space is available for married military personnel living at Fort Pepperrell. In this connection, attention is called to Circular 50, Newfoundland Base

Command, dated September 25, 1945. Effective January 1, 1946, married enlisted men who do not live on the Fort Pepperrell reservation will not be granted authority to ration separately or to be quartered outside the reservation when not on duty.

By order of Colonel Warren:

F. J. MATHEWS,
Major, AGD, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 172

HEADQUARTERS,
NEWFOUNDLAND BASE COMMAND AND
FORT PEPPERRELL, NEWFOUNDLAND,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
APO 862, CARE OF POSTMASTER,
New York, N. Y., December 7, 1945.

4. Under the provisions of AR 210-10, Pvt. Daniel B. Turner (married to Newfoundland; reenlisted in Regular Army), 34427450 (605), 3294, Quartermaster Carrier Detachment, Fort Pepperrell, Newfoundland, APO 862, is assigned public quarters, apartment 410-C (permanent quarters built for officers and first three enlisted grades; quarters built with funds appropriated by Congress solely for such ranks), effective December 10, 1945. By command of Brigadier General Connell:

A. H. WARREN,
Colonel, GSC, C. of S.

Official:

F. J. MATHEWS,
Major, AGD, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 168

HEADQUARTERS,
NEWFOUNDLAND BASE COMMAND AND
FORT PEPPERRELL, NEWFOUNDLAND,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
APO 862, CARE OF POSTMASTER,
New York, N. Y.

1. Under the provisions of AR 210-10, the following-named enlisted men (with dependents), Headquarters Company, Newfoundland Base Command, and Fort Pepperrell, Newfoundland, APO 862, are assigned quarters indicated, effective dates indicated:

Rank	Name	Army serial No.	MOS	Apartment No.	Effective date
Tech. Sgt.	Albert Domalavage	6807683	2601	707-D 4	Dec. 1, 1945
T4g	Ralph T. Martino	12041381	645	705-A 4	Nov. 26, 1945
T5g	Ralph F. Maurstad	32256446	819	701-A 4	Do.

¹ Sergeant.

² Corporal.

³ Married Newfoundland and reenlisted in Regular Army.

⁴ Permanent quarters built by funds appropriated to provide quarters for officers and first 3 enlisted grades.

2. * * *

By order of Colonel Warren:

F. J. MATHEWS,
Major, AGD, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 171

HEADQUARTERS, NEWFOUNDLAND
BASE COMMAND AND
FORT PEPPERRELL, NEWFOUNDLAND,
United States Army, APO 862,
Care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y.,
December 6, 1945

1. * * *

2. * * *, etc.

4. Pvt. Carl F. Haught 42240166 (745), Headquarters Company, Newfoundland Base Command and Fort Pepperrell, Newfoundland, APO 862, is granted authority to ration separately effective this date. Authority: Circular 134, WD 44.

By command of Brigadier General Connell:

A. H. WARREN,
Colonel, GSC, C. of S.

Official:

F. J. MATHEWS,
Major, AGD, Adjutant General.

BULLETIN NO. 12

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1945.

IV. Government housing: The following act of Congress (Public Law 120, 79th Cong.)

is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An act to permit members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy certain Government housing facilities on a rental basis without loss of rental allowances

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law (including any laws restricting the occupancy of housing facilities under the jurisdiction of Government departments or agencies by personnel, and dependents of personnel, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard above specified ranks, or by personnel, and dependents of personnel, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service), personnel of any of the services mentioned herein and their dependents may be accepted as tenants in and may occupy on a rental basis any such housing facilities (no distinction as to rank or grade mentioned in this Federal law. No distinction against American wives or in favor of foreign wives mentioned either) other than public quarters constructed or designated for assignment to and occupancy without charge by such personnel and their dependents if any, and such personnel shall not be deprived by reason of such occupancy of money allowances to which they are otherwise entitled for rental of quarters."

Approved July 2, 1945.

BULLETIN NO. 12

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1944.

Appropriation for military establishments, fiscal year 1945, and other purposes: The following act of Congress (Public Law 374, 78th Cong.) is published for the information and guidance of all concerned (helpful in interpreting terms of Government housing law (see exhibit D, p. 6)):

"An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, namely:

"SEC. 21. During the fiscal year 1945 occupancy of Government facilities under the jurisdiction of the Military Establishment on a rental basis by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Adjustment Act of 1942 or by their dependents shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters." (Personnel mentioned in Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 are all grades and ranks.)

(NOTE.—For the personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, see Bull. 28, War Department, June 25, 1942, as set forth below.)

BULLETIN NO. 28

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1942.

I. Act of Congress. Pay Readjustment Act of 1942: The following act of Congress (Public Law 607, 77th Cong.) is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An act to readjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service

"*Be it enacted, etc.*,

"SEC. 2. The base pay of any enlisted man. * * *

"SEC. 9. The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows * * *."

EXHIBIT E

BULLETIN NO. 13

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1945.

Appropriation, Military Appropriation Act, 1946: The following act of Congress (Public Law 126, 79th Cong.) is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

"During the fiscal year 1946 the dependents and household effects of such military and civilian personnel (without regard to rank or grade) in and under the Military Establishment on duty at stations outside the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of War, may prior or subsequent to the issuance of orders for the relief of such personnel from their stations, or subsequent to the discharge or release of such military personnel from active military service, be moved (including packing and unpacking of household effects) from such stations outside the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, to such locations as may be designated by such personnel, by the use of either Government or commercial means of transportation, and later from such locations to the duty stations to which such personnel may be ordered, and current appropriations of the Military Establishment available for travel and transportation may be used for this purpose, the decision of the Secretary of War to be final as to the dependency of any individual sought to be affected by this provision except as to travel performed subsequent to arrival in the United States: * * *."

EXHIBIT F
CIRCULAR 245

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1945.

(Effective until February 11, 1947, unless sooner rescinded or superseded)

TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS FROM OVERSEAS

1. Purpose: The purpose of these instructions is to clarify War Department policy concerning the movement of dependents at Government expense from overseas to the United States and to its territories or possessions, for the guidance of oversea and United States port commanders.

2. Definitions: (a) The word "dependents" as used herein refers only to wives, (all wives) husbands, and children of military personnel and of that civilian personnel defined in paragraph 3a(2).

(b) The term "Government expense" shall include transportation of dependents in kind, or reimbursement of expenditures actually incurred not to exceed the cost of transportation if same had been provided in kind by the Government.

3. Policy: The Secretary of War has determined that, effective July 1, 1945, the transportation at Government expense of the personnel enumerated below is warranted and directs that transportation be furnished, when available, in accordance with the policies outlined herein:

(a) Personnel to be affected:

(1) Dependents of all military personnel, regardless of rank or grade, (including those who have been separated from the service under honorable conditions) who are, or have been, on duty at stations outside the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, at any time since September 8, 1939.

(2) Dependents of employees of the American Red Cross (for whom water transportation only is authorized under these instructions) and of full-time civilian employees directly employed by the War Department or the Army.

(3) Dependents of military and civilian personnel who are not themselves entitled to transportation to the United States or its Territories or possessions by reason of the circumstances of their separation from the service or termination of employment overseas are specifically excluded from the provisions of this circular.

(4) Fiancees of military personnel are specifically excluded from the provisions of these instructions. They must provide for their own transportation and travel as commercial passengers at their own expense. Theater commanders may, however, render such assistance as may be practicable to fiancees in arranging for transportation, upon the request of the service personnel concerned.

(5) Dependents of deceased personnel are also excluded from the provisions of these instructions. Transportation of these individuals is governed by the provisions of section XIV, WD, Circular 140, 1945.

(b) Transportation to be provided:

(1) In all cases the transportation of dependents will depend upon the military situation, the amount of surface shipping available, and current instructions of the War Department. Transportation of dependents by air at Government expense or by military aircraft is not authorized without the expressed approval of the War Department.

(2) Vessels available will be used in the following order of precedence:

(a) Army transports (i. e. vessels owned by or bare-boated to the Army and manned and operated by the Army) or Navy transports.

(b) Other vessels of American registry.

(3) Dependents, if embarked by the Army on a War Shipping Administration vessel will be given a copy of the letter of authority covering their transportation as required by paragraph 13, WD Memorandum 55-44, September 29, 1944, subject, Transactions Between War Department and War Shipping Administration.

(4) Transportation to be provided under the provisions of these instructions will be effected from an overseas port to a location in the United States or its Territories or possessions. Port transportation officers will furnish transportation only from ports of debarkation to inland points in the United States designated in the travel orders of the individuals, or to an appropriate United States port of embarkation in connection with further ocean travel which may be necessary under such orders, except that the port transportation officer may amend orders of dependents to authorize travel to another point in the United States, upon request of the military or civilian personnel upon whom they are dependent, when in his opinion such action appears justifiable.

(c) Charges for subsistence: Charges for subsistence will be made in accordance with the following:

(1) On Army transports, in accordance with paragraph 20b, WD Memorandum 55-44, December 22, 1944, subject, Transactions Between War Department and War Shipping Administration.

(2) On Navy transports—as prescribed by the Navy Department.

(3) On War Shipping Administration vessels—as prescribed by paragraph 17, WD Memorandum 55-44, September 29, 1944, cited above.

(d) Authority and priority:

(1) The movement of dependents will be strictly controlled by the theater commander or his duly authorized representative, who shall furnish the dependent with appropriate travel orders, citing this circular, and stating the inland destination in the United States,

its Territory, or possession, of the individual concerned. Such orders will be issued only upon written request to the overseas theater or base commander by the military or civilian personnel for whose dependents transportation is authorized. This request will include the location to which transportation of dependents is desired.

(2) Space priorities for dependents referred to herein will be as determined by the theater commander under the provisions of WD letter (AG 510 (19 Apr. 45) OB-S-E-SPOTOM-M), May 8, 1945, subject, Priorities for Personnel Returning to the United States by Other Than Air.

4. Relation to other regulations: These instructions are not intended to, and do not in any way, affect regulations or requirements of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, and of the Department of State, nor do they in any way affect such restrictive measures as may be taken by competent authority relative to travel to or through restricted areas. Furthermore, these instructions in no way affect transportation of dependents of military personnel from the United States to overseas commands.

5. Restriction: These instructions are not intended to limit or restrict the rights of personnel who may be otherwise entitled by law or regulations to transportation of dependents. Where dependents are transported to inland destinations in the United States under the provisions of this circular, the transportation authorized will constitute the "one such movement" contemplated under existing instructions.

