

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

There was no objection.

#### MONETARY POLICIES

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, it is my responsibility to fight the battle against inflation on all fronts. This feeling that a better job must be done immediately is certainly shared by every housewife who finds her household costs still rising and by every worker who finds his wages frozen while his cost of living is being rapidly thawed out.

At the moment, the hue and cry of conflict centers around the familiar catch phrases of price control, wage stabilization, allocation, rationing. Even the mushrooming new agencies that sprout overnight out of the well-fertilized ground of bureaucracy come up with a new sequence of alphabet letters, but all doing the same job as before.

Whatever the combination of letters, unless they are backed by proper monetary policies, they all spell trouble for the housewife, the wage earner, the small-business man, the person living on a pension.

Still hidden behind the glare of exploding flash bulbs, and exploded economic theories, a battle goes on which has thus far escaped the general public eye and understanding. I refer to the battle between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department.

Upon the outcome of this battle hinges the success or failure of our entire effort to really do something about inflation. Here we come face to face with a problem which will require greater insight and more real courage than any yet displayed on the more popular and more easily understood other inflationary fronts.

The Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve has for a long time been supporting the market for Government bonds to help maintain their low interest rates. This committee has bought billions of dollars of marketable bonds and has placed the cash into general circulation. This cash has become a part of our general demand deposits in the banks. The bonds are used by them as a basis for further credit.

Many people are quick to say that Government spending alone is responsible for the present inflationary crisis. I recognize that the total cost of Government must go up in any time of emergency. However, I believe that the cheap-money policy of the Treasury Department is a more important factor in causing our present inflation than is Government spending.

This cheap-money policy which in fact has allowed an expansion of bank loans to the extent of more than ten billions of dollars in recent months is the keystone holding up the inflation arch.

Since President Truman ordered our troops into Korea in June of 1950, the rise in price inflation—the cost of the things you and I must buy in order that we may live—has paralleled the inflation of our currency or the cheapening of our dollar.

How can anyone talk about too much money in circulation? Do you know

anyone who ever has enough money to circulate? Every housewife in America finds her pocketbook empty by the time she has paid the week's bills. Many find theirs empty even before the bills needed to keep the family together are paid.

Possibly we can understand better what is happening if we recall our recent history.

Ten years ago—just before the start of World War II—all of us as loyal, patriotic Americans bought series E war bonds. Many of us bought these bonds to lay away money for the education of our children, to help provide care for ourselves should we be unable to work as we grew older.

Now, as we prepare for world war III, the first of these World War II bonds are about to mature. Those bond holders who so desperately need the money now to pay current expenses will find when they cash in these bonds that every dollar put away 10 years ago now can buy only 60 cents worth of things—if the things still are available.

This is what is meant by cheap money. Every bond holder or potential bond buyer wonders if the dollar has cheapened from 100 cents to 60 cents during the past 10 years what will happen to it at the end of the next 10 years.

Unless this policy stops, wages will never be high enough to cover the legitimate needs of a wage earner's family, a life-insurance policy will not give adequate protection; the much-needed and well-deserved pension just will not be enough.

The administration must decide whether it is proinflation or antiinflation. In my opinion, it is dishonest to suggest an antiinflationary tax policy on the one hand while at the same time insisting on a proinflationary interest policy on the other.

President Truman has sent a tax proposal to the Congress suggesting that our tax bill—your taxes and my taxes—be increased \$10,000,000,000. This taking of an additional \$10,000,000,000 of your money is urged on the basis that it is antiinflationary. If such is the case, then you have a right to insist that the same interest and bond-buying policy by which the Federal Reserve System has increased our money supply in recent months by nearly the same \$10,000,000,000 be stopped immediately.

This is not a partisan political battle. The American people who today are being asked to do so much and to make so many real sacrifices have the right to demand from the present administration that it resolve immediately the very real crisis developing from the intramural battle being waged between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury. The time is now.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of a bill I am introducing today.

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

There was no objection.

#### HELP FOR THOSE SUBJECT TO MILITARY CALL

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill that would help those subject to military call to secure employment or promotion in their present employment. This proposal, if enacted into law, would go a long way toward overcoming the handicap the armed services reservists, members of the National Guard, and those subject to selective service now face as they endeavor to secure employment or regular promotion in their present employment.

