

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

August 5, 1950

Mr. Amon G. Carter  
Fort Worth Star-Telegram  
Fort Worth, Texas

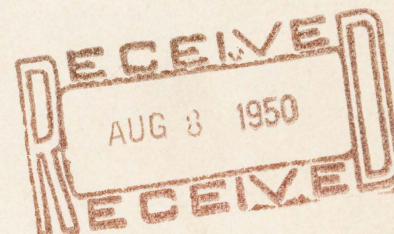
Dear Mr. Carter:

I am glad to have your letter and the copy  
of your telegram to the President.

Enclosed are my comments during the debate  
on the questions of controls. I believe they will  
give you a clear concept of my feeling in the matter.

Sincerely,

John Lyle



I hope the Congress will stand by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and not repeat the serious blunder that was made at the beginning of World War II when the Committee on Veterans' Affairs was bypassed, to the detriment of the men and women in the Armed Forces.

#### FRANCO-ITALIAN PACKING CO.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1293) for the relief of the Franco-Italian Packing Co., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after "States", insert ". And provided further, That any action instituted hereunder shall be filed within 1 year after the date of approval of this act."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

#### A WATCHDOG COMMITTEE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time we are getting ready to roll out billions of dollars for war purposes. I think it is very essential that the full Committee on Appropriations have within it a committee for the purpose of acting as a watchdog on these expenditures and seeing to it that this huge sum of money is used for what the Congress has intended, with a minimum of waste. We can here save hundreds of millions of dollars, if not billions, by holding consultations with the chiefs of our armed services before the funds have been spent or allocated. We on the Committee on Appropriations must provide for a real examination into the method of expenditure of all of these billions of dollars the war effort will entail. All of us want to make available every dime needed to back up the boys on the front but we do not propose to waste taxpayers' money nor to pour out tens of billions of dollars without scrutinizing very carefully the uses to which these funds are put.

For example, President Truman has requested over \$5,000,000,000 for the expressed purpose of rearming our allies. We are now at war and I am in agreement with such rearming as long as it is on a scale large enough to do some good. But while helping these allies rearm we have the right to know that these \$5,000,000,000 are expended for that purpose and not diverted to some scheme entirely at variance with what Congress has in mind. Also we must know

whether the \$23,000,000,000 turned over to the Armed Services for this fiscal year will buy a large amount of first-class, modern war materials, planes especially, rather than to be frittered away in what is termed "housekeeping expenses."

We must get our industrial plants into operation, turning out the arms so much needed by our Nation, even though the Armed Services have had at least \$50,000,000,000 in appropriations since the close of World War II. It is the duty of Congress to know where the defense money goes and not simply give the administration a blank check and the go-ahead signal. We must accept our responsibility.

Feeling as I do that proper scrutiny by the Congress may save billions of dollars, I suggested to the Appropriations Committee yesterday that a watchdog committee, properly staffed, be immediately set up. It is our duty to do everything we possibly can to help maintain a strong America militarily, financially, and morally, and we must cut out waste and extravagance all along the line. That is the least we in the Congress can do to back up our troops abroad. Let us lock the door on extravagance before it breaks loose and runs wild. I hope my suggestion for the watchdog committee will receive favorable consideration by the Committee on Appropriations.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### OFFICE OF TEMPORARY INFORMATION

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, as we embark against our will upon another gigantic program of building for our defense, we should look back over some of our mistakes in World War II and rectify them.

I believe we have just scratched the surface in bringing our industrial and business genius to bear upon the Nation's defense building.

There are scores of small concerns and hundreds of able businessmen in my district who feel they should be given the chance to prove their worth. I agree, they should have such opportunity.

It is, of course, the accepted theory that the next war will be waged with atomic and other powerful type bombs which will do untold destruction in given areas.

Therefore, our plants and factories must be scattered over the length and breadth of this great land so that not more than a few of them can ever be destroyed at once.

Our weapons of defense could be made in part in these smaller plants dispersed around the country. For instance, I know of a friend who offers to convert his recreation center out in a rural location into a small factory.

He says he has all the local labor he would need among women and older men in that locality. This would assure his

plant of constant employment. It would also save tremendously on gasoline and tires because his employees live right near his plant.

Another business has approached me about converting an old plant now closed and formerly manufacturing household utilities into a factory for employing 50 people. This is already partially tooled to turn out electrical gadgets by the thousands.

The plants I have described are considerable distances from dense metropolitan sections and are suited for sub-contract work.

Such factories could be utilized by our Government to product parts. A transport system of trucks, trailers, railroads and even airplanes can be devised to distribute them to places of assembly.

All these details could be worked out by master planners. Such a course will assure a maximum defense program through a decentralized system which is of course the only solution in view of a much greater bombing hazard than ever before in case of attack.

However, advanced steps must be taken before any orderly procedure with such an idea can be realized.

I proposed to set up a temporary Office of Information with authority to commit the Government to reasonable assurances to businessmen so that they may go ahead immediately with their conversion plans.

There is no time left to fiddle. Let such an organization be set up right away. Then have businessmen back home come down here to Washington to confer with able, informed officials within this agency who have the spirit of patriotism and cooperation sufficient to utilize the services of these countless American businessmen without whom our Government cannot hope to meet the great demands now arising for powerful weapons of defense.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### PEACE

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, a little girl 14 years of age came to Washington a short time ago. After she got home she wrote this letter. I will read to you the last few lines:

It is getting late and, as I am a Sunday-school teacher for the third-grade girls, I have to study my lesson and finish my letters. Send all my love to everyone in Washington, and if you see Mr. Truman say just what he said to everyone, "That we are nearer to peace than we ever have been before."