6. Transportation of household effects: Transportation of household effects under the provisions of this circular will be limited to those of military or civilian personnel who were living with their dependents overseas at the time of their induction or employment by the Government, and by the amount of surface shipping available. The provisions of paragraphs 12 and 34, AR 55-160, will be waived in the case of household effects transported under the provisions of this circular.

7. Rescission: WD letter (AG 510 (23 Oct. 44) OB-S-E-M), November 23, 1944, subject, Return of Dependents from Overseas, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General, Acting The Adjutant
General.

EXHIBIT G

ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 55-120

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1943.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS—TRANSPORTATION OF
INDIVIDUALS

* * * * *

8. Dependents:

(a) To whom transportation furnished:
(1) Military personnel, permanent change of station:
(a) When authorized: Subject to (b) below, and also (4) below, effective June 1, 1942, when any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade (above sergeant) is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States will furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for his dependents, provided that if the costs of such transportation exceed that for transportation from the old to the new station, the excess costs will be paid to the United States by the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned. See section 12, act June 16, 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 28, WD, 1942).

(b) Restriction changed by Circular 287 (see Exhibit I): For military reasons, for the duration of the present war, only one such movement of dependents is authorized on

and after September 1, 1942. Present regulations governing the movement of dependents of military personnel returned to civil life through retirement, discharge, or relief from active duty remain in effect and are not modified by the foregoing limitations.

(c) Permanent change of station defined: The words "permanent change of station" as used in (a) and (b) above include the change from home to first station when an officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, including retired personnel and members of the Reserve components of the Army, is ordered to active duty other than training duty and the change from the last station to home in connection with retirement, relief from active duty, or transfer to a Reserve component. See section 12, act June 16, 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 28, WD, 1942). An enlisted man discharged in order to enable him to accept an appointment as an officer and ordered as such to proceed to another station for duty is an officer ordered to make a permanent change of station within the meaning of this paragraph.

(2) Army of the United States personnel: On and after September 8, 1939, and until 6 months after termination of the war or such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate, dependents of personnel of the Army of the United States will be furnished transportation in kind, under the same rules and regulations that govern the issuance of transportation in kind for dependents of Regular Army personnel. (See sec. 4 (a), act June 5, 1942 (Bull. 27, WD, 1942).)

EXHIBIT H
ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 35-4880

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1945.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—REIMBURSEMENT FOR
TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS

1. Authorization of reimbursement for transportation of dependents: (a) Reimbursement equal to commercial cost authorized: When any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade (above sergeant), having dependents as defined in paragraph 2, is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for the transportation of the Army to his new station for such dependents: *Provided further*, That if the cost of such transportation exceeds that for transportation from the old to the new station, the excess costs shall be paid to the United States by the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned: *Provided further*, That transportation supplied the dependents of such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, to or from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall not be other than by Government transport, if such transportation is available as may be determined by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That in lieu of transportation in kind authorized by this section for dependents, the President may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of the travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished when such travel shall have been completed. (See sec. 12, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 364; 37 U. S. C. 112, M. L. 1939, Supp. II, sec. 1371c-12 (6); sec. 1, Bull. 28 WD, 1942).)

(b) Delegation of authority to Secretary of War to make payments: The Secretary of War is authorized, in lieu of transportation in kind for travel of dependents of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men above the fourth grade authorized by (a) above upon permanent change of station, to make payment in money of amounts equal to commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of the travel of such dependents

for which transportation in kind is not furnished when such travel shall have been completed. (See Executive Order 9222, August 15, 1942 (sec. IV, Bull. 45, WD, 1942).)

2. Dependent defined: (a) General: The term "dependent" as used in these regulations, except in section IV, shall include a lawful wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age. It shall also include the father or mother of the person concerned provided he or she is in fact dependent on such person for his or her chief support: *Provided*, That the term "children" shall be held to include stepchildren and adopted children when such stepchildren or adopted children are in fact dependent upon the person claiming dependency allowance. (See sec. 4, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 361, 37 U. S. C. 104; M. L. 1939, Supp. II, sec. 1371c-4; sec. I, Bull. 28, WD, 1942).)

9. (Rescinded by circular 287.) (See exhibit I.) Reimbursement for only one movement: (a) General: For military reasons, for the duration of the present war, only one movement of dependents, as distinguished from a movement in connection with evacuation or relief from active duty, is authorized on and after September 1, 1942. (See AR 55-120.) Where claim for transportation of dependents has been filed by the individual concerned and payment has been made thereof by the issuance of a check covering cost of travel in question, said claim may not be withdrawn and check canceled in order that transportation for a subsequent move may be claimed.

EXHIBIT I
CIRCULAR NO. 287

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1945.

X. Transportation.—1. Dependents: The one-move restriction on the transportation of dependents of military personnel (dependents of soldiers above staff sergeant can now ride at Government expense any number of times), which has been in effect since September 1942, is removed. The lifting of this restriction is applicable, under the provisions of AR 55-120 as modified below, to—

(a) Dependents of personnel on orders directing permanent change of station issued on or after November 1, 1945.

(b) Dependents of personnel on orders directing permanent change of station subsequent to September 1, 1942, from the last permanent duty station to present permanent duty station only. This travel is authorized only in cases wherein dependents have not previously joined personnel upon whom they are dependent at their present permanent station and where travel is commenced on or after November 1, 1945.

By order of the Secretary of War:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General, Acting the Adjutant
General.

EXHIBIT J
ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 35-4520

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1945.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—MONETARY ALLOWANCES
FOR QUARTERS AND SUBSISTENCE FOR ENLISTED
PERSONNEL IN A NONTRAVEL STATUS AND FOR
QUARTERS FOR DEPENDENTS OF ENLISTED PER-
SONNEL OF FIRST, SECOND, OR THIRD GRADE

1. Authorization of allowances.—a. To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$5 per day. See section 10, act of June 16, 1942

(56 Stat. 363; 37 U. S. C. 110; M. L. 1939, Sup. II, sec. 1371c-10 (1); sec. 1, Bul. 28, W. D., 1942).

13. Personnel entitled to allowance: Each enlisted man of the first, second, or third grade, in the active military service of the United States having a dependent as defined in paragraph 14 shall, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be entitled to receive, for any period during which public quarters are not provided and available for his dependent, the monthly allowance for quarters authorized by law to be granted to each enlisted man not furnished quarters in kind: *Provided*, That such enlisted man shall continue to be entitled to this allowance although receiving the allowance provided in paragraph 1 if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependent is prevented from dwelling with him. See section 10, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 363); 37 U. S. C. 110; M. L. 1939, supp. II, sec. 1371c-10 (2); sec. I, Bul. 28, W. D. 1942.

14. Dependent defined: The term "dependent" as used in these regulations shall include at all times and in all places a lawful wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age. It shall also include the father or mother of the person concerned provided he or she is in fact dependent on such person for his or her chief support: *Provided*, That the term "children" shall be held to include stepchildren and adopted children when such stepchildren or adopted children are in fact dependent upon the person claiming dependency allowance. Section 4, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 361; 37 U. S. C. 104; M. L. 1939, supp. II, sec. 1371c-4; sec. I, Bull. 28, WD, 1942).

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. A. ULIQ,
Major General, *The Adjutant General*.

ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 35-4220

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1945.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—SUBSISTENCE AND RENTAL ALLOWANCES FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND OTHERS ENTITLED TO SIMILAR ALLOWANCES

1. Statutory provisions: (a) Commissioned officers below grade of brigadier general.—Each commissioned officer on the active list, or on active duty, below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent * * * shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for subsistence. The value of one subsistence allowance is hereby fixed at 70 cents per day. To each officer * * * receiving the base pay of the first, second, third, or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to two subsistence allowances, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth or fifth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to three subsistence allowances: * * * Section 5, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 361; 37 U. S. C., Supp. III, 105; M. L. 1939, sup. II, sec. 1371c-5).

5. Statutory provisions: (a) Commissioned officers below the grade of brigadier general.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each commissioned officer below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent * * * while either on active duty or entitled to active-duty pay shall be entitled at all times to a money allowance for rental of quarters.

To an officer having a dependent, receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of this allowance shall be \$75 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of this allowance shall be \$90 per month, to such an officer receiving the base

pay of the fourth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$105 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$120 per month. (Same statutes as quoted in paragraph 1 above.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. A. ULIQ,
Major General, *The Adjutant General*.

EXHIBIT J

CIRCULAR NO. 134

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1944.

III. Enlisted men: Pending revision of AR 210-10, December 20, 1940, and the printing of changes in AR 30-2210, March 15, 1940, the following changes in those regulations are published:

1. AR 210-10: Paragraph 11b is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

11b. The post commander, or in the case of class II installations, the commander submitting consolidated ration requests, may in his discretion and with due regard for the best interests of the service, authorize individual men to mess separately. See paragraph 13b (6), AR 30-2210, and sections IV and V, AR 345-400.

2. AR 30-2210: Paragraph 13a (6) is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

13a(6) Rations due for individual enlisted persons authorized to mess separately will not be included in the ration return.

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General, *Acting the
Adjutant General*.

ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 35-4520

MONEY ALLOWANCE

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1945.

9. Separate rations: Enlisted men who are authorized by competent authority to mess separately are entitled to the commutation value of the ration, as announced in current War Department circulars, which will be paid on regular monthly pay rolls or supplemental pay rolls. The period for which due will be shown in the remarks under the name of the individual concerned. See TM 14-502.

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. A. ULIQ,
Major General, *The Adjutant General*.

EXHIBIT K

ARMY REGULATIONS NO. 210-10

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, December 20, 1940.

POSTS, CAMPS, AND STATIONS ADMINISTRATION

13. Quarters: (a) General.—The post commander will make all assignments of quarters, except that if the quarters for assignment to him personally are considered by him to be inadequate, the facts will be reported to the next superior commander for final determination and assignment.

(b) For officers.

(1) Assignment.

* * * * *

(d) For noncommissioned officers (corporals or higher).

(1) Noncommissioned officers entitled to quarters are not entitled to make selection thereof in accordance with their grade. Subject to the restriction contained in (2) below, the post commander should make such

assignment of available quarters as he deems for the best interests of the service.

(2) Due consideration should be given to the fact that certain quarters have been constructed from funds appropriated by Congress for quarters for a specified class of non-commissioned officers, such as those of the Medical Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General, *The Adjutant General*.