This measure amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide an incentive for employers to employ individuals subject to military call. The bill provides an additional deduction by way of a business expense for part of the remuneration paid to such employee.

No doubt many Members have received letters, just as I have, calling attention to the fact that employers are naturally hesitant to consider employing anyone subject to and likely to be called into the armed services. It seems to me that there probably are not many employers who take this attitude. However, there are apparently enough to make a rather serious situation which is causing general alarm among members of the National Guard, reservists, and those subject to selective service. I am confident that there is not any employer who does not personally wish he could take on employees who might be called into the service. However, the employer is faced with a hard problem, and it is understandable that this situation annoys him as much as it does the employee who is likely to be called into the service.

It seems to me that the National Defense Establishment should make every effort, insofar as it is possible, to overcome the uncertainty which results in this situation.

I believe that the proposal I have introduced today will go a long way in helping to solve this problem. I believe further that it will help our over-all effort to secure the maximum utilization of our manpower and productive facilities.

This measure will in all probability be referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, but I want to call it to the specific attention of the House Armed Services Committee because I believe it is a problem to which both committees must direct careful consideration and some action to relieve the unfortunate uncertainties, handicap, and discrimination which have naturally come about as a result of our national defense manpower mobilization policies.

I submit here along with my remarks a copy of the bill and request that it may be printed in the Record:

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide an incentive for employers to employ individuals liable for induction or call to active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductions from gross income) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(cc) Special deduction in respect of employees entering Armed Forces;

"(1) In general: If during the taxable year any individual left a position (other than a temporary position) in the employ of the taxpayer—

"(A) to be inducted into the Armed Forces of the United States under the Selective Service Act of 1948, or

"(B) to enter upon active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, or the Public Health Service, in response to an order or call to active duty,

an amount equal to 50 percent of the sum of the amounts allowable under subsection (a) (1) (A) as cash remuneration paid during the 2-year period ending on the date such individual left the position as salary or other compensation for personal services actually rendered by such individual.

"(2) Definition: As used in this subsection, the term 'Armed Forces' means the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this act.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### LITHUANIA

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the thirty-third anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. Under the domination of Communist Russia, there still exists the yearning of centuries for freedom. To be a free people has been the age-old aspiration of the Lithuanians. For a few years, between the two World Wars, liberty was enjoyed and cherished. Then came the Soviet occupation and with it came the loss of freedom and misery to the people of Lithuania.

Several hundred thousands paid the price of loss of their lives. Victims were tortured; suffered from planned starvation, and finally were exiled to prison or slave labor camps. Husbands were separated from their wives and children; sent to different Siberian camps; and the children reared in complete contradiction to their cultural and religious backgrounds.

Behind the iron curtain, Lithuania cannot publicly proclaim its constant yearning for liberty. Soviet oppression has taken care of that. But the people in that unfortunate country keep on praying for the day of deliverance. They maintain an heroic underground capable of spreading intelligent American truth.

Here in America, the Lithuanians keep alive the spirit of their national aspirations.

May these aspirations some day become a reality.

That is the universal hope of Americans who believe in freedom and in the independence of nations to govern themselves.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and

extend my remarks and include a resolution and a letter.

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

There was no objection.

#### LITHUANIA

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the thirty-third anniversary of the national independence of Lithuania.

We find, however, that instead of enjoying that independence which was earned through great sacrifice, this brave, liberty-loving people are struggling in the throes of oppression and aggression.

It is high time that this Nation take a firm stand in defense of a people who have by force of arms lost that freedom for which we have pledged support. I urge the Congress and the Department of State to take appropriate action to bring to an end this reign of terror and oppression.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of Lithuanian-Americans of Rockford, Ill., and my reply to these splendid people:

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT A MASS MEETING OF THE LITHUANIAN-AMERICANS IN ROCKFORD, ILL., HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LOCAL BRANCH OF THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, INC., ON THE 11TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1951, TO COMMEMORATE THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF LITHUANIA

Whereas Lithuania, the land of our ancestors, has been and still is unlawfully occupied by the Soviet military and police forces; and