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE AIRLIFT  
LEGISLATION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, we should have more transport cargo planes in this country. The military has stated that their minimum requirements figure for M-day is the equivalent of 2,000 C-54's, or a smaller number in larger-type planes. As against this requirement we have presently in military and civil hands no better than 800 aircraft of suitable type, and even that figure is stretching it a great deal because it includes a great many aircraft which would have to be modified before they would be suitable for military use. By simple subtraction anyone can see that we are short by at least 1,200 C-54's, or their equivalent in larger planes.

At present our Marines and other supplies are going from the west coast by boat. This means that our effective force in Korea would not be felt for at least 3 weeks. We must develop sufficient airlift so that we can make ourselves felt immediately in Korea as well as in other parts of the globe. Let us not forget that the Russians have a submarine force five times the size of that with which the Germans started World War II.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for the Congress to consider some really adequate airlift legislation. At the very beginning of the Eighty-first Congress on January 3, 1949, Senator JOHNSON of Colorado and I introduced what has become known as the air merchant-marine bill, H. R. 448 and S. 237. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It provides for development and procurement of transport planes suitable for commercial use and readily adaptable for military service. These planes can be operated in the domestic and import-export trades in peace and be available for instant military use in time of war.

Now that the Korean crisis is here with us, I urge that members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee dust off this piece of legislation and have a good look at it. It is not a perfect bill by any means and there are a good many amendments that ought to be made in it, but we should get an airlift bill reported onto the floor of the House as quickly as possible. We have already been caught short without adequate means of flying our troops and supplies and we do not want to be caught in an even worse jam by failure to act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOWELL (at the request of Mr. ADDONIZIO) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by the Secretary of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Theodore Roosevelt, III; and in another instance to include an article by Paul O. Peters, on Federal Government Spending.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; in one to include an article by Karl H. Von Wiegand of the Baltimore-American, and one by Leslie Gould of the New York Journal-American; and in the other, to have reprinted as an extension of his remarks the speech he delivered on the floor of the House on March 13, 1945.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article on slave labor in Russia, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the Record and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$191.34.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. DONDERO (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter and a statement from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 740 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9176) to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national secu-

urity, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the Defense Production Act of 1950. This is a flexible rule and was drawn in such a manner as to permit the House to work its will as to the degree of controls it deems necessary to establish. It was drawn in anticipation that one or more substitutes would be offered for consideration, and it was the thought of your committee that such substitutes would be germane and in order under this rule. There is, of course, a parliamentary limitation under this rule or any other rule on the number of complete proposals that may be pending at one time.

Your Committee on Rules has attempted to call up this question in such a manner that there could be full and complete consideration of the problem of economic controls.

At the moment, Mr. Speaker, the Defense Production Act of 1950 is the issue, but the problem of the hour is a contest in which the world is the prize, a struggle between freemen and slaves under dictators. You and I have a staggering responsibility in the outcome.

I cannot and do not attempt in this short time to analyze the provisions of the Production Act of 1950 or the other proposals that will be made, except to say generally that H. R. 9176 provides for a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorizes the requisitioning thereof, provides for financial assistance for expansion of production capacity and supply, strengthens controls over credit, and regulates speculation on commodity exchanges. The purpose of such controls, simply stated, is to facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security and, at the same time, to hold our civilian economy upon an even keel.

Reasonable minds cannot differ, Mr. Speaker, in the conclusion that we must establish controls. The issue is the extent to which we shall go in this direction. To me, sir, it is a challenge to rise above the mediocrity which normally is so much a part of us and to not only cope successfully with the brutal force of our enemy but to meet his cunning and

devilish scheming. I am sure no one of us fails to understand the difficult military undertaking in which we are engaged, and the decision of this hour must be made in the light of the requirements of victory for our forces on the field of battle.

The decision to win the campaign in Korea has been made. We will win, but the extent of the men and materials necessary to accomplish this still is a matter to be determined by future military developments over which we have no control.

Economic controls of the nature contemplated generally, sir, are opposed to and contrary to our way of life and are tolerated by Americans and their representatives only at a time and to the extent necessary to meet a challenge to our national security and welfare. Through the character of our people, their love for freedom and independence, we are a great and powerful nation. We have the moral, economic, and political strength to survive in the war against communism and the character to accept that which is necessary to win.

It is therefore, Mr. Speaker, not a question of whether the American people are ready to accept controls, or whether it would inconvenience them in their daily lives, or whether they would be harassed in their business and normal transactions. It is, on the other hand, a question of what is needed at this time to win our fight against an unscrupulous enemy.

Therefore, today you and I decide to what extent controls are required by the present situation and the foreseeable future. This is not an easy decision. It requires calm and deliberate thought, based upon the best information available. It requires an understanding of the American people and of the enemy. It requires a knowledge of our capacity to produce and it requires a devotion to the principles of American freedom. It is, sir, in my judgment, a decision that will affect the lives and character of Americans for generations to come.

The courses open to us are limited. We may authorize no further controls under the assumption that the President has sufficient power to cope with the present situation. In the light of information available, this would be a foolish and foolhardy attitude, and could well result in great harm to our national security. On the other hand, we may proceed with partial mobilization and such controls as are necessary to meet the present situation and the foreseeable future; or we may throw caution to the wind and authorize a complete economic regimentation.