AR 210-10—CHANGES NO. 13

POSTS, CAMPS, AND STATIONS ADMINISTRATION

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., January 8, 1944.

AR 210-10, December 20, 1940, is changed as follows:

13. Quarters: (a) General: The post commander will make all assignments of quarters, except that if the quarters for assignment to him personally are considered by him to be inadequate the facts will be reported to the next superior commander for final determination and assignment. At posts, camps, and stations where no quarters for officers are maintained, the commanding officer thereof will so advise the Office of the Fiscal Director, Army Service Forces, attention: Receipts and Disbursements Division, the Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C. (see AR 35-4220). Amendatory report will be immediately furnished in cases where changing conditions render original report inaccurate.

(b) For officers:

* * * * *

(d) For noncommissioned officers:

(1) Noncommissioned officers entitled to quarters are not entitled to make selection thereof in accordance with their grade. Subject to the restriction contained in (2) below, the post commander should make such assignment of available quarters as he deems for the best interests of the service. When noncommissioned officers are assigned to occupy any public quarters with their dependent, the monetary allowance in lieu of quarters (AR 35-4520) on account of such dependent will cease on the day of such assignment.

(e) For civilians (more than American wives of enlisted men below staff sergeant get): The post commander may grant permission to servants and civilian employees to occupy such quarters as are available. The post commander will be responsible that payment for or reduction from salary of the value of such quarters is effected as prescribed in AR 35-3840.

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. A. ULIQ,
Major General, *The Adjutant General*.

EXHIBIT L

By way of further contrast between the Canadian armed services and the American armed services, Canada again shows more equitable and Christian concern for the family unit, fostering and encouraging it, in contrast with the American policy which shows no interest in the sacred relationship except for an overexaggerated, sentimental concern for those men who have two or three children and are in service, by way of the demobilization regulations. It is true that in America each child counts 12 points up to 3 children; but the married man who through no fault of his own has no children, regardless of how long married, receives no points toward the total required for discharge, and so is in no different position than a single man no matter how long the married man has been married.

However, in Canada, every married man as of March 31, '45, regardless of children or no children, receives a grant of 20 percent of his total discharge points to add onto his total points and so arriving at a grand total in determining his eligibility for discharge.

But in America a married man married on March 31, 1945, would get no extra points to add to his score for discharge purposes, unless he was blessed with children.

By way of further contrast, the American Army gives an unmarried man who has an illegitimate child which he has by approved agreement, for as low a sum of \$500 for a period of several years, agreed to support, a grant of 12 points toward discharge. Yes, this is understandable, for it fits into the rest of the pattern of discouraging normal family life and rewarding immoral conduct, which seems to be the policy of the American Army and Government.

Question: Does America still think it is the moral leader of the world? The people of Newfoundland, who know of the reward for illegitimate children and no reward for marriage even a long standing, hardly admit it. The put America just one small step ahead of atheistic Russia.

EXHIBIT M
TODAY'S WAR NEWS
1. PACIFIC THEATER

NEW YORK.—Optimistic over the current state of the Jap occupation, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger (what a super an American general can be), commander of the Eighth Army, reiterated yesterday his proposal that the wives of officers and first three graders (staff sergeant or above) be permitted to join their husbands in Nippon.

In explanation of his arbitrary limitations, he said that most enlisted men in the lower grades were too young to have wives (married men up to 38 years old were drafted without any hesitation. Is that too young to be married? And are all married officers older than that?)

2. ASIATIC THEATER

Shanghai: General Marshall, new American envoy to China, stepped briskly from his silver C-54 transport plane at Shanghai's airfield yesterday afternoon ready to begin his admittedly difficult assignment—bringing peace and unity to China.

Washington: With General Marshall about to try his hand at settling the problem of Chinese unity, the State Department aired America's views on two other Asiatic trouble spots.

Statements issued by the Department expressed concern over Indonesia and hope that Dutch and Indonesian leaders soon could make peace and disclosed that the United States has several times asked Britain not to sign a peace treaty with Siam until British-American discussions on Siam are concluded.

Tientsin: Six heavily bearded marines, who said they had been guests—under armed guard—of Chinese Communists for 30 days and once clashed with rifle-firing soldiers in a frustrated escape, returned Wednesday to this marine headquarters. They were given food parachuted by their buddies and were reported in good condition when they returned.

3. OTHER NEWS

WASHINGTON.—Congress passed a broad revision of the GI bill of rights on Wednesday, liberalizing the rules on loans and education for veterans.

The most important changes made in the original law were removal of the requirement that tuition fees, unemployment compensation, and defaults on loans be deducted from a future Federal bonus; increase in the subsistence allowance for GI students from \$50 to \$65 monthly to individuals without dependents, and from \$75 to \$90 monthly to individuals having one or more dependents; removal of the age requirement on the edu-

cation section of the law; increase in the Government loan guaranty from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

WASHINGTON.—President Truman yesterday nominated five delegates and five alternates to the United Nations first General Assembly in London next month.

Heading the list is Edward Stettinius, who was named chief United States delegate and America's representative on the powerful World Security Council. Other delegates are Secretary of State James Byrnes, Senator TOM CONNALLY, Texas Democrat, Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, Michigan Republican, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Plans call for the President to exercise power to direct the votes of the United States delegates, invoke economic sanctions against aggressors, and use American troops within quota limits to back up the decisions of the Security Council.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate unanimously approved a measure yesterday to cut red tape for the entry into the United States of wives whom servicemen married abroad.

Washington: Eligible Army officers who have watched promotion pass them by now can make the grade before leaving the service.

The War Department announced yesterday that officers up through lieutenant colonel who have served long periods in grade and meet the requirements will be promoted on the first day of their terminal leave.

The provision applies to lieutenants who have been in grade 18 months, captains and majors for 24 months, and lieutenant colonels for 30 months. Fifty percent additional credit is given for time overseas. To receive this promotion officers must have an efficiency index of not less than 40.

Washington: Government fact-finding to settle labor disputes met crucial tests yesterday in three far-reaching wage controversies—tests that may have an important bearing on legislation now before the Congress.

Fact-finding boards in the General Motors and oil industry controversies face decisions which are fundamental, whether to consider a company's profits in recommending possible wage increases.

One of the chief provisions of the proposal submitted to the Congress by President Truman is to empower Government fact-finding boards to subpoena company's books in labor disputes.

Detroit: As the Ford Motor Co. again sat down at the bargaining table to discuss wage demands of more than 100,000 Ford workers in the United States with the United Auto Workers Union, the strike across the river at the Ford plant in Windsor, Ont., ended after 99 days—the longest walkout in Canadian labor history. The union members voted to return to work under the Government proposal to negotiate and if necessary arbitrate the dispute.

Miami Beach: The International Ladies Garment Workers Union executive board approved a resolution instructing all locals to extend their aid to war veterans in entering the trade whether prewar union members or not and to accept them as members without the payment of fees any time within 6 months of discharge.

Washington: Selective service halted the drafting of fathers Wednesday night. It also instructed local boards not to accept as volunteers fathers with three or more children.

Washington: The Navy joined the Army in liberalizing its discharge procedure with cuts in point requirements for discharges for all personnel ranging from one to eight points effective January 1, January 15, and February 2.

New York: The buying public, apparently convinced that the best is none too good for the first peacetime Christmas in 5 years, is boosting gift buying to the highest levels in history. Sales records are being set all

over the country and Macy's in New York reported its highest single day's sales in history as well as the \$3,000,000 sales day this season—only once before has the store ever sold over \$1,000,000 worth of goods in 1 day. An exclusive fur shop reported a great demand for mink coats from \$6,000 up. Evening gowns costing \$150 and more are so popular that some stores cannot supply enough of them.

Rio de Janeiro: American sailors on a goodwill tour of South America were ordered to remain aboard the United States cruiser *Little Rock* at Santos as police investigated clashes between some 350 seamen and angry Brazilians Wednesday night at Sao Paulo.

Police said rioting began when some sailors who had been drinking began lifting the skirt of a young woman standing in a bus line. Six Brazilians and several sailors were injured in the fighting in which firemen brought hoses into play to hold back the crowds.

New York: More than 50,000 troops at three East coast ports during November in the world's greatest transoceanic movement in history, the American Merchant Marine Institute reported yesterday. Twelve GI's a minute went down the gangplanks at New York, Boston, and Hampton Roads during the month.

Editorial by Hon. Kenneth Romney

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLARENCE CANNON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial written 20 years ago by Hon. Kenneth Romney, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives for the Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses. It is as applicable today as when published two decades ago.

The editorial is as follows:

THE SHRINE OF A NATION

The log-cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, a shrine at which democracy will ever kneel and weep, is now the property of the United States Government. President Wilson, speaking for the Government, accepted the magnificent memorial housing it in a speech of fine felicity and noble sentiment.

There is nothing in America so filled with inspiration as the Lincoln cabin. It is tainted with associations that overwhelm the senses, with thoughts that buoy the spirit, with sentiment that soothes the soul. It is a place of brooding reverence.

Abraham Lincoln is the ripest fruit that the American democracy has borne. The genius of free government flowered fullest in him. He was the disciplined, tempered product of a people that is striving painfully to achieve the ideals of democracy, ideals that have their abode among the stars. Probably he was the best that human government can develop.

A keen current philosopher, Winston Churchill, in his recent book, *A Far Country*, declared that democracy is the great adventure of mankind. The truth of this is written across the history of the world. Democracy is indeed adventure, attended by all its trials, all its high fervors, all its anguish. And Abraham Lincoln was the great adventurer, who knew the pain, the

these big crops, other obstacles such as shortages of labor and canning materials have made it difficult for the canners of the Nation to carry on to their utmost efficiency.

POSSIBILITY OF SHORTAGE

"There is no assurance that these conditions will improve this year. If they do not, and if we should have a poor crop, we will surely have a shortage of canned foods next winter.

"Government planners tell us there will be plenty of food next winter. But experience is a better guide than prophecy. Prudent consumers will be well advised to assure their own families of adequate fruit and vegetable supplies by producing and canning as much as they are able to at home.

"The time for planting victory gardens will soon be here. The planting season has already started in the deep South. This is the time to start preparations for making the home garden more productive than ever before."

The statement which brought forth the newspaper comment to which I have referred is as follows:

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables are approaching an all-time low in the United States. Victory gardens and home canning will therefore be more important than ever this coming spring and summer.