Whereas, after having usurped the sovereign and inalienable rights of the Lithuanian people, the Soviet rulers are applying ever harsher methods of oppression and outright extermination of the indigenous population of that country by mass deportation, imprisonment, and execution; and

Whereas the Lithuanian people are strongly opposed to alien domination and are determined to regain their freedom and sovereignty; and

Whereas because of their manifest and unmistakable anti-Communist attitude, the Lithuanian people, backed by their kinsmen in this country, represent a reliable link in the defense chain which is presently being forged by the free nations against the Communist aggression; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, in joining our countrymen in the grief caused by the acts of aggression and injustice of the Soviet Union, voice an emphatic protest against the terrorist activities of the Soviets in Lithuania and especially against the crime of genocide being perpetrated by the Soviet Government, and pledge all possible support to the efforts of the Lithuanian people to reestablish their independent and democratic republic; be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the Government of the United States with the request to include the liberation of Lithuania and other countries enslaved by Soviet Russia into the program of the American foreign policy and to use a proper occasion for a public restatement of the views of the Government on the necessity to restore the independence of these countries; be it finally

Resolved, That we, Lithuanian Americans, reaffirming our loyalty to the principles of American democracy, pledge our wholehearted support of the administration in its

efforts to resist the Communist forces of aggression and achieve an international peace founded on principles of freedom and justice.

STEVE KELIOTIS,  
Chairman.  
PAUL A. DELTUVA,  
Secretary.

Rockford, Ill., February 11, 1951.

FEBRUARY 14, 1951.

PAUL A. DELTUVA,  
Secretary, Rockford Branch,  
Lithuanian-American Council, Inc.,  
Rockford, Ill.

MY DEAR MR. DELTUVA: I acknowledge receipt of the resolution adopted at the mass meeting of Lithuanian-Americans on February 11 with respect to the direful situation confronting the people of your homeland.

The contents of this resolution, setting forth in convincing detail the brutal aggression practiced upon your people, strike in me a responsive chord for I have long been interested in the devotion to freedom and abhorrence of injustice that through these many years has so outstandingly characterized the people of Lithuania.

I can understand how the injustices being presently imposed on your homeland by brute force bear more heavily on your hearts at this anniversary of national independence for, while you good people here enjoy as American citizens the freedoms denied to those yet in Lithuania, you would be less than human did you not do everything in your power to alleviate the deplorable conditions surrounding them and affecting their very existence.

Your resolution but intensifies my earnest desire to be helpful in every possible way. To this end I can assure you and those sponsoring this resolution that I shall press earnestly and persistently for a clear-cut statement of policy by our Department of State in harmony with the objectives so forcefully set out in your resolution and, further, shall urge affirmative action by the State Department to make such policy statement effective.

Sincerely yours,

LEO E. ALLEN,  
Member of Congress.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MORANO. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

#### IN HONOR OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, Lithuania was one of the first victims of the last World War. In June 1940 it was occupied by Soviet Union forces. In July 1941, Nazi troops expelled the Red army and ruled over the country until August 1944, when the Russians came back and incorporated Lithuania into the Soviet Union. And since Moscow did not succeed in changing the Lithuanians into Bolsheviks, thousands of them were killed, expelled, deported. All the progress made in two decades of independence in every phase of life—economic, financial, commercial, educational—was destroyed by the teachers of a new way of felicity—communism.

American-Lithuanians, so much more fortunate than their brothers who live under Communist terror, are aware of Lithuania's tragedy. They know that



today the members of the Lithuanian underground movement, risking their lives to fight the Russians in Lithuania, are in the same camp as American boys trying to hold back Communist aggression in Korea. Their fight is the fight of all free nations for freedom and democracy.

On this anniversary of Lithuanian independence, we think of all these thousands of people who died for their country, and we look forward to seeing again a free and prosperous Lithuania.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### FOOD FOR INDIA

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, today a group of us from the Committee on Foreign Affairs is introducing a bill to start action toward getting relief in the form of surplus wheat to more than 10,000,000 people in India who otherwise are likely to starve in the next few months due to famine resulting from earthquake, floods, and drought. No one has been more opposed than I to what I believe to be the unrealistic and unwise attitude of the Indian Government on the question of Communist aggression in Asia, which, unless checked in Korea and China, will, I fear, conquer India too. But our differences with the Indian Government on policy have no relation to American concern for the suffering of the starving Indian people. I believe we should make available within the reasonable limits of our capacities such wheat as full investigation makes clear India does not have the ability to purchase.

