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No. 63

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God of peace, who hast taught us that in returning and rest we shall be saved, in quietness and confidence shall be our strength. By the might of Thy spirit lift us, we pray Thee, to Thy presence where we may be still and know that Thou art God; by the grief and sorrow under every sky, by the privation and hunger of mothers and children, by blighted lands strewn with poverty, shame, and suffering, by the crimson tide of sacrifice in which the treasures of manhood have been poured out, redeem us, O God, as a people unto Thy holy ways. Save us in this great hour from the madness of man's mistaken plans. In paths beyond our human eye to discover, lead us to that concord which is the fruit of righteousness. Grant us reason and insight to apply our hearts unto wisdom and to bring every thought and effort into captivity to the high endeavor of peace on earth. In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, April 6, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 63. An act to amend title V of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to prohibit certain coercive practices affecting radio broadcasting; and

S. 1425. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the county of Burt, State of Nebraska, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Decatur, Nebr.," approved June 8, 1940.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

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

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

Aiken	Gurney	Overton
Austin	Hart	Pepper
Ball	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hawkes	Reed
Barkley	Hayden	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Brewster	Hoey	Saltonstall
Bridges	Huffman	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Stanfill
Bushfield	Kilgore	Stewart
Byrd	La Follette	Taft
Capper	Langer	Taylor
Carville	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Connally	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McFarland	Tunnell
Donnell	McKellar	Vandenberg
Downey	McMahon	Wagner
Emender	Mead	Wheeler
Ferguson	Millikin	Wherry
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wiley
George	Murdock	Willis
Gerry	Murray	Wilson
Gossett	Myers	Young
Green	O'Daniel	
Guffey	O'Mahoney	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Massa-

chusetts [Mr. WALSH] are absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has been excused to attend to his duties as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the United Home Owners of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation permitting property owners to secure a 30-percent increase in rentals now in force, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING—RESOLUTION OF CAPTAIN EDGAR DALE POST, NO. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, EL DORADO, KANS.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Captain Edgar Dale Post, No. 81, the American Legion, of El Dorado, Kans., in favor of the American Legion plan for universal military training.

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

Whereas the American Legion is mandated to the belief that the only effective basis of a sound and continuing military and naval policy for a democratic form of government is the training of every able-bodied young man to defend his country, and has, since its inception, advocated the adoption of a system of universal military training in the United States of America; and

Whereas the American Legion further, by mandate of its 1944 National Convention in Chicago, Ill., endorsed and is committed to the immediate enactment, on the part of Congress, of legislation embodying not only the principle but specifically (1) that every qualified young American male shall receive the advantage of 12 months of required military training, integrated with his academic education, and at an age least apt to disrupt his normal educational and business life; and

Whereas, the National legislative committee of the American Legion has presented to Congress amendments to H. R. 515 which, if enacted, will place into legislation the desires of the American Legion as expressed by the twenty-seventh annual convention: Be it therefore

Resolved, That Captain Edgar Dale Post, No. 81, of the American Legion endorses and approves the amendments to H. R. 515 as presented to the Congress by the American Legion, and calls upon the two United States Senators and the seven Congressmen from the State of Kansas to support this legislation.

INVESTIGATION OF TIRE MANUFACTURERS—RESOLUTION OF KANSAS INDEPENDENT TIRE DEALERS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Independent Tire Dealers of the State of Kansas, regarding an investigation of the tire manufacturers and indicating their hope and desire that the investigation will result in vigorous prosecution and substantial remedying of the present deplorable situation.

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

Resolution of Independent Tire Dealers of the State of Kansas

Whereas there is here assembled at a meeting in Wichita, Kans., on the night of April 3, 1946, a cross section of Independent Tire Dealers of the State of Kansas; and

Whereas full information has been given to said meeting in regard to the monopolistic and price discriminatory methods of the tire manufacturers, which are now being investigated by the Attorney General of the United States in relation to the alleged violation by said methods of the Sherman Anti-trust Act; and

Whereas there has been full discussion of same by the tire dealers here assembled, representing every section of the State of Kansas: Now, therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States be commended for his said investigation and urged to make said investigation as complete and thorough as possible and to follow it with all the prosecutions, both civil and criminal, that may be justified by the information and evidence emanating from said investigation to the end that the present deplorable situation may be remedied.