The President of the United States, in his message to the people and his message to the Congress transmitting a report on the situation in Korea, was forthright and realistic and in my judgment used admirable restraint in his requests for power and control over the economic life of the Nation. He has subsequently displayed the high qualities of good leadership by asking only the minimum power which he, being fully advised, feels is necessary to meet the issue at hand. It should be most heartening to the peo-

ple of America, yes, the free people all over the world, that the President has not grabbed at power as he might popularly have done, nor has he asked the American people to subject themselves to controls and regimentation beyond that point which the situation demands. It is strange, indeed, that so many people, both in and out of Congress, who have been most vociferous in their condemnation of regimentation and Government bureaucracy, now stand in the forefront of those demanding complete economic controls.

Upon what facts, Mr. Speaker, may one rightfully say that we should have complete controls? The production capacity of America is at its greatest peak of our history. With few exceptions, I am informed, no shortages now exist and none are anticipated in commodities that make up the ordinary life of our economy. In spite of the fact that too many people have bought too much of what they did not need and could not afford, the rises in prices are unwarranted and have been dictated by speculation, over-extension of credit, hoarding, profiteering, and unwarranted profit-taking on inventories. A continuation of these elements will demand complete price and wage controls and I am certain that the President will promptly ask for them and the Congress will promptly grant them, for such practices are frowned upon by all decent Americans and cannot and will not be tolerated long by this Government.

However, Mr. Speaker, we must not in our enthusiasm to meet the military demands promptly and adequately, overlook our great responsibility to maintain and insure a free and independent America. Stalin and his stooges subject their slaves to complete bureaucratic dictatorship. They detest the freedom and independence of Americans and would with glee have us subject ourselves to the same type of low slavery. They would, I am sure, be pleased to lose a battle if they could win the war of complete regimentation of the lives of Americans and our economy.

Controls that are passed today, not in the light of the foreseeable military situation, could well do more harm than good and could result in more confusion and chaos than stability. The President has requested, upon the advice of such outstanding Americans as Stuart Symington and General Bradley, the prompt passage of provisions set out in H. R. 9176.

"This act," said Stuart Symington, "facilitates our support of the United Nations by taking steps to meet effectively the economic programs required for the support of our fighting men in the field. The area," he said, "in which it is planned to work in this act, is one in which it is necessary to set a pattern which will permit spacing, not only for the steps that have to be done now, but also for any possible additional steps."

Mr. Speaker, the temper of this House appears to be such that it will enact not only the recommendations of the President as outlined in H. R. 9176, but will also authorize additional controls over wages and prices. If this is done it

should be in such flexible form that the President will not be required by law to set up a great many new agencies, transfer functions from existing departments, or create numerous boards and bureaus. He should be permitted to utilize the present Government departments.

If further economic controls become necessary this Congress is available to enact the needed legislation. We cannot rightfully meet our responsibilities nor properly discharge them by creating a ripid, all-out economic dictatorship and throwing it into the lap of the President. Legislation worthy of the American people and in the tradition of this great body must be based upon reliable information. To this date, so far as I am informed, no information has been placed before any committee of this House to justify enactment of complete economic controls.

We now live in a world and will for years to come where we must react calmly and realistically to crisis and danger, and we must keep in mind always the preservation of our way of life, even as we meet the enemy on the field of battle, for victory at arms is indeed costly if we must pay the price of losing our own way of life through overregimentation and economic dictatorship.

Mr. Speaker, let us take the wisest course, not the easiest course. Let us take the sanest course, not the political course. Let us do that which is necessary to win against the enemy, but let us be reluctant, or perhaps, better said, let us be thoughtful before we radically change our way of life. For it is that, and that alone for which we are fighting.

Fear and confusion have no place in our lives today. Our course is clear, our capacity to create is unlimited. Our ability to meet the demands of the hour cannot be questioned. Our source of information is uncensored, and the only fear that any American need have is that he will not discharge with all his heart and mind his obligation as a freeman.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, as always, my good and able friend from Texas has given a very enlightening and good address. He has explained the provisions of this rule which are very flexible.

There are five titles to the bill as well as subtitles. There are many sections. The rules, as he has mentioned, makes it possible for anyone to offer practically any amendment that I believe will be found germane.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the easiest bill that has been before the Congress during the 18 years I have been a Member. We look with reluctance on another OPA which this bill provides for. We know when this bill is passed we are going to have another OPA. We are going to have bureaucrats running around the country like we did back in World War II days. We know that we are going to have controls, regimentation, bewilderment, and confusion among practically all of our people as we did in the OPA days. I know though, if we do not pass this bill there is going to be inflation, which means that the people will have lessened their

life savings, that they will have lessened the face value of their insurance policies, that they will have lessened their income. So the question is, Which is the hardest dose to take?

Already the indexes show that during the past 6 weeks prices have risen from 6 to 11 percent on many commodities. The President, Mr. Speaker, has asked for these powers. He wants these powers and he has requested them. He sent up before the Committee on Banking and Currency four administration men, but he did not bring in anyone from agriculture and small business. He sent up four administration men asking for these many stringent powers. It is going to be up to the President of the United States to decide just what he is going to do, and the people of the country, like back in 1946, are going to be the judge of whether the President of the United States, after he asked for all these unusual powers, is going to administer those powers wisely. Frankly, I feel that the Congress has certain responsibilities and that we should clearly write the rules of the game and let the executive branch do the administering.