We should do it, first, because they are human beings in need; and secondly, because these particular human beings happen to live in a very vital spot in today's world. Communism makes headway by promising people whatever it is they need. Although it never yet has delivered on the big promises, you cannot blame needy people for following the false guides if they see nowhere else to turn. Our American way is not promises, but performance. This is a case where what our hearts prompt us to do coincides with what our heads tell us is in our own long-term interest and in the interest of peace and world security.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### THE COTTON SITUATION

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, during the last war in conference with the Quartermaster General and other high officials, I was told that cotton ranked third in the importance of war materials. First comes explosives; then the various kinds of metals, and then cotton. In that connection I have just received a resolution passed yesterday by the general assembly of my State, which reads as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT AND UNITED STATES OFFICIALS TO REMOVE THE ORDER FROM THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION AFFECTING COTTON ISSUED JANUARY 25, 1951

Whereas cotton is one of the basic industries of this Nation; and

Whereas cotton has long been the basis of South Carolina's economic life and the growing and processing reaches into every phase of the life of the citizens of South Carolina and the Nation; and

Whereas the United States of America is in a critical period and cotton is essential to the national defense effort; and

Whereas at the present time cotton is in temporary short supply and the cotton farmers and producers of South Carolina and the Nation have been asked to produce more than 16,000,000 bales of cotton as part of the national defense effort which is a 60-percent increase in production; and

Whereas due to the recent Federal regulations, as contained in the order from the Office of Price Stabilization issued January 25, 1951, free trade and free flow of this commodity is at a complete standstill and conditions have become chaotic adversely affecting the farmers, cotton merchants, manufacturers, ginners, warehousemen, bankers, transportation systems and directly, or indirectly, all phases of normal business: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the President of the United States and the proper governmental agencies, including the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Stabilization, are requested to immediately remove the present unworkable order pertaining to cotton in order to permit the resumption of normal distribution and processing of raw cotton; to assure the cotton farmer that the 16,000,000 bales he has been asked to produce by our Government will move readily as in the past; be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of the senate immediately transmit copies of the resolution to the President of the United States; the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Charles S. Brannan; the Administrator of the Office of Price Stabilization, Michael DiSalle; and to the South Carolina Members of Congress.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MORRIS. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have this date introduced a new old-age pension bill, which is similar to the one I introduced in the Eighty-first Congress. Substantially, the only change in the bill

is that the amount has been increased from \$60 per month to \$100 per month.

This change in the amount was made after consultations with a number of Members of the House of Representatives and with many people interested in a good old-age pension program, including the American Pension Committee, Inc., and the General Welfare Federation, Inc. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of those who are most interested and most familiar with this proposed legislation that by reason of the present high cost of living and by reason of the fact that even under the present old-age assistance program some States are paying now amounts near this sum—the State of Colorado, as I understand it, is now paying, under the old-age assistance program, to those qualified for assistance on some occasions the sum of \$90 per month and probably an average of \$75 or \$80 per month—that this raised amount is more nearly in keeping with what would be a just and fair pension allowance at the present time.

We who are interested in this program fully realize that this is a time of peril for our great country, and fully realize also that the welfare of our armed services, including, of course, our heroic troops in Korea and the protection of our beloved country from its enemies, should be our first and primary concern at this time. However, we also feel that one of the things for which our boys are fighting and dying is the welfare of their fathers and mothers and homes. We feel that we would be derelict in our duty if we should fail, on our part, to give all security possible to their loved ones for whom they are making such tremendous sacrifices.

It was my personal experience to fight in a number of the bloodiest battles in World War I, and I believe that I am in a position to know, first-hand, just what is in the mind of the combat soldier on the battlefield, and I believe that I know what he thinks primarily of the welfare of his country and of his father and mother, and his loved ones generally.