The quantity of food produced by victory gardens has been tremendous. It is estimated to amount to many thousands of tons a year. If that production were to stop, it would have a serious effect on commercial food supplies.

There are two reasons why it must not be abandoned this year. First, the fact that our stocks of commercially canned goods will be less than 50 percent of normal by the time this year's canning starts; second, the desperate need of hungry people in other countries for all the food we can send them.

The modern American family has come to depend heavily on canned fruits and vegetables for food. This is also the only form in which many food products can be shipped abroad.

In the face of the great need in other countries, we have now the comfortless knowledge that our commercial supplies of canned goods remaining at the end of the current winter season will be the lowest at any time since the Department of Commerce started keeping such figures 12 years ago.

According to estimates recently made by the Department of Commerce, the carry-over of commercially canned seasonal fruits and vegetables will be 16 percent smaller this year than it was in 1945, and 51 percent smaller than it was in 1940—the last year of normal supply. The carry-over is the quantity remaining in the hands of packers and distributors at the time the canning of the new crop begins.

The shortage will be most acute in canned fruits, with a carry-over 61 percent less than 1945, and 83 percent below 1940.

Canned fruit and vegetable juices will be only slightly below last year. But stocks of seasonal vegetables will be about 4 percent below last year and more than 50 percent less than a normal supply.

This means we will have to depend for canned goods next fall and winter almost entirely on the crop we expect to produce this year.

Providence has blessed us for eight successive years with bountiful crops. Even with these big crops, other obstacles such as shortages of labor and canning materials have made it difficult for the canners of the Nation to carry on to their utmost efficiency.

There is no assurance that these conditions will improve this year. If they do not, and if we should have a poor crop year, we will surely have a shortage of canned foods next winter.

Government planners tell us there will be plenty of food next winter. But experience is a better guide than prophecy. Prudent consumers will be well advised to assure their own families of adequate fruit and vegetable supplies by producing and canning as much as they are able to at home.

The time for planting victory gardens will soon be here. The planting season has al-

ready started in the deep South. This is the time to start preparations for making the home garden more productive than ever before.

The following table shows Government estimates of carry-over stocks of canned goods for this year, last year, and 1940, with percentage comparisons:

Carry-over stocks of fruit and vegetable products estimated by Department of Commerce

[Basis: Cases of 24 No. 2½ cans]

	Carry-over date	Carry-over at beginning of 1946 packs	Carry-over at beginning of 1945 packs	Carry-over at beginning of 1940 packs	Percentage of change of 1945 carry-over from years—	
					1945	1940
SEASONAL FRUITS						
Apples	Sept. 1	50,000	152,000	1,000,000	-67.1	-84.8
Applesauce	do	100,000	237,000	1,000,000	-57.8	-90.0
Apricots	June 1	300,000	1,167,000	1,300,000	-74.3	-76.9
Berries	do	62,000	500,000			
Cherries:						
Red pitted	July 1	49,000	800,000			
Other	June 1	100,000	118,000	600,000	-15.3	-83.3
Cranberries	Sept. 1	100,000	7,000	600,000	+1,328.6	-83.3
Figs	Aug. 1	100,000	126,000	100,000	-20.6	0
Grapefruit	Nov. 1	50,000		700,000		-92.9
Mixed fruits	June 1	500,000	1,083,000	2,000,000	-53.8	-75.0
Peaches	do	1,000,000	3,773,000	6,200,000	-73.5	-83.9
Pears	do	500,000	700,000	1,300,000	-35.0	-61.5
Pineapple	do	600,000	1,536,000	4,100,000	-60.9	-85.4
Plums and prunes	Sept. 1	200,000	215,000	800,000	-7.0	-75.0
Grapes	June 1					
Total		3,600,000	9,295,000	21,600,000	-61.3	-83.3
FRUITS AND VEGETABLE JUICES						
Total fruits and vegetable juices		12,700,000	13,057,000	12,800,000	-2.7	-0.8
SEASONAL VEGETABLES						
Asparagus	Apr. 1	200,000	462,000	1,000,000	-56.7	-80.0
Beans, green, end wax	May 1	4,200,000	7,002,000	3,400,000	-16.0	+23.5
Beans, lima	Aug. 1	100,000	135,000	1,200,000	-25.9	-91.7
Beets	July 1	3,000,000	2,052,000	1,300,000	+46.2	+130.8
Carrots	Aug. 1	600,000	725,000	800,000	-31.0	-37.5
Corn	do	2,200,000	2,418,000	7,100,000	-9.0	-69.0
Greens, leafy	Apr. 1	1,600,000	291,000	200,000	+415.5	+650.0
Mixed vegetables	July 1	300,000	342,000	800,000	-12.3	-62.5
Peas	do	5,000,000	2,625,000	8,700,000	+70.9	-42.5
Pumpkin and squash	June 1	200,000	447,000	1,281,000	-54.8	-83.3
Spinach	Sept. 1	800,000	1,504,000	1,500,000	-53.0	-53.6
Tomatoes	Mar. 1	300,000	2,584,000	10,000,000	-80.7	-95.0
Total		18,500,000	10,283,000	37,500,000	-4.1	-50.7
Grand total, all fruit and vegetable products		34,800,000	41,635,000	71,600,000	-16.4	-51.6

Sea Power and Its Meaning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DAVID I. WALSH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 8 (legislative day of

Friday, January 18), 1946

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address recently delivered by Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, before the National Geographic Society, in Washington. The address is a very effective summation of sea power and its meaning.

An estimate from the Government Printing Office indicates that the manuscript of Admiral Nimitz' address will exceed by two-thirds of a page the two printed pages allowed under the rule and that the cost will be \$138.80.

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

It is a pleasure for me to talk to you about an area of the world which is, I know, of particular interest to the members of the National Geographic Society. It is an area with which I have been rather intimately associated for the last 4 years. So, too, were many thousands of other Americans. Whatever else war may be, from a great crusade down to Sherman's definition, it is also a great teacher of geography.

Tonight, therefore, it is not inappropriate for me to review the recent events in the Pacific Ocean areas. That term embraces a great deal of ocean. It also includes a great deal of land. The Pacific is not a lonely ocean, as is the Atlantic. It is studded with constellations of islands. As we shall see, that was an important factor in carrying the American flag across the Pacific to Tokyo.

When Japan touched off its major war plans on December 7, 1941, it set forces in motion that spread northward to the Aleutians, eastward to Hawaii, to the south and southwest throughout Malaysia. For the first 6 months of the war the United Nations had to fight a retreating battle, until the perimeter of Japanese expansion was established at the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway. Thereafter the pattern of warfare saw the Japanese effort radiating outward from the home islands, while ours was a converging fight inward upon Japan in ever-concentrating strength.

Remember, the Pacific is so large an ocean that it could engulf all the land masses of the world and still leave a lot of water. It was necessary to place segments of the great, fan-shaped battle front under different, but coordinated, commands, according to the nature of the territory to be recaptured. My command was the Pacific Ocean areas, in which naval operations had to predominate. The operations under my command, however, were always strategically, and often tactically, related to those in the adjoining Southwest Pacific theater commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the China-Burma theater, and the East Indies station of the Royal Navy.

I shall not attempt to review all these operations. They are generally familiar to you all. I shall confine myself, rather, to some details of the final course of the war in my area of command.

You will remember that early in the last quarter of 1944 the converging forces under General MacArthur's and my own command were approaching the junction point at Leyte, in the southeast Philippines. In both theaters, large concentrations of Japanese forces had been isolated and neutralized on scores of islands by what has been described as leap-frog tactics. That is a picturesque if inexact description of the strategy of engulfment, of going over and around Japanese strongholds to pinch them off and let them wither on the broken vine of communications.

In the beginning of 1945, just about a year ago, we were in a position where we could choose both the time and place of attack. Your naval forces had brought about the capture of Guam, Saipan, and Tinian in the Mariana Islands. They had also acquired bases in Ulithi and the western Carolinas which neutralized such Japanese strongholds as Truk. We could base, stage, or support forces to strike in any direction, including the Japanese homeland. American sea power had won control of the Pacific to within 500 miles of the Japanese coast and was beginning to penetrate the China Seas.

Indeed, our submarines were virtually in control of those latter waters. The shipping lanes upon which Japan depended to feed her war machine with the loot of Asia were constantly patrolled by our submarines. Japanese tankers, troop ships, and merchantmen were being decimated.

Japan, in consequence, was on short rations. Human beings can accommodate themselves to a starvation diet for a long while, but they can't put ships and guns and airplanes on short rations. Here then is a historic demonstration of sea power. Everywhere the enemy fleet dared expose itself, it met superior forces and was driven farther back with irreparable losses. Our carrier-borne aircraft, and now from captured territory the big Army bombers, were searching out the enemy's ships and raining fire on his industry. His pipe lines of raw materials going into Japan, and processed materials outward bound, were punctured and soon to be cut.

We know now, from interviews with high-ranking Japanese officers and captured documents, that Japan had lost all hope of victory by the dawn of 1945. The most they could hope for was a stalemate. They over-optimistically based that hope on the fact that they had a large reserve of aircraft and that their ground armies were largely intact, well-armed, and of high morale. The war ended with those armies still intact, stunned by the Emperor's surrender. You see, they did not comprehend sea power. They had airplanes by the thousands, but no fuel to raise them from the ground because your Navy had severed Japan's oil lines. The remaining warships had not enough fuel to make a last desperate sortie.

But in January of 1945 we did not know that the war would be over before the middle of August. Maybe we did not ourselves know

how good we were. Perhaps it was only sound caution. Anyhow, the central fact of January's operations was the invasion of Luzon, major Philippine Island, by the combined forces under General MacArthur. The Pacific Fleet was heavily committed either in combat or transport, or as covering forces. In the latter function the fast carrier task force of the Third Fleet not only neutralized—and kept neutralized—enemy air strength in Formosa and northern Luzon but also made a sweep of the South China Sea.

This sweep resulted in the sinking of 40 enemy ships totaling 127,000 tons and damage to 22 ships displacing 70,000 tons. One hundred and eleven enemy planes were destroyed. The Third Fleet forces then demonstrated the impunity with which American sea power could operate by transiting the narrow straits between the Philippines and Formosa to attack Formosa, Hainan Island, and Hong Kong on January 15-16. The total damage done the enemy by these Third Fleet operations was 91 ships, totaling 293,900 tons sunk, 99 ships totaling 323,100 tons damaged, and 615 aircraft destroyed.

