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)

H. R. 1968. An act to authorize a Women's Medical Specialist Corps in the Army;

H. R. 2404. An act to suspend certain import duties 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 passing of one of our great Generals, the Honorable Walter S. Goodland. Seldom has any man so firmly established himself in the hearts and minds of all 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, and 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 tribute of men of his high caliber, Edmund Burke once said:

Great men are the milestones and landmarks 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 learn 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

...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 law school at 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 1910 to 1917 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 1916 and reelected again in 1918 and 1920. He succeeded to the office of Governor in December 1918 upon the death of the Governor-elect, and was reelected in 1920 and 1922. 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 fine 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. I am glad to know that Walter Goodland is carrying on in the next link of existence gallantly and courageously as he carried on here.
Note Thomas speech on merger legislation, beginning on page 2126. I have sent for six copies of this bill, S.888 which embodies the last version of the bill reported by the Senate committee last session.
Your intelligence exceeds mine. I fear not of yourself what that war did for the world, for us, for any nation.

More recently, but before the Japs struck, there have been such fears. We would have been divided in 1814, and after our Navy had, as we now know, been taking part in the fighting, similar arguments induced us to openly raise the question whether we should go to war. But, as Churchill 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 Europe, we would have been divided in 1812, and after our Navy had, as we now know, been taking part in the fighting, similar arguments induced us to openly raise the question whether we should go to war. But, as Churchill President Roosevelt had already, without our knowledge, involved us.

Here at home, returning veterans are determined to fight 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 there is a chance, a heaven, a land of freedom than in any peacetime since the Republic was born.

The internationalists, the world's financiers, 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 day. 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; and here the cry was made, as it was made in 1812, that there is a chance to become multimillionaires, those who would surrender a part of our sovereignty, establish a United States of Europe.

President Hoover, who ought to know, was told, as they already know, that the Germans were the one people in all the world who were willing to work for their own rehabilitation. They were the people free to establish a Republic, was denied the right....

The internationalists, the world's financiers, 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 day. We have an organization known as United Nations. Those who are responsible for its existence admit its ineffectiveness.

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, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in relation to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. No printing is justified before such report is received.

Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Joint Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the probable cost of printing, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress for the fiscal year (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 145, p. 1838).

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 each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, 68 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 Secretary of the Senate, 50 copies; to the Secretary of State, 30 copies; to the Secretary of the Treasury, 35 copies; to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress there shall also be furnished, and shall not exceed 50 copies of the daily recess, of which 1 shall be delivered at his residence, 1 at his office, and 1 at the Capitol.
Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby resolved by the General Assembly of the State, That there is a crisis in labor and the Congressional delegation from Georgia introduces and secure passage of legislation providing for no collective bargaining contracts or agreements, and that is the State and Federal Governments for the management and control of said Federal forests and forest lands in its State-wide forest-forest protection and forestry services system, with the cost thereof to be borne from the selective sale of products of said forest land, and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Senator George, Senator Rousmaniere, and each Member of Congress from the State of Georgia.

By JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina to the Congress of the United States, which appropriation shall take such other steps as may be necessary in order to discover and effect a cure for the disease of cancer:

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

Whereas the disease of cancer is often prolonged and involves unusual pain, suffering to those afflicted; and

Whereas every State and State legislature or other body shall be further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Senate and to the House of Representatives therein representing the people of the State of Oregon.

Adopted by House February 6, 1947.

JOHN H. BASS.

Speaker of House.

Adopted by Senate February 14, 1947.

M. G. CORBETT.

Chairman, Committee of the Whole.

By MR. GEORGE:

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, to the Congress of the United States:

Whereas the State department of forestry and the various branches of the State-wide forest fire-prevention and forest service; and

Whereas the Federal Government has acquired in Georgia, 1,730,521 acres of Georgia’s forest lands and

Whereas under the existing laws, the States are the sole concern of the Federal Government for the purpose of securing the State’s forest lands to the Federal Government, with the exception of 20 per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of lands which goes to the counties in which said forest land 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 war control; and

WHEREAS said Federal forest lands under good State management and control and with selective cutting and sale would produce an annual income of $12,000,000, and State management would release the land from fire hazard and expand the expansion of forest land and management; Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby resolved by the General Assembly of the State, That there is a crisis in labor and the Congressional delegation from Georgia introduces and secure passage of legislation providing for no collective bargaining contracts or agreements, and that is the State and Federal Governments for the management and control of said Federal forests and forest lands in its State-wide forest-forest protection and forestry services system, with the cost thereof to be borne from the selective sale of products of said forest land, and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the honorable Members of Congress, in such manner as to make it known to the public that the President's recommendation

of action of common carriers by road caused injury to or death of employees of the employer's negligence. I urge the resolution be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the motion was received, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

"Whereas the Federal Employers' Liability Act creates rights of action against common carriers engaged in commerce for injury to or death of employees of the employer's negligence, a video that actions thereafter may be in the district of residence of the employee or in which the cause of action arose which the defendant shall be liable in accordance with the laws of the United States, and in case of action brought in any other court, or in any state or territory, under the laws of such state or territory, such court shall have the power to abate the suit.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Senate and the House of Representatives in each and every state in which said State's forest lands are located.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service, unanimous consent to report an amendment to the Civil Service Act to remove discrimination with respect to point of persons having hearing impairments to positions in the civil service.

I will state for the information of the Senate that it is a unanimous report of all the members of the Senate on this matter.

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Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the Chair to rewrite, we believe, if that is necessary, the language shown on the light board, which involves the question of reference? The Chair is not suggesting that it be withdrawn. He is suggesting that it be suspended pending the determination of the point of order which he has referred, and that a quorum 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:

Mr. WHITE. 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. Forbush) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Byrd) 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. JOHNSON), the Senator from California (Mr. DOWNEY), and the Senator from New York (Mr. Wagner) are necessarily absent.

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

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

The Chair reads as follows:


Mr. Arthur V. Vandenberg
President of the Senate pro tempore, United States Senate.

Mr. President:

On January 17, 1947, I informed you that representatives of my office and of the armed services might have been engaged to submit to the Congress for its consideration a plan of unification. This draft, entitled "National Security Act of 1947," has been completed, and I am sending 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.

The President proposes that this legislation accomplish 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 the varied interpretations which can be put upon the language of the act. It is not unusual that a thoroughly persuasive argument can be made for the position which the Chair will adopt. The Chair unhesitatingly will make this his decision and base his decision upon the language of the act, for jurisdiction in one of two or three of the new standing committees of the Senate.

In the final analysis, the Chair believes the Senate itself should decide, in the nature of a major decision, in the Senate pro tempore, United States Senate.