Just a little while ago we heard the address by the Prime Minister of Australia. He made a splendid speech. He made a speech of encouragement. But, just last week when I was back in Illinois there was no question about the people of the United States being in a state of bewilderment and confusion, as evidenced by the remark of my good friend from Texas a few minutes ago, that most of the boys in Korea did not know what they were fighting for. My people back home, and I talked to many, want to win this war, there is no question about that, but the great majority of the people in northwestern Illinois, as well as I am sure the people in your districts wonder why we are in this war in the first place. There is no question about that being in their minds.

As I picked up the morning papers I saw the headlines "United States Pours Fresh Troops Into the Sagging Lines." I remembered the remarks made by both Members of this House and the other body when the United Nations was formed, and I took this language from addresses of many distinguished men, and one was that after we organized and formulated the United Nations, before anyone will make an aggression, they will stop, look, and listen, because they know that the troops of 52 nations will be in there fighting side by side.

So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, in picking up these headlines this morning reading "United States Pours Fresh Troops Into the Sagging Lines," where are these 52 nations that are supposed to be fighting side by side with the few thousand boys we have in Korea? I say to you Members of the House that the United Nations has a test case right before it now, and our people are wondering why the people of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and all the other places are not in there fighting as promised by these statesmen of both Houses when they said that any aggressor nation will stop, look and listen, and that you can depend on the troops of 52 nations to fight side by side against

any aggressor. I want to back the United Nations but I feel they should move faster in this crisis; otherwise, they will lose much prestige.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this, I know that we are going to win this war, but this Nation of ours, which now has a debt around \$260,000,000,000 and pouring out military aid and sustenance to people all over the world, is standing alone when we need these other countries the most. Why are not their troops and their flags flying along that sagging line which now exists in Korea?

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, for many reasons I hesitate to make an expression on this measure. I have such little patience with weakness in time of stress that it is difficult for me to exercise restraint when confronted with the timidity and the hesitation that is reflected in the bill which the pending rule is intended to make in order, for the measure does not reflect the strength that the needs of the moment demand. However, as between the measure and nothing, I will, of course, take the bill, but it is my opinion that it is not quite an honest treatment of the problem with which it deals, that it does not go far enough, that for some reason it would repeat the same mistakes we made at the beginning of World War II.

I cannot see that it is possible to control the price of a commodity without at the same time controlling the price of the principal elements of cost that enter into production.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of the bad advertising the Congress has received in the past several years and the studied effort to undermine it in the estimation of the public, I say to you, sir, that at this hour of world anxiety and world stress the people of this country are looking to the Congress as their main hope of salvation. In their thinking, Mr. Speaker, as regards the safety of the Republic, the people of the country are at least 5 years ahead of official Washington. My people do not mind bleeding and dying for the flag, but if they must bleed and die they want it to be under a leadership that they trust. They are troubled, Mr. Speaker. They do not have confidence in, nor do they trust, many of the people playing important rolls in this tragic era.

I make no criticism of any particular individual. I do applaud the President, however, for the realism he manifested when he took cognizance of what was going on in Korea. For dissembling I have no patience. We speak of waging a war of resistance against the aggressions of North Korea. Neither the press nor any individual in the Government exercising power has manifested a willingness to tell the people of the country exactly who it is we are fighting.

Mr. Speaker, we are obliged to take action. We are obliged to do something of the character that is here proposed. But let us not go just halfway. Let us not be hypocritical about it. Let us realize what conditions demand, and let us do the whole job and do it now. This

idea of running away from the responsibility of imposing some sort of control over labor is cowardice which deserves the scorn of the patriot.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no piece of legislation, in my time as a Member of this body, has given me as much concern as the one which will soon be before us, and the questions involved in its consideration.

I listened with a great deal of attention to the explanation of this measure when it was brought before the Committee on Rules yesterday. This bill was reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. There were two or three sessions of that committee given to consideration of this measure during which time only official spokesmen of the administration or the Government were heard. Not a single representative of American business or industry, not a single citizen speaking for the general public, had an opportunity to express himself on this legislation before the Banking and Currency Committee. Let me say, in explanation, that the legislative committee, as was pointed out, seemingly deemed it necessary to move rapidly. The bill was explained before the Committee on Rules by, I think, two, or perhaps three or four members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who were heard only briefly.

As I have studied this measure it either goes too far, or it does not go far enough, according to what the true situation may be in the world today. If, as the President has publicly stated, we are engaged only in a police action in Korea, then this bill now before us goes entirely too far. If, on the other hand, as many Members seemingly believe, and as I have heard some Members express themselves, we are already in the beginning of world war III, then this bill does not go far enough.

If we are to have a mobilization of only about 10 percent of our manpower and our economic power, as is claimed by some of the spokesmen for this administration, then the bill before us goes entirely too far, and confers upon the Chief Executive great and unusual powers, privileges, and authorities which no President should have under such circumstances.

If, on the other hand, we are to have 100 percent mobilization of our manpower and economic strength, as a necessity to safeguard our liberty and freedom, then the measure does not go far enough.

It seems to me, of course, the President of the United States should know whereof he speaks. But I am not unmindful of the fact that the President, when he speaks, does not always give us his own thoughts and ideas, but only passes on to us the information, thoughts, and ideas his subordinates have given him. While it may be his voice we hear, he may be

measure if they needed any further legislation to acquire minerals and metals. That is the reason I cannot understand why this provision is placed in this measure.

Mr. PATMAN. I assume that during the emergency they would be willing to pay more for these materials than they have been in the past.

