

First & Last page
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Note Thomas
speech on merger
legislation,
beginning on
page 2126.

I have sent for
six copies of
his bill, S. 888,
which embodies
the last version
of the bill reported
by the Senate
Committee last
session.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 93

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1947

No. 49

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 17, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1947

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 19, 1947)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers and our God, in the gloom of this troubled hour, disclose the brightness of Thy presence and revive within us the hope of our faith.

Deliver us from discouragement, and when we feel most helpless, make us turn to Thee for the answers Thou hast for every question. Enable us to see issues clearly, before crisis clouds them, and help us to choose the good course, lest relying upon our own wisdom we have to choose between evils.

Give us the boldness of a faith that has conviction as well as sentiment, and take from us all fear save that of failing to do Thy will.

We ask in the name of Him who died for all men, even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, March 12, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1240. An act to provide for the suspension of navigation and vessel-inspection laws, as applied to vessels operated by the War Department, upon the termination of title V, Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended;

H. R. 1327. An act to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term life insurance other 5-year period;

H. R. 1943. An act to establish a permanent Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy and to establish a Women's Medical Specialist Corps in the Army;

H. R. 2404. An act to suspend certain import taxes on copper; and

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution authorizing the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to waive compliance with the navigation and vessel-inspection laws administered by the Coast Guard.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1968) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Wisconsin congressional delegation and all the inhabitants of Wisconsin have been saddened by the loss of our great Governor, the Honorable Walter S. Goodland. Seldom has any man so firmly established himself in the hearts and minds of the people of the great Commonwealth of Wisconsin as did Walter S. Goodland, a leader completely and selflessly dedicated to the highest ideals of government.

His life and his career have become a part of the immortal legend of Wisconsin's history. His administration will serve as a landmark for many generations to come. All who knew him will continue to draw on the strength which was so vital a part of his own philosophy.

In thinking of Governor Goodland, I am reminded of the unforgettable tributes to men of his high caliber.

Edmund Burke once said:
marks of the state.

Carlisle said:

No great man lives in vain. The history of the world is but the biography of great men.

And the verses we learned in school by Longfellow perhaps fit this great figure most closely of all:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Governor Goodland was born at Sharon, Wis., in 1862. He attended high school at Appleton and then Lawrence College for 1 year. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and thereafter practiced law for several years, after which he entered the profession of journalism.

From 1911 to 1915 he was mayor of Racine, and from 1900 to 1933 he was publisher and editor of the Racine Times-Call. He served two terms in the State senate and was elected Wisconsin's Lieutenant Governor in 1938, reelected again in 1940 and 1942. He succeeded to the office of Governor in December 1942 upon the death of the Governor-elect, and was reelected in 1944 and 1946. Although of advanced age, he proved the tremendous vigor and vitality and maturity that able men of long experience and stout heart can bring to bear upon problems of state.

Walter S. Goodland has left to the State of Wisconsin a heritage of achievement and outstanding integrity. His was a full life and he lived it gallantly and courageously—winning the respect, the admiration, and the everlasting affection of the people of the Commonwealth whom he had served so well.

He has gone on ahead in the great journey we all must take, but his inspiring example and noble endeavors will be with us always; and we know that Walter Goodland is carrying on in the same gallantly and courageously as he carried on here.

Your intelligence exceeds mine. Figure out for yourself what of good that war did for the world, for us, for any nation.

More recently, but before the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and after our Navy had, as we now know, been taking part in the fighting, similar arguments induced us to openly take part in World War II, in which President Roosevelt had already, without our knowledge, involved us.

Again, those who thought they saw a chance to become multimillionaires, those who would surrender a part of our sovereignty, establish a United States of the world and over it run up an international flag in place of the Stars and Stripes, told us first that, unless we went to the aid of England and the British Empire, we would be at the mercy of the German hordes which would destroy us.

Churchill said, "Give us the tools and we will do the job," and here the cry went up, "All aid to Britain short of war."

First we sent our dollars; then we sent munitions of war, and then, in spite of the promise of a President, who won his election on the promise that he would never send American men to fight on foreign soil, more than fifteen million women and men, young Americans, enlisted or were drafted into their country's service. They were the deciding factor in that war. Hitler and his armies were destroyed.

What did we or any other nation gain? Instead of establishing the "four freedoms" throughout the world, millions of formerly free men and women are now slave laborers, either in Britain's coal mines, in the industries of France, or within the borders of Russia. Nations have been destroyed. Nowhere, where our armies have fought and our men have died, are the people free to establish a government of their choice.

Here at home, returning veterans are denied the right to work, to earn a livelihood for their wives and their children. They are unable to buy or to build the homes to which they are entitled. And the average American citizen has less of freedom than in any peacetime since the Republic was born.