But there was more achieved than this material damage. From this time on no area outside of the immediate Japanese homeland and northern China was safe from assault by our carrier force. Even Japan itself was to feel the weight of carrier raids during the next month. The weakness of enemy air reaction in the entire region of the China Sea demonstrated that the area was wide open for future attack. Further, these successes were achieved in almost continuous bad weather. Once more our seagoing men had shown they could remain at sea and fight under the most adverse conditions. How they were able to do this is a thrilling story in itself, and presently, I shall relate it. These operations could not be without cost to ourselves. The U. S. S. *Ticonderoga* took heavy damage from suicide attacks southeast of Formosa, and other ships suffered minor damage.

In January land-based aircraft from the Marianas continued heavy assaults on Iwo Jima and irregular and smaller attacks on the Bonin Islands. Likewise our surface forces twice bombarded Iwo Jima and the Bonins. Submarine interdiction continued at its successful high level. Our underwater forces sank 193,300 tons and damaged 95,850 tons of enemy shipping during this month.

In the latter part of January land-based aircraft began to operate effectively in the Philippines and the forces of the Pacific Fleet were freed for use in operations which had long been delayed. Heavy strikes on the main islands of Japan had been scheduled in the latter part of 1944 but had been postponed to support the Philippines situation. These plans were now put back into a place of first priority.

From this point forward until July, the fast carrier task force and related units gave a seagoing performance which, for endurance, ability to absorb punishment without defection from the goal, and damage done to the enemy has no parallel in naval history. These operations came in three phases:

1. Support of the invasion of Iwo Jima.
2. Support of the invasion of Okinawa.
3. Preparation for final operations against Japan.

Being the largest ocean area over which single actions have ever been fought, the scope of this battle zone is difficult to appreciate without having been in it. It is hard to explain the difficulties involved in a battle whose interdependent movements take place simultaneously hundreds of miles apart. Yet that is precisely what occurred in each of the actions in 1945.

Early in February, heavy fleet forces began to bear down upon Iwo Jima. A group of heavy warships moved toward Iwo Jima to concentrate their huge firing power on the island. From the Marianas the heavy

bombers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shuttled in and out on daily schedules. And somewhere off Iwo Jima, within aerial striking distance, escort carriers of the Pacific Fleet were assembling.

All this activity burst upon the Japanese on February 16. On that date the fast carrier task force of the Fifth Fleet sent its aircraft against the mainland of Japan to destroy more than 500 enemy planes in 2 days of offensive action. Simultaneously, battleships, cruisers, and lesser units of the Pacific Fleet brought Iwo Jima under a bombardment which was not to cease until there were no targets left. And naval aircraft from the escort carriers, with land-based Army, Navy, and Marine planes, raked Iwo Jima fore and aft, day after day.

On February 19 began the land action which will be remembered as long as the war is remembered. The Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions invaded the island, to be followed by elements of the Third Marine Division. It was a battle which lasted until the latter half of March. When Iwo Jima was won it gave the United States forces in the Pacific safety from air attacks on Marianas bases, an advance base and emergency landing field for heavy bombers and fighters operating against Japan, and a base to secure the flank of our routes westward.

While this operation was proceeding, our fast carrier task forces performed the dual function of immobilizing enemy air strength and preparing the way for the attack on the Okinawa group. Planes of the force struck the Tokyo area on February 25 and ranged southward to strike Okinawa and other islands of the Ryukyus on March 1. In the meantime, the B-29's of the Twentieth Air Force were making their devastating raids on Japanese cities.

This was truly the rolling offensive which we had begun in the Gilbert Islands in November 1943. Now it was about to reach its phase of greatest effect.

On March 18 and 19 our carrier task forces struck Kyushu airfields and inland sea bases, including the large naval establishment at Kure. Its 2-day strike cost the enemy more than 550 aircraft and resulted in sufficient damage to the remnants of the Japanese Fleet to reduce the possibility of serious surface interference in the impending Okinawa operations. On March 24 the fast battleships bombarded the coastlines of the Ryukyus and 2 days later Army troops began to make the preliminary landings in Kerama Retto. And on that date the Japanese learned that forces of the British Pacific Fleet, operating with the Fifth Fleet, were in action. British planes attacked the Sakishima group in the Ryukyus.

On March 28 the old battleships, which had long served so usefully in preinvasion bombardment, appeared off the coast of Okinawa and the enemy knew that his time there had come.

On April 1 the largest amphibious operation of the Pacific war began when the Tenth Army, composed of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Seventh, Twenty-seventh, Seventy-seventh, and Ninety-sixth Infantry Divisions) and the Marine Third Amphibious Corps (First Marine Division, Sixth Marine Division, and elements of the Second Marine Division) struck the western beaches of Okinawa. From this day until June 21, when organized resistance was broken, all operations in the Pacific Ocean areas centered on the Okinawa operation.

The battle was costly both to ourselves and the enemy. When it was over, the Japanese had lost about 4,000 aircraft. We had lost 36 ships sunk and 368 damaged, all of the ships sunk being light units. They had lost their most powerful battleship and most of the escorting force with it had been sunk or damaged. They had lost their 32d Army and more than 100,000 men. They had lost and we had won an island base large enough

to support large forces of Army, Navy, and Marine fighters, medium bombers, and heavy bombers. An island which provided seaplane bases for our search aircraft. An island whose harbors provided a repair base for our ships, a major staging base. A base which neutralized Formosa and nearby China, and put us on the threshold of Japan's front door.

The naval power of the United States had made good its promise to drive right through the central Pacific.

When land-based air on Okinawa became sufficiently strong in late June to protect our establishments, our task forces withdrew for rest and repair. Then began the memorable operations against the main islands of Japan by the Third Fleet, culminating in our battleships, cruisers, and destroyers shelling the coastlines of Honshu at Hokkaido at will.

I am convinced that the complete impunity with which the Pacific Fleet pounded Japan at pointblank range was the decisive factor in forcing the Japanese to ask the Russians to approach us for peace proposals in July.

Meanwhile, aircraft from our new fields in the Okinawa group were daily shuttling back and forth over Kyushu and Shokoku, and B-29's of the Twentieth Air Force were fire bombing major Japanese cities.

The pace and the fury were mounting and the Government of Japan, as its official spokesmen have now admitted, were looking for a way to end the war. At this point the Potsdam ultimatum was delivered and the Japanese knew their choice.

They were debating that choice when the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima; they were debating that choice when the Soviet Union entered the war; they were debating that choice when our ships shelled installations within less than 100 miles of Tokyo.

And the nation which had been so arrogant asked for peace. Japan accepted our surrender terms and laid down her arms on August 15.

Symbolically, the planes of our fleet were over Japan at the hour the surrender was accepted. Our carrier pilots who had looked through the air sights at targets from Tarawa to Tokyo leveled off upon orders of the Third Fleet commander and flew back to the force. It was the only time the officers and men of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas failed to complete an assigned mission.

The atomic bomb merely hastened a process already reaching an inevitable conclusion, but I would have you remember that even that bomb was delivered by sea power to an airplane on an island captured by sea power, which flew with fuel supplied by sea power.

So, you may ask, What is sea power? We know how it works, what it is.

The factors in successful sea power are varied and complex. They arise from the fundamentals of our national strength. They include not only the weapons themselves, the ships and guns and airplanes, but the training and the talents to employ them successfully. As I never tire of pointing out, because I realize so few understand it, sea power has its roots deep in the core of our country. They draw nourishment from the farms and ranches that feed our men. They derive from our mines, our logging camps, our mills and factories. There is scarcely a village in the geographical center of the continent which does not contribute in some way to American sea power. This resource of strength was demonstrated by the manpower and industrial power which enabled your Navy to drive the enemy back upon his own shores, to throttle him, starve him, and literally to pin him to the sheltered soil.

The way we used that productive strength was as vital as the fact of production. President Roosevelt, the two Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff must be given prime credit for the coordina-

tion of productivity at home and its expenditure on the enemy. But in the final application of organized American power, sea and land and air power, industrial and military, it was the strategy of duplicate command and servicing at sea that concentrated the whole effort. Duplicate command and servicing at sea brought to naval warfare in effect the principles of industrial mass production, the industrial production line.

Here is how they worked. Servicing at sea meant that our warships were physically able to operate continuously away from base—continuously. From all quarters of the country the railroads brought to the docksides of California, Oregon, and Washington the products of America's farms, factories, and oil fields.

There the matériel was loaded on ships which steamed in continuous procession to the forward combat areas of the Pacific. They met our fighting ships at sea and pumped them full of fuel oil, replenished their lockers with food and ammunition. The mail was delivered at sea. Mobile repair units patched up our damaged ships at sea, or in the lagoons of captured islands. The sick and wounded were transferred at sea to home-bound ships. Thus the maximum use of every ship and airplane was employed. They could be kept going on the only spot where fighting equipment is any good—where the fighting is. Servicing at sea doubled and tripled the effectiveness of your fleet.

It was a pace, however, that only inanimate machines could endure. The hands and brains that employed the machines had to have rest—little rest—and time to study and plan new operations. That is where the principle of duplicate commands enters.

Now, you cannot plan an operation while conducting one, any more than you can whistle while eating soda crackers. And so we had one fleet commander and his staff at sea conducting an operation while another commander and his staff were ashore planning the next battle in which the identical ships would be employed. Admiral Halsey would be fighting the ships while Admiral Spruance was at Pearl Harbor or Guam working on plans. When Halsey came back, his mission accomplished, Spruance sailed forth. You see, we reversed the old stage-coach procedure and instead of changing horses we changed drivers. It had the Japanese crazy. They thought we had two identical fleets alternating at sea. What we had were alternating commands and an unbroken line of constant supply. That, ladies and gentlemen, is sea power in the application.

Those sources of supply were not exclusively material and physical. They were also intellectual. The all-over planning for the coordination of warfare on a global scale was the responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, who represented in the degree of their interest the ideas of the several members of the United Nations.

The whole war had to be fought as a whole. The effect of an operation in Europe or Africa had to be weighed in terms of effect upon the forces engaged in the Pacific. The directives I received from the Joint Chiefs were necessarily and pointedly brief. In other words, the directives gave the broad description of the strategy. The refinement and details of strategy and of tactics were of local responsibility.

Here the joint staff of the Pacific Fleet and the Pacific Ocean areas began to function. The boldness and imagination shown by this staff in execution of broad directives of strategy drove the war ahead at swift pace.