I am sure that a great many are familiar with the bill we introduced last Congress, but in order to inform those who might not be acquainted with it, and for the RECORD, I wish to state that in substance the bill provides for a direct, Federal old-age pension, at the rate of \$100 per month to all qualified individuals. A person would be a qualified individual who is 60 years of age or over, and is a citizen of the United States, providing his gross income is less than the minimum amount with respect to which a Federal income-tax return is required to be filed.

We wish to do all that we can to further the progress of this bill and hope that the proper committee to which it will be referred will give us hearings on it, in the reasonably near future, and that same will be reported out for consideration of the House some time during this session of Congress.

We believe that this bill, or legislation similar thereto, is necessary if justice is

to be accorded to our elder citizens who are most in need of a program of this kind. We do not find fault with those groups who now have adequate pension and retirement programs, but we are most anxious that those who do not have such adequate pensions and retirement benefits, be accorded same.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. 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 Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### WHEAT FOR INDIA

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I am interested in the resolution which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has introduced relative to giving wheat to India. I hope when the hearings are held before the Foreign Affairs Committee that that committee will make every effort to determine whether or not the Prime Minister of India has been playing power politics with Pakistan, and whether or not he has made every effort to treat Pakistan in the same way that he suggests we treat Communist China.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Yes, I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I think I stated in my remarks that I favored giving only such aid as investigation demonstrates is beyond the capacity of the Indian Government to procure for its people.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I appreciate that, and I am sure the gentleman means that. I hope the investigation will be exhaustive enough to bring out some of these things that are in the minds of many of the Members. By this, Mr. Speaker, I mean I would like to know why Mr. Nehru bitterly attacks the United States for what he calls our intervention and imperialism in Korea, and at the same time has had troops on the border of Pakistan for many months and has tried to strangle that country economically. In the meantime, he has brought his own people to the verge of starvation and now asks the United States to save them from that starvation while he continues his aggression against his neighbor. Certainly, this will bear a great deal of investigation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] has expired.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following the legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WIER. 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 Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR LITHUANIA

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the thirty-third anniversary of the declaration of Lithuania as a free and independent republic.

On this date in 1918, this small Baltic nation proclaimed to the world her ability to engage in a program of self-democratic government and spiritual progress.

The modern history of Lithuania, however, as an independent nation was ruthlessly terminated by the forceful invasion and atrocious subjugation of the Republic by the overwhelming military forces of the Soviet Union.

Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were the first of the small nations democratically erected after the First World War to feel the brunt of Soviet aggression.

Since that time most of the Slavic nations, particularly Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Albania have been joined in the horrible fate visited upon the Baltic nations. About a year ago this time, reliable reports from underground sources indicated that all phases of life were growing steadily worse in Lithuania under the relentless fury of the Soviet program of enslavement.

Significantly, the program of Communist persecution has been aimed primarily at the extinction of religion in Lithuania.

Before the Soviet conquest, the population of Lithuania was predominantly Roman Catholic. Over 80 percent of the people professed this faith with the balance being distributed among the Protestant, Jewish, and Orthodox religions.

Since June of 1940, when the Soviet Army occupied Lithuania, the Catholic clergy has been killed or transported to Siberia, monastic orders have been exterminated, parishes have been abolished, Catholic universities and seminaries have been extinguished. The religious press has been silenced, and all endowed institutions of every description under religious auspices have been confiscated.

Under a vicious, cruel, and bloody program, the moral, social, political, economic, cultural, and military life of Lithuania has been absorbed by a collective Communist regime which has been dictated by the Soviet masters in the Kremlin.

Cries from the people of Lithuania in their crucifixion have reached us feebly from behind the iron curtain.

The terrible tragedy visited upon this small nation serves as a grim reminder that the great sacrifices of two World Wars will have been hopeless offerings if Lithuania and the other Slavic nations are not rescued from the grip of Soviet imperialism.

Everlastingly to our credit, this Nation has never recognized the absorption of Lithuania and her neighboring states into the land mass of the Soviet Union.

This refusal to recognize the conquest of Lithuania serves as a continual condemnation of, and protest against, the unlawful occupation of that noble little country by Russian military might. It serves also as a continual protest against

the commitment of atrocities against the people and the democratic institutions of Lithuania.