The internationalists, the world's financial overlords, the do-gooders, the "statesmen of the world", some who think that is the way to peace, and those who never fight but all too often advocate fighting, have had their way and we have an organization known as United Nations. Those who are responsible for its existence admit its ineffectiveness.

Let me repeat. The morning papers tell us the President is calling the ranking politicians to his office, where they will be told, as they already know, that there is civil war in China; that Great Britain is withdrawing from Greece; that the Balkans are boiling, with their people in revolt.

England, whose labor government, after we gave her billions, has seized private industries, destroyed free enterprise, is on the verge of collapse. Great Britain no longer can successfully defend her territory.

So comes the propaganda that the United States of America, with her millions of veterans still in need, with her productive industries periodically tied up by labor unrest, with prices soaring so the average man finds it difficult to get the necessities of life, to save herself, must contribute millions—yes, billions—of dollars to feed and clothe and arm the people of other nations.

And next may come—and do not be deceived—the demand we must again send millions of men abroad to fight on foreign soil.

Shame on those who have so little confidence in the principles laid down in our Constitution, in the ability and the courage of our fighting men, in the productive genius of America, that they believe and act on the theory that this Nation of ours, which has been the decisive factor in two world wars; which, according to Churchill, who ought to know, at the end of this last war, was the strongest, the mightiest, the most militarily powerful nation of any in all the world, is so weak that it cannot defend itself against Russian aggression or the aggression of any or all other nations.

We, with British and Russian aid, overran Germany, impoverished the German people, destroyed the German military power.

President Hoover, who ought to and does know, recently was quoted as saying that the Germans were the one people in all the world who were willing to work for their own rehabilitation. We know now that Britain—yes, and our own leaders—having destroyed German military might, now seek to build it up as a barrier against Russian aggression.

We strengthened and armed Russia. We continue to this day to build her up in her homeland, but we are now told we must fight her on the Greek and Turkish borders.

It is difficult to understand or to follow our international statesmen.

The decision of whether again we fight another world war to save the British Empire—not ourselves, but the British Empire—rests with the American people. They should know the facts, what is in the cards, before the decision is made.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated and probable cost of work actually ordered by Congress within the fiscal year (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 145, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and any extra copies shall be printed before the committee has reported (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

To the Vice President and each Senator, 100 copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, 25 copies; to the Secretary, for official use, not to exceed 50 copies; to the Sergeant at Arms, for use on the floor of the Senate, not to exceed 50 copies; to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, 25 copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, 25 copies; to the Clerk, for official use, not to exceed 50 copies; and to the Doorkeeper, for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, not to exceed 75 copies; to the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress there shall also be furnished (and shall not be transferable) 3 copies of the daily Record, of which 1 shall be delivered at his residence, 1 at his office, and 1 at the Capitol.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a price thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized book dealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by book dealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 262, a Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

PRINTING DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS

Documents and reports of committees, with the evidence and papers submitted therewith or any part thereof ordered printed by Congress, may be reprinted by the Public Printer, on order of any Member of Congress or delegate, on prepayment of the cost thereof (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 182, p. 1940).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sale shall be made on credit (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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given full and fair opportunity to present their views and the reasons for those views in the hearings. The information presented at the hearings is now receiving the most careful analysis and consideration by the trade-agreements organization which is preparing the recommendations for the forthcoming negotiations at Geneva.

The agreement which it is proposed to negotiate at Geneva will be an essential step in the establishment of an International Trade Organization and the formulation of a code of fair principles for international commerce, under which nations can cooperate in expanding their trade multilaterally and on a nondiscriminatory basis, thereby increasing employment, production, and exchange of goods, and raising standards of living in all countries.

International accord with respect to trade policy is essential to the successful operation of the other international agencies which have already been established in the field of economic affairs. Cooperation among nations in economic affairs is, in turn, a prerequisite of international cooperation in political and security affairs.

FEBRUARY 25, 1947.

JOINT STATEMENT BY SENATORS VANDENBERG AND MILLIKIN

We welcome the President's order as a substantial advance in the legitimate and essential domestic protections which should be part of an equally essential foreign trade program. The President refers to the fact that his order is the result of suggestions by us. This is entirely true in respect to the provisions for post-agreement appeals and when affected domestic interests may be jeopardized. Here, the United States Tariff Commission has responsibility to make direct, protective recommendations for the President. The President's order differs, however, from our suggestions that the Tariff Commission should have somewhat similar direct responsibilities to prevent errors before they occur. But in the main we count the President's order as highly useful progress in a desirable direction. As to the proposed Geneva negotiations for a new world trade organization, we shall of course reserve our positions and our judgment until the completed agreement is submitted for constitutional approval.