This resolution was carried unanimously. Following are the cities in Kansas, the independent tire dealers, of which were represented at the meeting and voted for the resolution: Wichita, El Dorado, Hutchinson, Independence, Garden City, Florence, Winfield, Kansas City, Arkansas City, Parsons, Eureka, Salina, and Emporia.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WALTER MARTIN,
Chairman of the Meeting,
W. F. HOLLEICKE,
Secretary of the Meeting.

RESTRICTION OF DELIVERY OF FLOUR TO BAKERS—TELEGRAM FROM KANSAS BAKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I am just in receipt of a telegram from the Kansas Bakers Association relating to the delivery of flour to bakers. I ask unanimous consent to present the telegram for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNCTION CITY, KANS., April 5, 1946.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Information from Washington indicates consideration now being given a plan to restrict delivery of flour to bakers to 75 percent of 1945 use. This means bread rationing and American children will go hungry if that comes to pass. Present limitations on sugar, scarcity of fats, and 80-percent extraction flour have already forced bread quality far below prewar standards. Any further tampering with a basic item in the Nation's food supply is dangerous and must be stopped at all cost. Kansas bakers are cooperating with the program set up by the famine emergency committee, even though it requires great financial sacrifice. A 25-percent reduction in production in the face of constantly increasing labor any raw-material costs will make it impossible for bakers to continue to sell bread at present ceiling prices established in 1942. Poor quality products caused by long extraction flour will have a 10-year effect on wheat consumption and production. Rationing bread will extend this another 5 years. This program is vicious in the effect it will have on the Nation's consumers, bakers, and wheat growers. We respectfully urge you to do everything in your power to stop this program.

KANSAS BAKERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,

J. H. SHELLHAAS, Secretary.

CONTINUATION OF MILK SUBSIDIES—RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I have in my hand a copy of a resolution which was adopted by the Assembly of the State of New York and concurred in by the State senate. It places the legislature of my State on record in support of the continuation of milk subsidies. Because of the importance of the subject, I shall read the last two paragraphs of the resolution:

Resolved (if the senate concurs), That the Congress of the United States be and it hereby is respectfully memorialized and urgently requested to enact legislation or in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture take such other steps as may be necessary for the purpose of continuing payment of subsidies for a period of 1 year, or until the end of such crisis, to producers of dairy products in such manner and in such amounts necessary to insure fair cost thereof to consumers and fair prices therefor to producers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each Member of Congress from the State of New York, and to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Mr. President, the question of milk subsidies and their continuation of course depends entirely upon the action taken by the Congress. Under existing

plans they will be carried forward until June 30 next. After that legislation will be required, and I trust, because of the situation which exists at the present time, when drastic changes in price levels may result in serious difficulties, the subsidy suggested in the resolution adopted by the New York State Legislature will be continued.

Informed sources tell us that milk production is declining, and with the great and growing demand for increased food production, the very reverse should be the fact. Therefore subsidies should be continued until such time as an adjustment in the price level would be more easily brought about and more readily accepted.

Mr. President, I ask that a copy of a statement which I made sometime ago on this subject be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement of Mr. MEAD was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The producers of dairy and other farm products of New York State, should be given their rightful place in any social and economic readjustment arising in the postwar development.

It is important to our economy that the initiative, the resourcefulness, and the relative standing of the farmer be maintained, and that the Government agencies give him a greater measure of protection than ever before against those who unrightfully would deny him the fruits of his skill and labor.

That protection should be guaranteed him first, as a matter of justice and second, as a reward for the magnificent manner in which the farmer supplied our history-making demands for the feed so necessary to victory.

There have been glaring inequalities in the important milk industry for more than a quarter of a century, and what the defenseless farmer has lost in terms of dollars and cents is incalculable.

That such a social and economic dislocation in the life of the farmer and his family has prevailed for so long is a reflection upon the progressive spirit of our governing authorities.

Some of our people see a ray of hope for the milk-producing farmers in the impending investigation of the dairy industry by the 17-member legislative committee set up by the Ives bill at the 1945 session of the State legislature. I hope and trust there is justification for this optimism.