Realizing for the moment that practical steps are perhaps impossible, nevertheless this continued protest is made and reiterated on anniversaries like today's so that the people of Lithuania and Americans of Lithuanian descent may know that our Nation shall never depart from the principle of self-determination for small nations.

On behalf of the suffering people in that tiny land on the Baltic Sea, I express the fervent hope that our foreign policy will continue to include a protest against the conquest of Lithuania and that, in the near future, it may become articulate enough to include a strong demand that the Soviet Union liberate Lithuania from the strangle hold of communism so that it may once again arise as a free and independent nation on the Baltic shores.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MULTER. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

#### SAVE YOUR SAVINGS BONDS

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced two bills today which are intended to aid in the stabilization of our monetary system, by creating additional incentives to the holders of Government bonds to retain their investments therein. There are presently outstanding in E bonds approximately \$35,000,000,000 which will mature over the next 10 years. The House adopted and passed a bill which facilitates the holders of those bonds retaining their investments and continuing to receive the same rate of interest thereon. That should be sufficient inducement to the average citizen, who not only believes in thrift but who also recognizes his obligation in these trying times to contribute what he can to prevent undue inflation. Many of these people, however, will cash their bonds because of fear instilled in them by irresponsible talk about runaway inflation which will depreciate the value of their bonds the longer they hold them.

The first of the bills referred to by me provides for a waiver of income tax on the earnings on E bonds, provided they are held for an additional 10-year period. The bill does not make it mandatory that any of the bonds be held for that length of time. The option will still be with the holder to cash them in any time he may desire to do so. If he cashes them in within the second 10-year period he will simply have to pay his income tax thereon. If he holds the bonds the full 10-year period he will save the tax. In view of the fact that we must increase the tax rate in the years ahead the bill also provides that the bond holder if he must cash them in and lose the tax waiver benefits will have the choice of paying at the rate then prevailing or at the rate prevailing



on the date when he could originally have cashed his bonds, giving him the advantage of whichever is the lower rate.

This should provide a real inducement to the E bond holder to continue his savings in these bonds, giving him a return higher than he can otherwise get. Financiers and economists tell us that for every dollar of currency released into the stream of trade, we actually increase the monetary supply six times. If the \$35,000,000,000 of E bonds were all cashed in over the next 10 years at the rate of about three and one-half billion dollars a year, we would increase the monetary supply of the country by \$21,000,000,000 a year. The taxable earnings represented by this \$35,000,000,000 of E bonds will total \$8,750,000,000 for the next 10 years. Assuming that none of the E bond holders had paid any income tax for any part of those earnings and estimating that the holders of those bonds will pay on income tax equal to 25 percent of those earnings during the next 10 years, the maximum tax the Government can receive out of those E bond earnings will average \$218,750,000 per year. That sum is indeed small, compared to the total tax receipts that we contemplate the Government must collect during each of the next 10 years. If it accomplishes the purpose of keeping out of circulation only \$3,500,000,000 a year, it is money worth spending. Actually it will keep out of circulation over \$21,000,000,000 during each of the next 10 years.

The second of the bills I have introduced today is intended to accomplish the same purpose with reference to government securities other than the E bonds, but in a different manner. There are some \$23,000,000,000 of Government securities outstanding presently in addition to the E bonds. In order to induce the holders of those bonds to continue their investments therein for an additional 10 year period, my second bill permits the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a premium of an additional one-half of 1 percent of the face amount of the bond to the holders thereof who continue their investments therein for an additional 10 year period. In making that proposal I want it distinctly understood that I am in complete accord with the President and with the Secretary of the Treasury in their position that to increase the interest rate on Government securities at this time would be wrong and bad for all of the reasons set forth by them. I am in complete disagreement with those members of the Federal Reserve System and of its Open Market Committee who take a contrary view. To increase the interest rate on Government securities would unnecessarily increase the cost of Government and at the same time prove highly inflationary, adding that much more money periodically to the financial stream. If the bankers who are advocating a higher interest rate on Government securities were honest and frank with us they would tell us that the only reason for advocating higher interest rates on Government securities is to increase bank profits. Regardless of the motives, however, that prompt their recommendation the fact is that an un-