Now, joint staff work means just that—the joint workings of all fighting elements. On my staff I had not only Navy men and marines, but soldiers and Army airmen. The chief of my planning section was a Navy man,

with an Army deputy and a marine and an Army Air Forces representative respectively in line. Chief of my intelligence was an Army officer, with a Navy man next in command. Operations was under a Navy officer, whose deputy was an Army officer, with the marines and Army Air to assist. Logistics, which is actually the science of the procurement of supplies, was under an Army officer, with Navy and marine assistants. All communications were under a naval officer, depowered by a marine and an Army man. Army, Navy, and marines, Air Forces and Coast Guard, they all not only worked together but they ate together and slept together.

Together we went to work to translate the directives from Washington into a battle plan, preparing an estimate of all possibilities, completing virtually all the intelligence work and most of the logistics. Then the plans were turned over to the alternate commander of the Third or Fifth Fleet for completion, discussion, and execution. Their execution is a matter of record. With boldness of planning went boldness of execution. It was teamwork such as has never before existed.

The enemy had no such teamwork; Germany, without concept of sea power, let the Wehrmacht dominate. Admiral Doenitz tells us now that the German Navy had plans for supersubmarines before the war which could fight submerged for 70 days and cruise around the world, but the Army would not grant priorities for their building. We asked the Japanese why they did not use their submarines against our supply lines. Their chief of naval operations replies that the Army insisted the submarines be used to carry supplies to the Army garrisons who were being starved by our own submarine warfare against the Jap surface ships.

But on our fighting teams, General Eisenhower and General MacArthur sought the counsel and advice of naval subordinates, even as I had Army and Army Air Force men on my team. The Joint Chiefs of Staff was a team of equals, where Army, Navy, and Air Forces met, planned, discussed, weighed, and made decisions based on teamwork, free from domination of any one service. And of the teamwork that existed on the home front, I have profound admiration and gratitude.

The war ended only 5 months ago. It already seems remote to most of us. But in that short time the demobilization program has reduced our victorious fleet almost to impotence. Only the fact that nobody threatens our security today allows me to contemplate the state of our Navy with some degree of equanimity. Inspired by the record of that Navy in keeping war from America and making it possible to defeat our enemies on their own soil, I hope our present weakness is but transitory. I hope it will never again become a habit. A few days ago I described to the managing editors of the Associated Press newspapers my concept of a sturdy, independent American sea power as a guarantor of peace—not only peace for the United States but for the world. If I can sum up that speech for you in one sentence, I believe that no second Tojo or imitator of Hitler will start a new war of world conquest if he must confront an already prepared United States, and for a maritime nation there is no defense superior to an efficient combination of sea and air power.

My attempt tonight has been to give you both perspective and focus on the achievement of our victory, particularly in the Pacific. I have tried to give you a look at the progress and the effect of combat as I saw it myself. And now I invite you actually to look upon some of the scenes of the war at sea, in motion pictures. I am most grateful to the National Geographic Society for this opportunity to report to you all, "Mission accomplished."

already proposed a uniform limitation on the use of wheat for flour and cereals. Their proposal would save far more than the 25,000,000 bushels to be gained from dark bread.

A basic reason for the wheat shortage is the large amount being used for animal feed—300 to 400 percent more than prewar. Let the Government reexamine the present controlled relationship between wheat and meat prices.

It is most important that our relief program bring about the restoration of European agriculture. We should send all we can of seed, fertilizer, farm machinery, locomotives, railroad cars, and trucks. One good year will make Europe generally self-sufficient.

Our Government should make every effort to get other food surplus areas back into production. We are still shipping sugar to the Philippines, normally a large exporter.

Let the administration decide on an industrial policy which promotes maximum industrial production instead of strife. This will have two effects. It will help the American as well as the European farmer to get much needed agricultural equipment. It will encourage the American farmer to produce more by assuring him a steady and large domestic market.

My final suggestion concerns the children of Europe. In the name of all that this country stands for, let's provide food for those children. In some parts of Europe infant mortality is running as high as 50 percent. If necessary, give the food outright. Let's not haggle about methods when children's lives hang in the balance. For them we must ship now and save later.

Public Wants Labor Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANCIS CASE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 8, 1946

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, under permission heretofore granted, I desire to place in the Appendix of the RECORD the following excerpts from correspondence which I have received on the subject of labor legislation recently introduced by myself:

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS SUPPORTING THE CASE BILL

ALABAMA

Veterans' hospital, Montgomery:
"Servicemen that were over and those that didn't want your antistrike bill passed. * * * Strikes, strikes, strikes. It must be stopped or else we lose all trade with other countries."

Montgomery:

"We really need a bill such as you have for making unions responsible for their actions."

ARIZONA

McNary:
"I am firmly convinced after my 25 years of contact with labor of all kinds and classes that the laboring men themselves will be most benefited by your bill and that most of them know their leaders are as much in need of control as the old-fashioned 'public-be-damned' generation of business leaders."

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley:
"If strikes can be confined to the immediate business involved and sympathy strikes

made illegal, that will go far toward stopping the tie-ups we now have."

Pasadena:

"We need a fair-labor policy based on justice for all of our people * * * and it should insure full and uninterrupted production all of the time."

Covina:

"I am sure the public commands your action * * * looking toward curbing strikes that are crippling greatly needed production."

Los Angeles:

"I wish to express my earnest approval of your bill to require fair and equal treatment for management and labor."

San Francisco:

"I do hope your bill will come to a favorable vote as conditions are very bad here on the Pacific coast; there is violence on the picket line nearly every day."

Alameda:

"We do not want our country to condone current picketing practices. * * * It is not pleasant, even after going through the war, to witness in this town, to read in the press, and to see in the news reels, the current scenes of violent picketing."

Concord:

"Let us be fair with all classes of society. The same laws and regulations should apply to labor as are now imposed upon industry."

Hollywood:

"Have been a union man for the last 20 years and I am with you 100 percent."

COLORADO

Denver:

"I wish to record approval of the general principles of the Case bill * * * in order to balance responsibility of labor and management to the end that fullest national production may be obtained."

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport:

"I was released from the Marine Corps after 4½ years this fall and have since been employed by General Electric Co. as an accountant. This plant is shut down by strike and, regardless of the illegality of mass picketing which prevents entry into the plant, the local union effectively kept all office personnel out of the offices. This clearly indicates the need for adding legal responsibility to the right to strike."

Lime Rock:

"Sympathetic work stoppage should be penalized."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"The members of this organization are the victims of the truck-pilot racket in New York, which the Supreme Court has said only Congress can correct; a 6-week strike which closed the wholesale produce market in Pittsburgh on the demand of union leaders that dealers sign an agreement to refuse to sell or deliver perishable merchandise to any but persons holding union cards."

FLORIDA

Orlando:

"Appoint a board of, say, five to handle all labor disputes, whose decision will be final. * * * Let the board represent the public only."

Lakeland:

"All agree that * * * unions should be responsible * * * and that violent picketing and threats of violence should be made illegal."

GEORGIA

Fort Benning:

"I could never understand why the 'peaceful picketing' authorized by the Wagner Act is allowed to mean armed guards with clubs and brickbats. I have always contended that the bulk of labor troubles would cease if unions could be held responsible in court for

breach of contract, unlawful damage to property, and if picketing could be peaceful."

IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene:

"America's prosperity awaits the enactment of a law equal in its control of labor and management."

ILLINOIS

Evanston:

"It is unfortunate that newspapers have termed your bill an 'antistrike' bill. Actually, it seems to me there is nothing in it * * * which would abridge the right of labor to strike."

Chicago:

"I have long felt that if two parties contracted, both should be held equally responsible."

Chicago:

"There is no reason why labor should not be bound by the same rules as other law-abiding people. They should be obliged to live up to contracts, avoid violence, and, in general, conduct themselves as the rest of us are obliged to do."

Morton Grove:

"There are three parties to every labor dispute. All have rights to be considered: Labor, management, and the public; and adjustments must be founded on the principle that if it's right for one it must be right for all. Labor should be equally responsible with industry for any violation of contract entered into via collective bargaining."

Chicago:

"Industrial warfare * * * has now reached the point where the Government must step in, in the interest of all people, and enact such legislation as will put labor and management on an equal basis. Too little emphasis these days is being put on the rights of the public."

Malta:

"The people are feeling tired of strikes. Labor is not suffering; management is not suffering; but the American people are suffering."

Chicago:

"There can be no further argument against the fact that unions should be made responsible, just the same as management, for carrying out contracts and promises. Certainly all violence should be eliminated."

INDIANA

Terre Haute:

"The bill as you proposed is not 'too stringent.' It makes both labor and capital responsible and * * * would insure speedy action to curb and help settle industrial strife."

IOWA

Council Bluffs:

"When a minority group can grab what it wants regardless of its needs and regardless of justice to the rest of the people who really pay the bill in the long run, we have taken a long step toward dictatorship by a minority group. This must stop."

Cedar Falls:

"I think a new law should be enacted that would be fair to everybody. Letting a few radicals take the affairs in hand isn't right."

Perry:

"For 25 years I have been a member of a labor organization affiliated with the AFL, and I approve of laboring men organizing but I do believe there is a limit and that limit has been grossly exceeded."

Carroll:

"Recently I have heard a great deal of discussion in regard to your proposed legislation on strikes and I wish to advise that from reports I have heard of it, I heartily endorse and favor some legislation that would definitely fix responsibility upon irresponsible labor leaders for strikes."

Des Moines:

"So long as the leaders can assemble what amounts to an army to back them, and so

take possession of a business, nothing can be done to stop it. It is disgraceful to this Nation that such conduct is permitted."

Sioux City:

"We believe it is high time that some such bill as you propose is made a law, for we are tired of the labor troubles springing up all over. Until our Congress makes a bill with teeth in it we will see the trouble continue."

KANSAS

Salina:

"You are right 'on the beam' in your anti-strike bill—it checks with the Kansas Industrial Court Law, still on the statutes of Kansas."

Wichita:

"Urge prompt passage of Case bill or similar measure. If laws are enacted making labor unions, their officers and members, legally responsible for contract violations and outlawing violence, intimidation, and coercion in labor disputes, management and labor can and will settle own problems on basis fair to all and in the public interest without other Government controls."

Arkansas City:

"You have the only constructive anti-strike legislation offered."

KENTUCKY

Louisville:

"Please permit me to express my approval. It is imperative we enact some controlling legislation if our Nation is to be spared chaos and suffering."