It is advisable, in my opinion, that this committee lay great emphasis on the milk question for therein lies the farmers' most pressing problem. It is important (1) that thorough inquiry be made of the price spread between the producer and the consumer; (2) that complete and accurate data be collected with reference to the procedure of weighing the farmer's milk at plants; (3) that information be gathered with regard to the feasibility and fairness of a uniform inspection of dairy plants; (4) that supervision of the butterfat tests be investigated for the benefit of the producer and the consumer as well as the dealer, and (5) that every iota of information hinting at malpractice or deception in milk business procedure be compiled for submission to the State authorities as quickly as possible. Federal agencies having to do with farm equipment and supplies should cooperate fully in advancing the well-being of our agricultural producers.

Such a wholesome expedient as this will assure the milk farmer of our State a remedy for his present social and economic ills. Such a wholesome expedient as this will reflect credit upon the character and stability of the committee charged with the responsibility of the investigation.

readers agreeing with him. Now he starts dragging in his half-truths and falsehoods. Listen to how skillfully he goes about it:

During the war there wasn't enough labor and materials to meet the needs of war and still produce all the civilian goods people wanted and could buy.

Therefore, price controls on civilian goods were substituted for competition to keep prices down.

That is perfectly true. Of course, the NAM writer does not think this is the proper place to point out that under price control, industrial and farm production in this war rose fully five times as much as in World War I, and that during each year of the war more civilian goods were produced than had ever been produced before in peacetime. The NAM writer at this point is in a hurry to get away from the facts. Let us pick up his story:

Today this country has all the labor and materials necessary to turn out all the things people want.

Mr. Speaker, that statement just is not true, and the National Association of Manufacturers knows that it is a deliberate falsehood.

Every manufacturer knows that there is not enough capacity in this country to produce over night all of the things the people want. Mr. Henry Kaiser who is a manufacturer—and a very productive one—told the Banking and Currency Committee of the House that he, for one cannot produce all of his products that the people want because there are not enough materials in the country right now to make them. He said:

The consumer demand for products requiring sheet steel is so great that it will require the operation for at least 3 years of all the steel capacity of the United States, including the additional capacity installed during the war.

Mr. Kaiser further pointed out that his company had been advised only recently that the earliest delivery of aluminum it could expect was 48 weeks.

The National Association of Manufacturers is fully aware of the acute shortage of building materials. It knows full well that even if there was no shortage of materials there would not be enough labor with the required kinds of skills to build all the houses the people want to buy.

The National Association of Manufacturers is fully aware of the acute shortages of tin, lead, raw rubber, cordage fibers and other imported raw materials which the country now faces and will continue to face for some time.

Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Manufacturers displays a calculated contempt for the freedom of the press when it buys newspaper space to carry such deliberate falsehoods.

But let us get back to the advertisement. It continues:

Yet goods are still scarce. Store shelves are still bare. The national pocketbook continues to bulge. Inflation grows.

Why? Because price controls in peacetime hinder the production of goods. Business cannot live by producing at a loss. And so, goods that cannot be made to sell at the prices fixed by the Government just don't get made.

Mr. Speaker, let us look at the record.

The quarterly report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion reports that in the first 3 months of 1946—the period in which the National Association of Manufacturers advertisements appeared—total civilian production climbed to the highest level ever reached by the Nation in war or in peace—to an annual rate of more than \$150,000,000,000.

Total nonagricultural employment increased by approximately 1,500,000 and today is higher than it was before VJ-day.

Private wage and salary payments which dropped to an annual rate of \$65,000,000,000 after VJ-day have now returned almost to the VJ-day level of \$82,000,000,000.

This happened, mind you, in a period of great industrial unrest while labor and management struggled to readjust their relationships and wages on a peacetime basis. During January, for instance, more than half as many man days were lost as a result of labor management disputes as were lost during the entire war. But even at the height of this unrest the great majority of workers kept on producing.

What happened to the things these workers produced? The NAM would have us believe they never reached the people who wanted to buy them. They say the store shelves are bare. Let us look at the record again.

After a Christmas buying boom such as the country experienced in the last quarter of 1945, the rate of consumer and business purchases ordinarily would have fallen by ten or twelve billion dollars. But this year the upsurge in demand and in production was such that private expenditures in the first quarter actually equalled those of the Christmas boom, according to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System point out in their March bulletin that the value of department stores sales in January was 15 percent above last year and in the first half of February the increase was larger. Sales of major household appliances were 430 percent above a year ago. Retail sales at stores selling furniture, building materials, and other durable goods were from 25 to 40 percent above a year ago in January and the total value of retail trade since the first of the year has been about one-fifth higher than during the same period last year.