RULING ON REFERENCE OF BILL PROPOSING UNIFICATION OF ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would like to say to the Senate that under the unanimous consent agreement entered into on Monday last the Senate began to operate under the limitation of debate therein provided at 12 o'clock today. The Chair, however, is in receipt of a letter from the President of the United States presenting the so-called merger bill, involving the unification of the armed forces, which involves the question of reference. The Chair is prepared to rule upon the question and then submit his ruling to the Senate, provided the Senate is willing to proceed with that matter at the moment. Therefore the Chair asks the Senate whether it is willing to suspend the unanimous-consent agreement pending the determination of the point of order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the course suggested by the Chair will be satisfactory to me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no objection, the Senate will proceed on that basis, and the Chair suggests that there ought to be a quorum call.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the Chair to restate what it is that requires a quorum call before the Senate proceeds under the unanimous consent agreement? Is it proposed that the unanimous consent agreement be withdrawn?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is not suggesting that it be withdrawn. He is suggesting that it be suspended pending the determination of the point of order to which he has referred, and that a quorum should be present.

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

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

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

Alken	Hawkes	Murray
Baldwin	Hayden	Myers
Ball	Elckenlooper	O'Connor
Barkley	Hill	O'Daniel
Brawster	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Holland	Overton
Bridges	Ives	Pepper
Brooks	Jenner	Reed
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Byrd	Kem	Russell
Cain	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stewart
Connally	Lodge	Taft
Cooper	Lucas	Taylor
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Dworshak	McClellan	Thye
Eastland	McGrath	Tobey
Ecton	McKellar	Tydings
Ellender	McMahon	Umstead
Ferguson	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Flanders	Malone	Watkins
Fulbright	Martin	Wherry
George	Maybank	White
Green	Millikin	Wiley
Gurney	Moore	Williams
Hatch	Morse	Wilson

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] is absent by leave of the Senate on state business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent on state business, and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is necessarily absent.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

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

The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
 Washington, February 26, 1947.

HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,
 President of the Senate pro tempore,
 United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On January 17, 1947, I informed you that representatives of my office and of the armed services were engaged in drafting a bill to be submitted

ing a plan of unification. This draft, entitled "National Security Act of 1947," has now been completed, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of it.

This proposed bill has the approval of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is my belief that this suggested legislation accomplishes the desired unification of the services, and I heartily recommend its enactment by the Congress.

Very sincerely yours,
 HARRY S. TRUMAN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reference of this proposed bill involves a matter of basic and substantial controversy between two of the standing committees of the Senate. The Chair therefore wishes to make the following statement to the Senate:

Knowing that this question of reference would arise, the Chair has given serious study to the matter. It is typical of several other problems of reference which have confronted the Chair. Decisions frequently are difficult under the Legislative Reorganization Act, because of conflicting interpretations which can be put upon the language of the act. It is not unusual that a thoroughly persuasive argument can be made, on the basis of the language of the act, for jurisdiction in one of two or three of the new standing committees of the Senate. Under such circumstances, the decision of the Chair unavoidably becomes a policy decision. When the Chair finds no explicit and undisputable instructions in the Reorganization Act, the Chair must weigh the rival interpretations which are possible and base his decision upon the preponderance. This becomes then a matter of judgment. It is not a matter of serious import in the ordinary routine, but it may become a major decision in policy in such instances as the present one. In such cases the Chair believes the Senate itself should decide, in the final analysis. The Chair will not seek escape from responsibility in such instances. The Chair will make his ruling and his reference, but he will immediately bring such decisions to the direct attention of the Senate so that the Senate itself can decide on the basis of an appeal from the ruling of the Chair if there is disagreement.

In the present instance, the Army-Navy-Air merger bill, in the opinion of the Chair, can, under the language of the Reorganization Act, be referred either to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments or to the Committee on Armed Services, within the meaning of the act.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments might seem to be specifically established by the language of the act which assigns "reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government" to this committee. The merger bill clearly involves reorganization in the executive branch.

On the other hand, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services would seem to be just as specifically established by the language in the act which

ished the said War Production Board, and created another Government agency designated as the Civilian Production Administration, and conferred upon it all the extraordinary war emergency powers theretofore possessed by the said War Production Board; and

"Whereas the said Civilian Production Administration has since purported and is now purporting to exercise power and authority over every person and corporation throughout the United States who undertakes to erect or repair a building or structure at a cost of even a nominal sum, and among other things has decreed all such construction to be unlawful unless first authorized by such Civilian Production Administration; and

"Whereas government by such Executive fiat is wholly contrary to the American system of constitutional government, and is not within the powers delegated to the Federal Government by the several States of the Union, and such exercise of authority by a Federal agency over the lives of the people of this State has not increased housing facilities, but on the contrary has created more chaos and confusion, and the assertion of such authority by said agency, and the exercise of such extraordinary powers by the President of the United States should be promptly terminated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate jointly concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, memorialized and requested, and this Forty-fourth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon does hereby petition that honorable body, to abolish the said Civilian Production Administration and to promptly terminate all the functions and activities assumed by said agency pursuant to the aforesaid Executive order, or any other order or statute; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Oregon be, and hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this memorial to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to each Senator and Representative therein representing the people of the State of Oregon.