Paducah:

"I want the unions to have their rights and the industry to have their rights. Equal rights for both."

Berea:

"No person is more insistent upon the protection of labor and the rights of labor than myself, but no person feels more strongly, on the other hand, that labor must accept responsibilities and impose self-restraint in return for rights. During the past months, labor has come more and more into the position of insisting on, and making the most of, its rights, while the responsibility to the American economic system has been generally overlooked or completely discarded."

LOUISIANA

New Orleans:

"Congress must see to it that all forms of interstate communication facilities are kept open as a public service."

MAINE

Bridgewater:

"You have many followers of your bill in the State of Maine."

MARYLAND

Chevy Chase:

"Labor unions should be responsible for their acts just like any other group and should not be exempted from racketeering, antitrust, income-tax, and injunction laws."

Cockeysville:

"Your bill seems to have sense and strength and I hope it passes without too many amendments to sap its strength."

Havre de Grace:

"You have the support of thousands such as I who are interested in wholesome, orderly labor relations."

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge:

"I am in sympathy with your bill. I believe in unions. I also believe in industry and would like to see fair play."

Wellesley:

"Favoring one party to a controversy gains nothing—we wish each side to feel it is being fairly treated, even if it does not gain everything at one blow. The public is the sufferer, and we feel each side is somewhat in error, as is human. From what I hear of your bill, I support it completely."

Milton:

"We think your bill is splendid. There is no reason why labor should not be as responsible as business."

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor:

"I am in favor of your bill to put proper control on labor unions. Millions of persons who do not write you are in favor of balancing up the laws governing capital and labor."

Detroit:

"If your bill will make the unions responsible and law-abiding, then, I am sure, it has the support of the majority of nonunion Americans as well as a good portion of the thinking union men."

Senator FERGUSON, of Michigan, has forwarded a copy of your timely bill and it has met the wholehearted approval of my neighbors and fellow workers. * * * The bill shows a keen analysis of the faults of the situation."

Flint:

"Between November 15 and January 15, some 4,970 of this area's servicemen have been demobilized and job opportunities for these men are very limited as a result of strikes."

Grand Rapids:

"The great majority of voters in the Middle West are in favor of a bill such as the Case bill. * * * By all means make unions equally responsible with corporations * * * but go easy on the use of injunctions and compulsory arbitration."

Houghton:

"While I do not know the full content of your bill, we hope it * * * prohibits pickets from molesting workers and makes labor unions subject to the same laws as business."

Rochester:

"Accept the sincere appreciation of the great majority of the people of Michigan for your bill on labor legislation. Seventy-five percent of the union membership will welcome such legislation."

MINNESOTA

Hutchinson:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, 95 percent of this county (McLeod) favor this bill, but would prefer a more stringent measure."

Minneapolis:

"We think what is good for management is good for labor and vice versa; but let us have something that is going to be fair and give both protection."

St. Paul:

"For too many years we have had the spectacle of irresponsible unions, bound by no law, while the employer and public are rigidly controlled. Certainly there are laws which must apply to them, but the same laws should apply to unions."

MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen:

"We, the plain folks, approve your proposed bill to regulate labor. Some time ago in a large city during a streetcar strike, I had occasion to take a car to visit a nephew. * * * I was followed by a striker on a bicycle and he attempted to beat me up for riding a struck car. Fortunately, I had a pistol. If I hadn't, I would have been mauled by two, who ganged up on me."

Biloxi:

"I have scrutinized the provisions and policies of your bill. * * * A great many Americans, and veterans like myself, are very appreciative and thankful for your efforts in devising this bill. We hope that it will become a law without losing too much of its power."

Jackson:

"I hope your bill passes the House and finally becomes law. * * * I think unions should be required to incorporate and become responsible under law for their acts."

Jackson:

"Your single bill is the most progressive piece of legislation proposed within the last 75 to 100 years."

MISSOURI

Kansas City:

"I was * * * much elated to note that you introduced a bill to regulate the unions—to make them a party responsible to the public as much as capital and industry."

Springfield:

"Checking the sentiment of the patrons of my office, the big majority is in favor of such legislation, and I do hope that your bill has the support from our legislators that it deserves."

St. Louis:

"The bill which you now have under consideration is a sincere effort to develop a sound approach toward a solution of our labor-management difficulties."

Savannah:

"Congratulations on acceptance of your bill by the House. Could there be a popular vote, I'm confident the measure would be approved, but I am much afraid that the Senate will vote it down or so amend the bill it will be toothless."

East St. Louis:

"Your bill re labor problems is just what the country must have. However, please add a provision outlawing sympathy strikes."

St. Louis:

"Industry is not asking for favors, but it objects to having to operate under a law, whereas labor, on the other hand, operates under a different law. I sincerely hope when your bill gets before the Senate that body will have the same courage as shown by the House."

MONTANA

Miles City:

"There is some thought to the effect that union labor has Senators and Representatives of Government 'buffaloed'—scared stiff. I do not think so. Rather, I think those gentlemen * * * are motivated by their silly cupidity. Election time is the only day the subservient laborer feels that he is a free man and can cast his ballot without censorship."

NEBRASKA

Lincoln:

"The time has come, it seems to me, when labor must assume greater responsibilities to the public than they have ever conceded possible."

Clay Center:

"Labor, in seeking its rights, has reached a point where it is absorbing the rights of the public. There can be no sharing of profits without also sharing losses. What can a country do with only laborers who do not want to take responsibility?"

Omaha:

"Your bill may have a few bugs in it, but that's a step in the right direction. Labor has to be made responsible so we, the public, aren't always getting slapped from both sides."

NEW JERSEY

Roselle:

"I feel that there is a definite need to bring management and labor together on a common ground with a minimum use of the strike weapon. Whoever called this 30-day period a cooling-off period certainly chose the right word."

Seabright:

"Despite the claims of organized labor, there is nothing unfair in your bill just passed by the House. It is about time that labor unions are put on an equivalent footing with other groups of citizens in the United States."

Jersey City:

"As industry is regulated by laws, so should unions be regulated. * * * I certainly think legislative action is needed when unions stage sympathy strikes, especially now, when the manufacture of goods which are so vitally needed is being held up because of strikes."

Raritan:

"I favor your measure with its amendments. I feel it's time the Nation settle

down and get on with the serious things before it."

NEW YORK

Ithaca:

"In behalf of myself and many of the other soldiers, thank you. We've had enough of those * * * strikes when in battle and have even suffered from a lack of supplies. Now, in peace, find the strikes continuing in utter disregard of the welfare of the public. Surely a strike is not the only way to get a fair wage. You have our support on your bill."

Ithaca:

"I have just listened to a discussion of your bill between you and Mr. DE LACY. I had already read the high points of the bill * * * and I am heartily in favor of it."

Troy:

"Your strike-control bill meets the approval of myself, family, and friends. Most of my friends belong to the union."

Jamestown:

"This association of 65 members strongly urges retention of injunction and antiboycott provisions of Case bill."

Jamestown:

"We very much approve of the Case bill or any legislation which will make unions legally responsible just as management now is responsible for violation of collective bargaining agreements."

New Rochelle:

"I am not in favor of destroying labor unions, but I am decidedly in favor of regulating them in the same manner and with the same degree of strictness and fairness that the Government uses in regulating the practice of corporations and individuals."

Syracuse:

"The general public has suffered for a long time from labor controversies and needs the protection of your bill."

White Plains:

"Congratulations on your bill to limit the violent tactics of organized labor. Labor should be responsible for the damage it causes."

New York City:

"I am neither promanagement nor antiblabor, but when a man can't drive his own trucks, I don't see that there is much freedom left. I think it is time Congress did something about it."

Rochester:

"A union can break its contract and nothing can be done about it, but let a corporation break even a minor provision and what a howl and what a demand for retroactive pay, etc. A union can make any sort of statement about a corporation or its executives without any penalty whatever."

Schenectady:

"In this city there are 35,000 men out on strike, and they are stopped by about one-fifth of that number who * * * use force to prevent the remaining four-fifths from entering the plants under threat of being injured. * * * If the threat of bodily harm did not exist here the plants would be operating in no time."

Pleasantville:

"As a personnel manager, with the interests of both labor and management at heart. * * * I believe your labor bill to be the most constructive in over 5 years toward placing collective bargaining on a fair and equitable basis."

Hudson:

"I do trust that your bill will pass the House in its present consideration and thereafter pass in the Senate. * * * There is need of a thorough reconsideration of industrial legislation, especially the Wagner law and other laws setting the relative rights of one man's opportunity to work as against another man's opportunity to prevent the first man's opportunity to work. We need to consider basic principles."

Forestport:

"Years ago I was a very strong advocate of laws to control big business and fought for

many years to check the 'public be damned' attitude on their part. * * * What labor wants is immunity, what I want is protection of my constitutional rights."

Forest Hills:

"Queensboro Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the great majority of small and large business of Queens wish to record with you our earnest hope for the passage of your bill in the Senate."

OKLAHOMA

Newkirk:

"I want to congratulate you for having the courage to introduce a bill which is intended to put an end to government by union labor racketeers. We hope that you will succeed in getting it enacted into law."

OREGON

Klamath Falls:

"Your labor bill has what we need to stop industrial paralysis."

Gladstone:

"In 1937-38 the AFL carpenters' union carried on a civil war against us loggers in which armed 'goons' were employed against us simply because we withdrew from them and formed our own union, when they refused to give us an independent union of our own in the AFL. * * * The unions themselves use the injunction whenever it suits their purpose. They are not out to do what is right, but to keep themselves as free from restraint as possible while regulating the employer by law, and coercing the nonunion worker, and disregarding the rights of the public."

Albany:

"Your stand on demanding equal treatment and equal contractual obligations for management and organized labor is highly commended by this chamber of commerce."

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia:

"The present chaotic conditions in industry seems to be a case of 'the public be damned' with labor being chiefly to blame and the public as usual the innocent bystander. * * * All we need is a set-up that is fair to both labor and industry so that the spirit of free enterprise * * * will again have an opportunity to rule our destinies and incidentally liquidate the perils of inflation."

Cannonsburg:

"At last we have a bill before the legislature which, if put into effect, will protect all parties, employees, employers and the public."

Elkins Park:

"Put the responsibilities of unions on a par with other corporations and individuals. Action now will prevent greater hardships later."