Mr. DURHAM. They are doing that at the present time, of course.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not know.

Mr. DURHAM. They are operating under a 25 percent differential because of the high prices on the "Buy American" plan. They have the money to buy these minerals and metals at the present time with the so-called 5 percent funds which we placed in the European Recovery Act, which at the present time stands with an unexpended balance of around \$200,000,000, because we cannot acquire them from those countries offshore at the present time. So I see no particular reason why such a provision should be in the measure.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE of California. What the gentleman is saying is that Public, 520, passed in 1946, the Seventy-ninth Congress, is sufficient for all necessary purposes. I call the attention of our distinguished friend from Texas to the language on page 8, line 18, referring to purchases of these strategic and critical minerals and metals, and I ask for an explanation of this kind of language. It states here:

Except that purchases or commitments to purchase involving higher than currently prevailing market prices or anticipated loss of resale shall not be made unless it is determined that supply of the materials could not be effectively increased at lower prices or on terms more favorable to the Government, or that such purchases are necessary to assure the availability to the United States of overseas supplies.

Mr. DURHAM. I think the gentleman is raising quite a serious question there, because in the stockpiling program you have metals and minerals which have a life expectancy, and you necessarily have to rotate those metals. You might have to sell them at a loss, in order not to lose the whole thing.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Not only that, but could not this be considered an implied repeal of the provision of the Stockpiling Act which permits the 25-percent differential for the domestic producers? This language not only states that the Government shall not pay more than the market price for these critical and strategic minerals and metals but it says that higher prices can be paid for foreign production.

Mr. DURHAM. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. ENGLE of California. If there is any stockpile which is valuable to this Nation it is the stockpile from the domestic mines. This bill is apt to do exactly the reverse.

Mr. PATMAN. The reverse is not intended, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. DURHAM. I certainly hope the gentleman from Texas is correct. I

would like a full explanation as to just why such a provision arose. They have told us they needed no further legislation to acquire stockpiles and materials for the stockpiling of materials.

Mr. PATMAN. I hope the gentleman will read the hearings between now and tomorrow. I think he will find in the testimony an explanation which will be satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Symington said no later than this morning that no legislation was needed for the acquisition of stockpiles of critical materials for the stockpiling program in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. With reference to the statement of the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE], the testimony before our committee is that if we do not procure from certain foreign countries critical materials, even though there is domestic production, then certain foreign products would get into the hands of potential enemies. If we do not buy, they will buy them. I am sure the gentleman would not want that.

Mr. DURHAM. We can do that under the present Public Law 520. We have funds to do that, and we can do it now. We can commit ourselves up to 20 years if we want to.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Incidentally, the language mentioned by the gentleman is the same in all three bills, the committee bill, the substitute offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL], and the substitute offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. I appreciate his comment; and if it should be necessary to change the language, of course, the House should do that. But I do want to reinforce what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] said. It certainly was not the purpose of the committee to produce the result mentioned. We were satisfied with the statement of Mr. Symington, and I believe the gentleman from North Carolina would be satisfied. I think there is an abundance of material in the report throwing light on that problem. It is an extremely important problem. We need production both of our domestic producers and foreign producers.

Mr. DURHAM. I agree with the gentleman, but the fact is that we have the money today to buy material to put into the stockpiles. We can buy the materials in any part of the world we want to, or where we can get it. At the present time we also have over \$200,000,000 of 5-percent funds which we were not able to expend because of the fact we cannot secure materials from countries who participate in the plan. I feel sure this is a limitation on the "buy American provi-

sion" in Public Law 520 and, in my opinion, will in no way add one item to our present stockpile of materials and should be stricken from all three measures before us.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the members of the committee to explain three provisions in particular which I am somewhat concerned about. There are many broad grants of authority in the bill which I am not quite sure I understand the implications of, but I do not want to take the time of the committee to explain more than three of them at this time. One of them is on page 9, where the President is given the power to create new corporations. Is there any precedent in our recent history for the creation of such corporations by the President, and if so, can any member of the committee give me any examples of that?

Mr. MULTER. The RFC, of course, originally started before the war, but during the war it was authorized to help in various war activities. You have the Defense Plant Corporation which was created as a separate subsidiary. You have other corporations which were also organized during the war for the express purpose, as Government-owned corporations, to do various war jobs.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Were they set up by the President, or did Congress provide the charter, and provide the authorization for them? I am sure in the case of the RFC at least the Congress laid out the charter.

Mr. MULTER. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. And provided the organization.

Mr. MULTER. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Were there any cases even during World War II where the President had the power to reach out and create a corporation as he does under the broad powers outlined in this bill?

Mr. MULTER. The creation of the corporation has its counterpart in every instance in a congressional authorization—in legislation of the Congress authorizing it. But somebody must actually physically go forward with the formation of the corporation, and we are here giving the authority to the President when he finds it necessary to bring these corporations into being. Of course the gentleman understands they do not come into being automatically.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I appreciate that. But this places the power in the hands of the President as an individual to create any Government corporation that he may see fit.

Mr. MULTER. That is, within the limitations and restrictions of the bill. They must be for the purposes set forth in the bill. They must be related to the national security and to the efforts which we are seeking to further by the bill.

Mr. PATMAN. May I add also for the purpose of providing coordination.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not find those limitations in the bill. All I find is the power that will be granted

to such corporations, if they are established.