Adopted by house February 6, 1947.

JOHN H. HALL,

Speaker of House.

Adopted by senate February 14, 1947.

M. E. CORNETT,

President of Senate.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Public Lands:

"Senate Resolution 20

"Whereas the State department of forestry is undertaking and striving toward a State-wide forest-fire-protection and forestry service; and

"Whereas the Federal Government has acquired in Georgia 1,330,623 acres of Georgia's forest lands; and

"Whereas under the existing laws and policies the protection and use of said lands are the sole concern of the Federal Government, and the revenues from the use of these lands go to the Federal Government, with the exception of 25 percent of the gross receipts from the national forest which goes to the counties in which said national forest is located; and

"Whereas the management and forest control of said Federal lands by the State would greatly assist the State in its State-wide forestry service and fire control; and

"Whereas said Federal forest lands under good State management and control and with selective cutting and sale of timber would produce an annual income of \$2,000,000, and State management would release the Federal Government of the expense of patrol

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby resolved by the General Assembly of the State, That the Senators from Georgia and the congressional delegation from Georgia introduce and secure passage of legislation providing for cooperative-agreement contracts between the State and Federal Governments for the management and control of said Federal forests in Georgia, and that said congressional delegation use its influence to secure cooperative-agreement contracts whereby the State of Georgia should manage and control said Federal forest lands in its State-wide forest-protection and forestry services system, with the cost therefor to be borne from the selective sale of products of said forest; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Senator GEORGE, Senator RUSSELL, and each Member of Congress from the State of Georgia."

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing and petitioning the Congress of the United States to make such appropriations and take such other steps as may be necessary in order to discover and effect a cure for the dread disease of cancer

"Whereas it is estimated that 17,000,000 of the approximately 140,000,000 men, women, and children now composing the population of the United States are doomed to die of cancer; and

"Whereas because other diseases that once exacted a frightful toll of life have, through the progress of science and medicine, been robbed of much of their life-destroying character, thus leaving the likelihood that more and more lives must fall a prey to cancer; and

"Whereas the disease of cancer is often prolonged and involves unusual pain, suffering, and expense of treatment beyond the means of the average individual and family; and

"Whereas it is believed that nature has not been so unkind to man as to inflict upon him death and suffering from a disease for which she has provided in her limitless bounty no cure; and

"Whereas the Government of the United States through the marshaling of unlimited financial resources, scientific knowledge, and skilled personnel unleashed in a relatively short time upon the horizon of a world at war the staggering and awesome power that since creation's dawn has slept within the atom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is, respectfully urged, memorialized, and petitioned to enact such legislation looking to the attainment of a cure for cancer and shall provide unlimited funds, the most modern research facilities, and enlisting the services of the ablest men of science and medicine conversant with this field and alive in our country today, to the end that from this untiring and mighty endeavor may emerge to bless mankind with a cure for the appalling disease of cancer; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the honorable bodies of Congress, to each Member from South Carolina in these bodies, and to the

of action of common carriers by road engaged in interstate commerce for injury to or death of employees due to the employer's negligence. I request the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

"Whereas the Federal Employers' Liability Act creates rights of action against common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate commerce for injury to or death of employees due to the employer's negligence, and provides that actions therefor may be brought in the district of residence of the defendant or in which the cause of action arose, and which the defendant shall be doing business at the time of commencement of action (U. S. C. A., title 45, sec. 56);

Whereas suit is frequently brought in claims in far distant places, such as Minneapolis, and Salt Lake City, even though the accident happened in Wyoming, and the injured employee, at the time the action arose, was a resident of Wyoming, which practice is burdensome and expensive to the parties: Now, therefore, hereby

Resolved by the Wyoming State Bar Association, now in session in Casper, Wyo., the association and its members shall hereby express their request for and support of an amendment to the Federal Employers' Liability Act, which in principle limit the venue of such actions to the district or, if brought in the United States court, to the Federal judicial district in which the cause of action arose or in which the injured employee resided at the time of the injury; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the association to each United States Senator and a member of the National House of Representatives from Wyoming, and to the American Bar Association.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill (S. 501) to amend the act of January 5, 1905, to incorporate the American National Red Cross, report it without amendment and submit thereon (No. 38) thereon.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. LANGER, Mr. President: The Committee on Civil Service, by unanimous consent to report, amendments, the bill (S. 459) to amend the Civil Service Act to remove the discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having impairment hearing to positions in the classified service. I will state for the information of the Senate that it is a unanimous report of all the members of the Committee on Civil Service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore: Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. LANGER, from the Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which was referred examination and recommendation of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States reported to have no permanent value.