Philadelphia:

"In 1890 when big management stepped out of line, you in Congress righted the ship by passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Then the country returned to an era of relative peace and quiet. Today labor has temporarily stepped out of line. It is our duty to put it back in line."

Sharon:

"I am a supervisor at the transformer division of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and have been denied entrance to the plant since the beginning of the electrical strike. I feel sure that the majority of the workers in this locality are opposed to the present strike, but because of orders from the big union bosses they walk the streets unemployed. May success crown your efforts and may the Case bill soon become law."

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro:

"Reading of a case where the Teamsters Union forced a small dairy out of business, demanding more than he made, and beat up an ex-lieutenant for even attempting to drive his father's truck to make a living in the country he saved, is beyond human imagination in a country supposed to be democratic."

Maiden:

"My ancestors bled and died in vain unless I can take a job and work without interference from any man or group; unless I can work without joining a union; or unless I am permitted to join a union without any prejudice to my job."

Hickory:

"I have noted with considerable approval your measure for putting a little common sense and fairness into our present labor laws. To my mind these measures are not antilabor in any sense, as I firmly believe labor as a whole will benefit if strikes are controlled to the degree aimed at."

Durham:

"I am at a loss to know wherein the brutal mistreatment by picket-line hoodlums of those who, according to their constitutional rights, try to go to their work, fits into any fair practice to any American citizen."

NORTH DAKOTA

Washburn:

"I do not believe some hard-headed union executive should have the right to hold a man off a job with threats of violence and penalties."

OHIO

Copley:

"Make unions liable for damage to health and property."

Lisbon:

"We believe that labor unions should be made responsible; that mutual observance of contracts on the part of both employer and employees should be required; that there should be no employee rights to unions of supervisory employees; and, finally, that due consideration should be given the general public—especially in disputes involving public utilities."

Bucyrus:

"Office workers and management were kept out 6 weeks by pickets who tried to choke one foreman, beat up another, and insulted girls who went in."

Cincinnati:

"The wave of strikes against the public interest is intolerable. Labor unions must assume the same responsibility under the law that has been imposed on other powerful groups."

Cincinnati:

"There is a bakery in this city known as Fischer's. It is the policy of that establishment to bake goods and distribute them from door to door through the use of conveyances owned by individuals who have their own little, privately owned bakery routes. Each of these routes is the little individual's own private business. This morning in one of our suburbs when one of these little fellows was trying to deliver his bread, he was beset by 12 men who * * * turned his little delivery truck over and committed assault and battery upon the little businessman. How long do the people of this country have to stand for this stuff?"

New Philadelphia:

"Labor must assume its share of responsibility, and strikers who damage property are criminals, deserving punishment."

Dayton:

"We now have a situation where foremen are being organized into a union which is a part of the production workers' union. Under such circumstances, foremen simply cannot represent management in their daily contacts with the worker at the bench and on the assembly line."

RHODE ISLAND

Providence:

"I am very much pleased that you are sponsoring a bill which will put all corporations, partnerships, and associations, and labor organizations on the same basis."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hartsville:

"Congratulations on test vote strike-control bill. Urge you make every effort to see

Its early passage. It is most constructive legislation yet devised to put labor and industry on equal bargaining basis."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls:

"The teamsters' union has refused this company a contract because we have refused to dismiss a lawsuit that we won in the lower courts and is now before the State supreme court on an illegal strike called in 1943. Yesterday, the union employees of each and every trucking company operating out of Sioux City, Iowa, refused to accept a 10,000-pound shipment of hog serum from the Sioux Falls Serum Co. destined to points in Iowa to protect the farmers from losing their hogs because of a cholera epidemic. It is high time that the people of this country take a firm hand in handling these strikes."

Rapid City:

"It is my desire to be the first of the loyal supporters of the labor-union idea to congratulate you on the wise and timely introduction into the House of a measure designed to properly proportion authority and responsibility of both labor and industry. * * * If through your efforts balance may be restored you will deserve a vote of thanks from the thoughtful labor unionist, industry, and the general public that falls in neither classification."

Watertown:

"The Case labor bill is constructive, the large corporations and the powerful unions must be constrained by law to treat the public fairly."

Murdo:

"Our Farmers Union Local, No. 469, wishes me to commend you for sponsoring that anti-strike bill which has by now become famous. We believe the bill is not only for the best interest of our farmers but is also to the interest of the public at large and even to that of labor unions and industry—at least in the long run."

Hill City:

"There is no more reason why an organized group of labor should be immune from all legal responsibilities than there is for, say a college or a church."

TENNESSEE

Nashville:

"We commend you for your forward step toward prevention of discord and strife between employers and employees."

TEXAS

Kerrville:

"People in this section of Texas like the ideas introduced in your bill regarding labor, strikes, etc."

Dallas:

"Congratulations on the first really constructive and equitable labor legislation to be in our legislative bodies."

VIRGINIA

Richmond:

"I wish to compliment you on the splendid strike-control bill you have authored. Your proposed legislation is fair to both labor and management. After 3 years with the Army Air Forces I have recently returned to my home, and have been surprised to find that the citizens are really interested in their Government. There will be some rude political awakenings for some of our Congressmen at the next election in which servicemen and their families have an opportunity to vote for the first time in 4 years."

WASHINGTON

Bothell:

"Not long ago a local man arranged to open a tinsmithing shop, doing his own work. The union informed him that he would be permitted to lay out work but that he would have to employ a union workman to do the work itself."

Seattle:

"I happen to be a veteran of World War II—just returned—and a member of the

Electrical Engineers Union of Seattle, Wash. We veterans are against organized labor's present selfish leadership. They get theirs no matter how many men are out of jobs, and they hold their jobs only by the continuity of industrial strife. * * * I'm like millions of other veterans. * * * We want labor leaders shorn of their power and industry given a chance to go ahead and produce."

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:

"The Franklin Association of Printers of Milwaukee heartily favor legislation for compulsory arbitration and for legal responsibility of unions before the law * * * The sooner the Case bill is passed the sooner we can get back to peaceful living, for now 11,400 workers in Wisconsin alone are affected by the one steel strike and a continuation can bring nothing but chaos. You have our entire support on legislation that will bring violators of contracts to time."

Kenosha:

"Recently I returned from overseas after 22 months foreign service * * * before I was inducted I was employed at a machine shop as a turret lathe operator. I began as an apprentice at 30 cents an hour and, the day I left, two and a half years later, I was earning 75 cents per hour. * * * Such was my status as a skilled employee as of January 1942. Therefore, upon my return, you can easily imagine how surprised I was to learn that \$1.25-\$1.40 was the prevailing hourly rate for work requiring skills comparable to mine prior to induction * * * it is difficult for me to understand the reasons behind the current plague of strikes in this country. * * * American workers are besieging their employers for higher wages when they already draw the highest salaries in the world."

Ripon:

"The production of completed washing machines in our factory has been held up for 22 weeks as a result of a strike in the plant of the manufacturer of tubs and electric motors. In order to overcome the tub difficulty we have had to go to another manufacturer and have a complete set of very expensive dies made in order that our requirements can be obtained. The labor unions have even refused to allow us to remove our dies from the plant which is tied up with the strike and the sheriff of the county has refused to act on a replevin action because of the political complications which would result."

Coffee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT HALE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1946

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following bulletin on coffee published under date of March 26 last by Nortz & Co., 82 Wall Street, New York, which gives further information on what I regard as the outrageous coffee subsidies upon which I have already twice addressed the House.

COFFEE

Emperor Francis of Austria died March 3, 1835, and the news of his demise spread fast in Vienna. A throng immediately gathered near the imperial palace, many women sobbing hysterically. A high official tried to

placate them with the words "Don't cry children, everything will remain as it was," whereupon one of the mourners retorted: "That is precisely why we are crying."

The coffee trade has entertained hopes that things would change materially after March 31, 1946, when the first subsidy plan was to expire, but on March 20, 1946, Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilization Director, issued his long-awaited decision concerning the future of the coffee market. Giving credit to the cooperation of the producing countries, which made possible the success of the original subsidy program under which the great bulk of the 6,000,000 bags was purchased by February 1, and so as to permit further participation by the producing countries in the 3-cent-subsidy—while encouraging resumption of large-scale imports into this country, it was decided to continue the 3-cent-per-pound subsidy until June 30, 1946.

The new program is to cover 7,000,000 bags for a 3-month period; as compared with 6,000,000 only for the 4 1/2-month period—November 17, 1945, to March 31, 1946. Its cost is estimated not to exceed \$30,000,000 and, as heretofore, while buying price ceilings on green coffee purchased in foreign countries by American importers will be continued at 3 cents a pound above the levels set by the OPA in December 1941, no increase will take place in either the green coffee or the roasted coffee ceilings in this country.

A slightly different feature is the fact that the subsidy will be paid to importers on these additional 7,000,000 bags of coffee purchased and loaded in export carriers after November 18, 1945 and landed in the United States not later than June 30, 1946. It will be remembered that the original plan provided only that coffees, in order to be eligible to the subsidy plan, would have to be exported from producing countries prior to March 31, 1946.

The message of Mr. Bowles also stressed the hope that this measure would forestall any necessity for restricting coffee consumption in this country. Importers, as heretofore also, may participate in the program in proportion to their import allocations under War Food Order 63, which imposes limitations based upon the importers' operations during 1941.

While the trade is familiarizing itself with the new situation, one conclusion seems self-evident. Inasmuch as all coffees purchased must be imported into this country before June 30, 1946, it stands to reason that the bulk of the buying must take place very soon. In other words, we shall probably witness a mad scramble to obtain the 7,000,000 bags involved. Some of our Latin American neighbors, such as Colombia, may still have supplies available, but the Brazilian crop will only start moving in at the end of June, precisely when the extension of the subsidy plan will expire. Then, there is the question of quality—our market is well supplied with low grades and desperately in need of high grades. Producers, i. e., those who still own high grades, seem to be willing to take chance that things will improve in the second half of the year, and are most reluctant to sell them today.

There can be no doubt that the trade has a very uneasy feeling about recent developments. The question foremost in everybody's mind is, Have subsidy plans come to stay? Is there not possibility that if this second plan fares like the first, our officials may be led to believe that the success of these measures warrants their perpetuation, and that possibly the trade could no longer do without them?

Let us remember that early last November, prior to the announcement of the first plan, a solution had been hoped for which looked like a very satisfactory one to all concerned. At that time it was said that the Administration might raise the level of the ceilings for all coffees, while simultaneously