Mr. MULTER. You must read the sentence in connection with section 302 and section 303. Section 304 reads:

For the purposes of sections 302 and 303, the President is hereby authorized.

Only those two sections. I was reading from section 304 on page 9.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes, I appreciate that, but sections 302 and 303 certainly are broad in their objectives, and it does give a great deal of leeway to one person, to have the President authorized to set up these corporations without any further authorization from the Congress.

Mr. MULTER. If you agree with the principle as sought to be accomplished by sections 302 and 303, then I think you will agree that the President must have the power to create these new corporations for these limited purposes.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not so much concerned about the fact that there shall be such corporations. What I am concerned about is giving the President authority to create them without the Congress specifically authorizing it.

Mr. MULTER. Surely there is no great distinction between the President saying to a department, "You go ahead and do these things," and bringing into being a wholly owned Government "corporation which will do those things. It is much better if you have a wholly owned Government corporation do certain manufacturing, rather than to set up a department of Government in the manufacturing business.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not dissent from that. The question I have is as to the advisability of permitting the President to do these things without specific authorization from the Congress.

Mr. MULTER. The question of advisability is a matter of principle that we will have to lay down here.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes. That is right.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman from New York has just stated that the Government could create a corporation to do some manufacturing. Is that provided for in this section? As I interpret section 302, it is with reference to the granting of loans to private business, and the power to create the corporations is for the purpose of implementing that board. Is that not true?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. Section 302 does cover loans and guarantees of loans, but section 303 provides "to assist in carrying out the objectives of this act, the President may make provision for purchases of or commitments to purchase metals, minerals, and other raw materials, including liquid fuels," and so on.

Mr. YATES. But that gives no authorization for manufacturing or producing facilities.

Mr. MULTER. Yes. Page 9, subsection (c), says:

The procurement power granted to the President by this section shall include the power to transport and store, and have processed and refined any materials procured under this section.

But I think it would be a fair interpretation of that language. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether or not it can be interpreted as broadly as I have interpreted it. But it certainly does give him the power to buy, transport, and store these products and make loans in connection therewith.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I have two more questions that I would like to ask. The second question I have is with reference to page 26, where the bill begins to set forth very broad licensing powers in the hands of the President. I can recall legislation during World War II that existed for export licenses, and things like that. This is much broader than anything that I am familiar with in World War II legislation. Was there such broad legislation as this in effect at that time?

Mr. MULTER. We are inclined to overlook the fact that during World War II there were no actual licenses issued to each person who was in business, or to each person to whom was loaned the money. Nevertheless, the law provided, just as it does here, for these licensing provisions. As a matter of fact, the Federal Reserve Board, I think, one time granted what was known as general licenses, without issuing specific licenses to each person. That law was that anyone lending money, any bank or private company engaged in the business of lending or financing these various industries, had to file a statement with the Federal agency advising what they were doing; and under the general-licensing provision they were deemed to have a license. The same with anyone engaged in the sale of products; the law said they must have a license. The Administrator issued what was known as a general license. If there was any violation, the court suspended or revoked the license, but no specific license was issued in each case.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Is this substantially what was done in the other law?

Mr. MULTER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. And does not go any further than that language?

Mr. MULTER. No.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. A third question is that on page 30 the bill contains this language:

The President is authorized \* \* \* including the designation of such persons, boards, or commissions as he may deem proper to carry out the provisions of this title \* \* \*. Due regard shall be given to terms and conditions of employment established by prevailing collective bargaining practice which will be fair to labor and management alike, and will be consistent with stabilization policies established under this act.

I am wondering to what extent this amounts to a bypassing of the National

Labor Relations Board or the National Conciliation Service in the settling of these disputes. We have had some controversy at least in the newspapers on this subject, and I am wondering if this could be interpreted as a means of bypassing what these agencies may be trying to do.

Mr. MULTER. This title, unlike others, proceeds along different lines. In most other statutes we suspend all other laws inconsistent with the law we enact; here we do just the opposite. I call the gentleman's attention to the last sentence which reads:

Any such action shall be consistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and other Federal labor-standards statutes and with other applicable laws.

In other words, this must be construed with and follow existing statutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. In other words, it would be in addition to and not in place of.

Mr. MULTER. In addition to and not in place of, yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, during the past 2 days there have been many confused pleas from the well of this House. Their justification is a matter of speculation, but I do not want it to be charged per se that every Member is confused. I believe that many Members are thinking calmly and clearly.

There could not possibly be enough confusion to obscure and black-out the basic principles, facts and circumstances that are self-evident. When the President of the United States, having full knowledge of the workings of the Congress of the United States, requested the immediate passage of the Defense Production Act of 1950, he most assuredly knew then that if he tied in price and wage controls and rationing it would result in prolonged debate and would cause a delay in the procurement of the vital materials needed by the United States. He stated then that he would request additional controls as the circumstances dictated. There can be no confusion about his position on that matter.

We could not be confused on the issue that the President desires and that it was in the interest of the Nation for him to have the power to requisition needed materials. In justice to the Nation this House should have passed these controls before now.

There is another matter about which there can be no confusion, Mr. Chairman. As a basic principle, good legislation comes after the proper committee has procured ample testimony and facts and has prepared legislation to meet the circumstances revealed by that testimony and those facts. Our Committee on Banking and Currency should begin immediate hearings on price and wage controls and rationing and such other controls as are necessary to meet the needs brought on by our participation in the Korean campaign and such other requirements as might easily be required by our fight against communism. The committee should investigate

immediately into the causes for unwarranted increases in the cost of things the people must buy daily so that the legislation they recommend and the legislation this body passes would aim at the heart of the problem.