Does this sound like price control is preventing the production of goods? Of course it does not. More goods are being produced than ever before and the people are buying more of the things they want than ever before.

The National Association of Manufacturers chooses deliberately to disregard this unprecedented record of production because it has its own program. Here it is, as outlined in the advertisement:

Remove price controls on manufactured goods and production will step up fast.

Goods will then pour into the market and within a reasonable time—

What a reasonable time would be they do not say—

within a reasonable time prices will adjust themselves naturally—as they always have—in line with the real worth of things.

Competition has never failed to produce this result.

This is the way you can get the goods you want at prices you can afford to pay.

Mr. Speaker, that is bunkum, pure unadulterated bunkum. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, one of this Nation's stoutest champions of free enterprise, told the House Banking and Currency Committee the other day that the National Association of Manufacturers did not really know what it was talking about when it advocated removal of price controls at this time. If such advice is followed, Mr. Baruch said, the country will fall flat on its face. He was Chairman of the War Industries Board in 1918 and Mr. Baruch should know. He saw this country fall flat on its face after it listened to the NAM kind of advice following World War One.

The Armistice celebrations had scarcely died down in 1918 when price controls were lifted. Prices went up and up and up. Wages tried to follow. Businessmen could not figure their costs from day to day and they tried to accumulate abnormally large inventories. In so doing they placed duplicate and triplicate orders with producers. This wild scramble for goods created artificial scarcities and helped boom prices even higher.

It was in May 1920 that the bust came. I suppose the National Association of Manufacturers would call that a "reasonable time" for the adjustment of prices. It is true that prices came down, and competition had something to do with it. But those adjustments were not natural. When distributors hastened to cancel their excess orders, the factories laid off men. Purchasing power faded. There was no demand for the excess inventory stocks at the boom prices. Businessmen began to unload, cutting prices below cost, in an effort to stave off complete ruin. The loss on inventories in a single year amounted to \$11,000,000,000. This was enough to wipe out completely the business resources accumulated during the war period. As a result 106,000 businesses failed; 450,000 farmers lost their farms through foreclosures; almost 6,000,000 people lost their jobs.

The National Association of Manufacturers is willing to gamble on a repetition of that catastrophe. I suppose some of its members did all right in the last disaster; some of them grabbed quick profits and unloaded before the bust came.

But the memory of that bust is too fresh in the minds of the American people for them to be fooled by false prophets again.

After the National Association of Manufacturers had spent its \$200,000 the Gallup Poll made a survey which shows how many people were fooled by the misstatements in the series of advertisements. The question was: "The present price-ceiling law ends in June. Do you think the price-ceiling law should be continued or should it end in June?"

Mr. Speaker, 73 percent of the people polled said they wanted the law continued. Only 21 percent wanted it to end in June. Six percent had no opinion.

Dr. Gallup in announcing the results made this conservative observation:

It would appear from the above that complaints made by manufacturers and others about OPA, however justified in the eyes of the complainants themselves, do not reflect general public sentiment and have not aroused much public sympathy as yet.

Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Manufacturers is entitled to fight the Office of Price Administration and the Government's stabilization program with every medium of expression at its command. The American people are entitled to hear all sides of every controversy. I would oppose any action that might attempt to restrict the legitimate arguments of an opponent, no matter how personally distasteful his arguments might be to me.

Nevertheless, the newspapers of this country recognize a very definite obligation to prevent abuses of the freedom of the press. They resist the efforts of pressure groups to use their news columns for false persuasion of the people. They will not print the press releases of pressure groups without first checking the facts and, when statements are clearly untrue, the editor will, in almost every instance, either kill the release or incorporate in it a statement of the truth of the situation.

The pressure groups attempt to avoid the removal of untruths from their statements by purchasing advertising space. In a paid advertisement they feel they can say what they please without regard to truth.

Because of the freedom which the press of our country extends so liberally to all parties in a dispute, provided they can pay the fee, the use of expensive advertising space as a medium for economic and political arguments is growing increasingly popular.

This freedom imposes serious responsibilities to abide by the truth upon those who use this medium.

Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Manufacturers and other wealthy organizations with funds to spend on million-dollar advertising campaigns would do well to remember the homely advice of Abraham Lincoln. He said:

If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all of the people some of the time; you may even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

The Gallup poll indicates that the NAM may still have some of the confidence of some of the people in the little minority of those polled who believed price control should be ended now. Obviously it has lost the confidence of 71 percent of the people. They do not believe what the National Association of Manufacturers spent \$200,000 trying to make them believe.

If the association would retain some of the confidence of the minority it had better stop trying to fool them all of the time. In the future advertisements in its campaign it should stick to the truth.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ROWAN, Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. LATHAM (at the request of Mr. VINSON), April 8 to 11, inclusive, 1946, on account of being in attendance with the Board of Visitors, United States Naval Academy.

To Mr. WASIELEWSKI, for April 8 and 9, 1946, on account of official business.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1349. An act to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following title:

S. 63. An act to amend title V. of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to prohibit certain coercive practices affecting radio broadcasting; and

S. 1425. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the county of Burt, State of Nebraska, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Decatur, Nebr.," approved June 8, 1940.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL (Tuesday, April 9, 1946)

2. Tuesday, April 9. Atlantic coastal area, including New England and eastern New York, and streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi River:

Lehigh River, Pa.; Lackawaxen River, Pa.; Potomac River, Pa., Md., Va., and W. Va.; Rappahannock River, Va.; James River, Va.; Altamaha River, Ga.

3. Wednesday, April 10. The Ohio River Basin, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan:

Barren River, Ky. and Tenn.; Chestnut Creek, Va.; Wabash River and tributaries; Allegheny River, N. Y. and Pa.; Mill Creek, Ohio; Redstone Creek, Pa.

4. Thursday, April 11. Missouri River Basin, including additional authorization for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for the approved comprehensive plan:

Heart River, N. Dak.; South Platte River, Colo., Wyo., and Nebr.

5. Friday, April 12. The Great Lakes Basin and the Upper Mississippi River Basin, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan:

Rock River, Wis. and Ill.; Mississippi River, local flood protection in Illinois; Clinton River, Mich.; Genesee River, N. Y.; Tonawanda Creek, N. Y.

6. Monday, April 15. Streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi River, the Great Basin and

the Pacific region, exclusive of California, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan for the Willamette River:

Leon River, Tex.; Boise River, Idaho; Amazon Creek, Oreg.; Queen Creek, Ariz.; Gila River at Tucson, Ariz.; Spanish Fork River, Utah; Jordan River at Salt Lake City, Utah; and Little Valley Wash at Magna, Utah; Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska.

7. Tuesday, April 16. California streams, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plans for the Los Angeles River, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin streams:

Salinas River, Calif., Santa Clara River, Calif.

8. Wednesday, April 17. Lower Mississippi River Basin, including the Red River, and including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan for the White and Arkansas River Basin:

Red River below Denison Dam, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La.; Bayou Pierre, La.; La Fourche Bayou, La.; Pontchartrain Lake, La.; Mermentau River, La.; North Canadian River, Okla.; Polecat Creek, Okla.; Grand (Neosho) River, Kans., Mo., and Okla.; Arkansas River, Ponca City, Okla.; Mississippi River, West Tennessee tributaries; Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.; Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Hull Brake, Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss.

9. Thursday, April 13. Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, and other representatives of the Corps of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in other regions.

10. Friday, April 19. Senators and Representatives in Congress and Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, and other Government agencies.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Revised schedule of hearings on the omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill to start Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., is as follows:

(Tuesday, April 9)

Portland Harbor, Maine.
Fall River Harbor, Mass.
Wickford Harbor, R. I.
New Haven Harbor, Conn.
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
Stamford Harbor, Conn.
Barnegat Inlet, N. J.
Abescon Inlet, N. J.
Delaware River, Biles Creek, Pa.

(Wednesday, April 10)

Sacramento River, Calif., deep-water ship channel.

(Thursday, April 11)

Sabine River, Adams Bayou, Tex.
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.
Trinity River below Liberty, Tex.
Mill Creek, Tex.
Aransas Pass, Intracoastal Waterway, Tex.

Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.

(Friday, April 12)

Schuylkill River, Pa.
Middle and Dark Head Creeks, Md.
Mattaponi River, Va.
Newport News Creek, Va.