healthy atmosphere has been created in the financial markets of the country and I believe some incentive must be created so that the holders of those \$23,000,000,000 in Government securities will continue their investments therein. I believe my second bill accomplishes that by providing for the payment of a premium of one-half of 1 percent to those who continue to hold their securities for an additional 10 year period. My second bill also gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority which will strengthen the long term bond market. Long term securities other than the E bonds carry a higher rate of interest than short term securities. As presently issued, however, many Government bonds intended to be issued as long term securities with an interest rate of 2½ percent can be disposed of by the holder thereof at any time after acquisition thereof, the holder receiving interest at the fixed rate from date of purchase to date of transfer. The result is that long term securities can be traded in as short term securities at the long term rate. My bill permits the Secretary of the Treasury to stop that practice by providing that bonds which are redeemed by the Government or acquired by the Federal Reserve Bank before maturity shall be so redeemed or acquired at a lesser rate of interest depending upon the length of time the security has actually been held by the original holder. The result I am sure will be that most of the owners of these long term securities will hold them until maturity.

#### RREREERENCE OF BILL AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2575) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt from taxation annuities of retired employees, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### JOHN RANKIN THE SCOTCHMAN, AND THE LADY'S HAT

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, some friends of mine have informed me that they heard over the radio that JOHN RANKIN, a Member of Congress from Mississippi, had been seen wearing a woman's hat over in the Capitol and had passed it to other Members of the House who also put it on.

He had evidently been listening to the Voice of America, because that is about as near as they come to telling the facts.

What happened was that, not a Member of this Congress, but a Scotchman by the name of John Rankin, a member of the British Parliament, the other day, rose to speak. The Chair refused to recognize him because he did not have on a hat. He reached over and took a hat off the head of one of the lady members and proceeded to make his speech. Other members then followed suit and put on the same hat in order to gain recognition.

I just did not want the public to get me mixed up with my Scotch namesake who resorted to that method of getting himself recognized in the British Parliament.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### MEDICAL CARE OF VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, letters are pouring in to Members from all over the country, I believe, regarding the kind of care the veterans are receiving as a result of the cuts in the field offices, cuts in the hospitals. I visited three hospitals, one Army hospital and two Veterans' Administration hospitals within the last week. They are very much overcrowded, not only with nervous and mental cases but also a serious situation is created when there is a shortage of beds, and a shortage of attendants. At Cushing General Hospital there were practically no attendants for the badly paralyzed men.

The Army has issued a call for some 400 doctors and they have asked for over 300 nurses. I think the time is past due when there should be a survey of the whole situation of Veterans' Administration facilities and the medical attention available to them. It is very much needed. On Monday I shall introduce the following resolution calling for such a survey. I hope it will be adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete survey of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliary centers and other like facilities, including the construction, operation, and personnel administration of such facilities.

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

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the first session of the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, as it deems necessary.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the

House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### VETERAN VICTIMS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we are all in full accord with the statement of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] that we must look after and care for our veterans. That is a debt we owe.

Once more it is my privilege to suggest that while we look after the veterans and do everything we can for them, we should do a little something about the foreign policy of this country which, war after war, gives us an ever larger crops of veterans. Unless we change our foreign policy soon there will be none but veterans in this country—called upon to support each other.

How would it be if for once we tried to do something about keeping some of our men from being killed, becoming veterans in wars which profit us nothing?

If we would vote as enthusiastically to keep out of war—for legislation to prevent war as we do for aid to veterans, some day there would be no veterans.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HINSHAW. 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 California?

There was no objection.

#### GEN. HOYT S. VANDENBERG

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, has prepared a very important article which appears in this week's Saturday Evening Post. I want to commend the reading of that article to every Member of the House and the Senate as it contains information which I am sure will be valuable to all in whatever decisions have to be made.