It is not a pleasant spectacle to the American people in their concern for the general welfare to have a Kunkel bill or a Spence bill or any bill except one drawn by the proper committee after due hearings and deliberation and based upon the demands of the circumstances. The people want and are entitled to legislation that is consistent with the problem at hand and they cannot get that type of legislation out of the midst of a political struggle. And I now, Mr. Speaker, urge that the Committee on Banking and Currency begin hearings as quickly as possible on price and wage controls, rationing and such other measures as are necessary to keep a stable economy while we fight communism abroad.

It seems to me most consistent with the circumstances in which we find ourselves to immediately pass the Defense Production Act of 1950 with stand-by controls, and to then request our Committee on Banking and Currency to recommend as quickly as possible adequate legislation in the field of further controls.

There can be no confusion about the soundness of this. Controls voted today without adequate machinery for enforcement and without proper thought and consideration of the entire problem will result in more chaos and confusion than stability.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Texas, my very good friend, to the fact that there is a necessity for some sort of price roll back, if my mail is any indication of the sentiment of the people.

Mr. LYLE. It is my judgment that it is not only unwise but most difficult to attempt to legislate on the mail that comes to the Members of Congress. Such mail is refreshing, inspiring, helpful, and useful, but it cannot alone be the basis of legislation that affects 150,000,000 people.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. May I ask the gentleman if it is his recommendation that we pass the original bill? Should we vote down both substitutes and pass the original bill? He stated that we should have stand-by price controls and wage controls.

Mr. LYLE. The House is going to have some kind of wage and price controls. It ought to be flexible. There is no machinery, and you know it, whereby it could become effective immediately.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. With regard to this stand-by legislation, there are those of

us who would not be satisfied with that kind of a measure because of the fear that it would not be used in dealing with the labor situation.

Mr. LYLE. In answer to my dear friend—and there should be no confusion about this, either—it is fundamental that if you have controls over prices you must control wages also. But there is another thing. You cannot simply control wages of the men who work in the steel plants and like places. You must also control the wages of people who work on commission, people who make profits in all fields.

Mr. COX. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, let us move along by first supplying the President with the authority he requests, and then as rapidly and as orderly as possible enact those additional controls that our situation demands. Good and adequate legislation comes, not from under park benches, as do some good ideas, but it comes out of the proper functioning of our great committees.

(Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for this time in order to make a brief statement and at the same time see if I can get a little information on some parts of this bill. So far as I am personally concerned, if my Nation is in trouble, and it is, I am perfectly willing to go straight across the board and take any steps that are necessary to insure an early recovery from that trouble. That feeling, I am sure, is shared by all good Americans. Some may have differences as to the approach to the problem, but we all have that feeling.

I have listened to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] on a number of occasions in answering questions refer to the existence of this emergency. I have heard any number of Members, virtually every single speaker in this well, refer to the fact that this Nation is in an emergency. Yet there is no reference to a declaration of the existence of an emergency in this bill. I am wondering why that has been left out. I am wondering if the gentleman from Texas can give me some light on that.

Mr. PATMAN. I assume it is because the present trouble is looked upon more as a police action than an over-all war. We are not ready to admit that we have a national emergency.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman has admitted it and every Member of the House has admitted it. The President has admitted it by asking for absolutely unlimited powers.

Mr. PATMAN. We hope it is temporary.

Mr. BARDEN. My stars above, do you not hope this law is temporary if we pass it?

Mr. PATMAN. Certainly.

Mr. BARDEN. I read over on page 2:

It is the policy of the United States to oppose acts of aggression and to promote peace by insuring respect for world law and the

peaceful settlement of differences among nations—

And so forth.

Is this to last as long as the United Nations set-up remains in existence?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, there is a definite date that it will expire, in June, 1952, or whenever the Congress, by concurrent resolution, declares this temporary emergency at an end.

Mr. BARDEN. There we go again, "temporary emergency." We are not declaring any emergency so how could we pass a resolution declaring the emergency over, unless we say it exists, puzzles me. Let me say to the gentleman, I believe in meeting an issue right square in the face. Somewhere back yonder I heard a little verse which said: "When we once attempt to deceive, oh what a tangle do we weave."

Now, the thing that troubles me here is why can we not approach this thing from the front door and say that the United States of America is facing an emergency? As a result of that, the people of America through their Representatives are willing to take this step, grant these powers, and entrust the Administrative head of our Government to guide this Government out of that emergency. I think that is the way the American people would want it; that is the way I justify voting for these unusual powers; that is the way the gentleman from Texas better justify his voting for these unusual powers. Yet, in the wordage of this bill we are faced with everything normal, and over here in the very caption of it, why it uses the words "and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes." Why, you could wind up the Social Security Act that way.

Mr. PATMAN. I believe you will find that the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson, testified today, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Bradley, testified that they believed \$10,500,000,000 would be enough to take care of this present emergency, which they considered temporary. They do not consider it at all an all-out emergency.

Mr. BARDEN. Wait a minute. An emergency? The gentleman says "not an all-out emergency" but it is an emergency.

Mr. PATMAN. It is a temporary emergency; yes. We hope it is temporary.

Mr. BARDEN. How temporary?

Mr. PATMAN. We hope it is temporary.

Mr. BARDEN. Now, that is a little bit like defining how high is high, is it not?

Mr. PATMAN. This ends in 1952.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Or at such earlier times as the Congress, by concurrent res-



olution, or the President, by proclamation, may designate. So, it will certainly end in 1952 and it can end earlier than that by proclamation of the President or resolution of the Congress.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas, we have granted powers like this before, but never in our lives have we ever done it except upon the declaration of an emergency, and I do not think that can be denied.

Now we come to this: A bill bounces in here yesterday afternoon, took a couple of hops and turned out and changed its color and here it is again, and we are traveling when we pass some 48 pages of law here that fast, it really troubles me when we do it in that fashion. If the President declares an emergency, as a matter fact I think the gentleman will agree with me that there are probably 60 percent of these powers that would be his powers as a matter of right, as the President of the United States, if he declares an emergency.

Mr. PATMAN. Certainly, but I do not think we are willing to admit now that we are in world war III. If that is what the gentleman is trying to get me to agree with, I am not going to agree; therefore I think the President is right in not declaring a national emergency.

Mr. BARDEN. I just say to the gentleman we are in the next war after World War II. I do not know what number the gentleman wants to assign to it, but when a quarter of a million people are shooting at each other and killing each other, that is not backyard play stuff. If an emergency exists let us declare it and pass appropriate legislation, if it does not exist then nothing is required but peacetime legislation.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I wonder if the gentleman proposes to make any observation with reference to title V of the bill. Does he find in that title sort of an undercover monkeying with the Taft-Hartley law?

Mr. BARDEN. I will say to the gentleman that that was my real purpose in taking the floor.

Mr. PATMAN. It is just the opposite of the suggestion of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BARDEN. I will have to ask the gentleman from Georgia to clarify that statement. Does the gentleman want to say something on that point?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. The gentleman from Georgia suggested that it would affect the Taft-Hartley Act. I invite the gentleman's attention to the last sentence in section 503, which reads:

Any such action shall be consistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and other Federal labor standards statutes and with other applicable laws.

Mr. BARDEN. I believe I have labored with more labor laws than the gentleman ever will, I hope.

Mr. PATMAN. I am sure the gentleman has.

Mr. BARDEN. A lot of it I have not enjoyed, either. But I want to know who testified as to this section before

your committee. Who was it? Where did it come from?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. If the gentleman will yield, the part the gentleman refers to is not in the committee bill.

Mr. BARDEN. What is this bill, the Spence bill?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. It is in the bill offered by Mr. SPENCE but not in the committee bill.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman does not mean to tell me the committee has not approved this bill?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The gentleman is speaking of Mr. SPENCE's substitute.

Mr. BARDEN. One of us is badly mixed up.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. No, I do not think either of us is.

Mr. BARDEN. I am talking about this bill that was offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. It is headed "Committee Print." Did not the committee print this bill?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. No. Mr. BARDEN. The committee has not approved this bill?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. No. Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman know anything about this bill?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Yes. I am quoting the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. He said this to the House this morning.

Mr. BARDEN. Wait a minute. I do not want any hearsay unless the gentleman can give me some trace of where this section came from.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I am trying to, sir. The committee did not approve Mr. SPENCE's substitute nor consider it. He offered it in his own name this morning, and it does not represent committee action. The committee did not pass on it one way or the other. When the gentleman referred to the committee bill, I naturally assumed he referred to the original bill which is before the House, H. R. 9176. That was the reason I said title V is not in the committee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. If I have made a mistake, was it not a perfectly normal one? Who was it said that if he saw a feathered bird in the barnyard, with a flat bill and webbed feet, and it walked around and said "Quack, quack," and associated with ducks, he would naturally assume it was a duck. I naturally assumed this bill was a committee bill.

I am still worried over this title V. I happen to be chairman of the Labor Committee, and we have a staff, we have counsel, and we try to work with the Labor Department and with the other agencies of the Government. There is not one single agency of this Government, not one department head and not one single member of the Committee on

Banking and Currency that opened his mouth about any need for additional legislation of this type. I do not know how far this legislation goes. I have read it. I asked the committee counsel, "Where is the gimmick in it? What is it in here for?" If it is what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] says, then there is no necessity for it. Just go on and use the existing law we have.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. It seems to me what the gentleman has said confirms what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] said this morning, and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], which represent my views. It would be far better for us to come back to the committee bill, H. R. 9176, and pass that. It embodies the powers that we are pretty much in agreement on. Then the Committee on Banking and Currency could begin at once to hold hearings.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to the gentleman that I am approaching this matter rather seriously.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I know that, of course.

Mr. BARDEN. I want to do the thing which is necessary and helpful and wise for my country.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Why nobody knows the gentleman from North Carolina would question that.

Mr. BARDEN. We are in more trouble than just a little police action, and we are making plans for it. I want somebody who can stand up here and tell the 435 Members of the House just what this bill means and what it does and where the authority for this statement comes from.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield. Mr. HALLECK. When the debate opened on this measure, I said then, and I want to say again, that as far as the provisions of the bill as reported by the committee are concerned, there is no emergency. No one has pointed out where there is any lack of steel for any defense project in being. If there is an emergency at all it is on the price control side. As a matter of fact, if the emergency had not been there, if the demands had not been coming in to Members of Congress from all over the country to do something in that field, you would not have any Spence substitute, and I do not think you would have any Kunkel substitute.

Mr. BARDEN. I am perfectly willing to work and study and investigate and take no chances so far as passing legislation which might be needed. But I have discussed this matter with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCCONNELL], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and we can find no reason for it and no source for this language.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?