There is one point in the article, however, which I desire to clarify a little bit for the newer Members because we here who were Members of the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses are all aware of the situation. He speaks of the inability of the Air Force to develop a proper tactical air force because of lack of appropriations. Every Member of this body should know that the House of Representatives appropriated more money in the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses for the construction of aircraft than was requested by the President and the Budget Bureau and that that money was impounded on orders of the President and, therefore, not spent. That should be pointed out in connection with this article because it certainly is not the fault of the House of Representatives that the United States Air

Force and the naval air arm are not further along today toward the capacity to fight which we thought back in 1943 and still think they ought to have.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JAVITS. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

#### INDIA EMERGENCY FOOD AID ACT

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan group in the House and in the Senate is today introducing the India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951, to authorize 2,000,000 long tons of food grains for India and seeking appropriations for a million tons in this fiscal year. Speaking personally, I consider this one of the most important foreign-affairs measures we are likely to have before us in this Congress. It is intended to relieve a critical food situation in India during this year threatening starvation directly to an estimated 13,000,000 people, and affecting the rations of the 125,000,000 people of India now down to 9 ounces of food grains per day per person. It follows the traditional pattern of our relations with friendly peoples in utilizing our surplus to relieve distress.

It is a measure likely to contribute very materially to the stability and peace of the whole Far East, a critical famine in India paralleling that of 1943 could rock the governmental structure of that new and free nation to its foundations. In that sense there is a real analogy between this aid program and our programs to prevent disease and unrest in overseas areas in which we have had direct governmental responsibility.

Finally, there is no better demonstration anywhere that we mean what we say when we speak of freedom than would be this aid to India, for the position of the Government of India on condemning the Communist Chinese as aggressors in Korea has been directly opposed to ours in the United Nations, and to my own and that of Members generally. Yet, despite our complete disagreement on that point, we would not be denying to India the food aid she so urgently needs. A more convincing demonstration that democracy does not imply retaliation for disagreement, so typical of communism, could hardly be found.

Appended hereto is the text of the House bill and the statement issued by the sponsors in connection with its introduction:

#### A bill to furnish emergency food relief assistance to India

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951."

Sec. 2. It is the purpose of this act to promote the foreign policy and the national interest of the United States and the cause of world peace by providing during the calendar year 1951 emergency food relief assistance to the people of India out of surplus grains available in the United States, in order to prevent starvation brought about by famine conditions in India.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not in excess of \$180,000,000 for the purpose of this act, including necessary administrative expenses, of which not in excess of one-half shall be available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and the balance shall be available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952: *Provided, however*, That with respect to the procurement of any agricultural product within the United States for the purpose of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify that such agricultural commodity is available in excess of the domestic requirements, stockpiling, and existing commitments: *And provided further*, That the assistance hereunder shall be for the sole purpose of providing food to meet the emergency need arising from the extraordinary sequence of flood, droughts, and other natural disasters suffered by India in 1950.

Sec. 4. No assistance under authority of this act shall be made available nor shall any funds appropriated hereunder be expended until an agreement is entered into between India and the United States containing the following undertakings, and any others the President may determine to be desirable to carry out the purposes of this act, on the part of India:

(a) To distribute the relief supplies made available under this act, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, among the people of India without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief.

(b) To give full and continuous publicity in India to the assistance furnished by the United States.

(c) To permit persons designated by the Government of the United States to observe without restriction the distribution in India of commodities, and other assistance made available under authority of this act.

(d) To deposit in a special account amounts of the currency of India equivalent to the amounts of such currency accruing to the Government of India from the import and sale of commodities furnished as a grant hereunder, this account to be utilized as may be agreed upon by the United States and the Government of India for the benefit of the people of India in programs to improve and increase food production and distribution.

(e) To take all appropriate measures to reduce its needs for assistance; to encourage increased production and distribution of foodstuffs within India; and to lessen the danger of similar future emergencies.

(f) To make available to the Government of the United States local currency in amounts required by it to meet its local currency, administrative, and operating expenses in India in connection with assistance supplied under this act.

Sec. 5. Local currency made available to the United States by the Government of India under the provisions of the agreement required by section 4 may be used for local currency, administrative, and operating expenses in India in connection with assistance provided by this act without charge against appropriated funds.

Sec. 6. Assistance provided under this act shall be provided under the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, applicable to and consistent with the purposes of this act.

Sec. 7. All or any portion of the funds made available under authority of this act may be transferred by the President to any department or agency of the executive branch of the Government, to be expended for the purpose of this act. Funds so transferred may be expended under the authority of any provisions of law, not inconsistent with this act, applicable to the departments or agencies concerned, except that funds so transferred shall not be commingled with